HISTORY OF GIBSON COUNTY, INDIANA

1884

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HISTORY

OF

GIBSON COUNTY,

INDIANA,

WITH

Illustrations Descriptive of its Scenery,

—AND—

Biographical Sketches of Some of its Prominent Men and Pioneers.

—BY—

JAS. T. TARTT & CO.

EDWARDSVILLE, ILL.

1884.

PREFACE.

THE publishers desire to return their sincere thanks to those who have aided in making this work thorough and complete. For thein cidents relative to the early settlements, we are indebted to a few early pioneers, who have seen a wild frontier county develop into a wealthy and populous community. For other facts we are indebted to a class of intelligent men and women, who amid the ordinary pursuits of life, have taken pains to thoroughly inform themselves on the history and resources of their county. Among those who have specially contributed to the completion of the history of Gibson County, are Joseph P. McClure, the venerable William Wilkinson, Mrs. Eleanor Embree, Mrs. Patsey Ralston, Wm. A. Waters, Thomas Emerson, George N. Jerauld, Mrs. Jane Brownlee, David Stormont, Wm. L. and Patrick Woods, Mrs. Hannah Dillon, Wm. R. McCleary, Wm. Kurtz, M. G. C. Hargrove, Wm. Leathers, Judge W. M. Land, Andrew Gudgel, Benj. R. Fields, Mrs. Nancy A. Richards, David Robb, Amzi Price, John Zimmerman, Isaac, Warrick, and D. B. Montgomery, Sylvester Benson, W. L. Evans, Thomas Stewart, Wm. Spain, Mrs. Mary N. Munford, Hiram Barker, Nathan Knowles, William Jones, Levi Johnson, Wm. M. Cockrum, John S. Mead, John Braselton, Stephen Harris, Willis Howe and many others.

Especially do we acknowledge the courteies extended us by John W. Johnson, County Auditor; James S. Epperson, County Clerk; Solomon Van Nada, County Recorder; Wm. N. Tichenor, County Treasurer; Henry P. Chambers, Sheriff. For some data on Common Schools, we are indebted to Henry A. Yeager, County Superintendent. Among the Chapters most fruitful in interest to many of our readers, will be found that which treats of the early history of the Churches. Many persons are living whose fathers and grand-fathers, in the humble log cabin, which was then the only house of worship, assisted in founding organizations which have been of the greatest good to subsequent generations. To the clergymen of the various denominations, and to many of the older members of these societies, we are indebted for much valuable information.

The Editors of the several newspapers have also rendered assistance in that cheerful manner so characteristic of the Journalistic profession.

We have endeavored, with all diligence and carefulness, to make the best use of the material at our command. It has been classified as carefully as possible and will, we are assured, be a great help to the public as a book of reference.

We have tried to preserve the incidents of pioneer history, to accurately present the natural features and material resources of this portion of the State, and to gather the facts likely to be of most interest to our present readers, and of greater importance to coming generations.

We present the work to the public, trusting that they will approve our labors. If our readers will take into consideration the magnitude and difficulties of the task, we feel assured of a favorable verdict on our undertaking, and that they will give the volume a generous reception.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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INTRODUCTION

THERE are few studies more interesting and profitable to mankind than that of the past experiences, deeds, thoughts and trials of the human race.

The civilized man and the untutored savage alike desire to know the deeds and lives of their ancestors, and strive to perpetuate their story. National patriotism and literary pride have prompted many, in all times, to write and preserve the annals of particular peoples, but narrow prejudice and selfish interests too often have availed to suppress the truth or to distort facts.

It is the aim of this work to preserve in enduring and popular form some of the facts of the early settlement and subsequent growth of a great county of a grand state. The families whose ancestors were early on the ground, and whose members have made the county what it is, are worthy of remembrance, and their difficulties and sorrows, customs, labors and patriotism should not be allowed to fall into oblivion. By a knowledge of these the present generation will be instructed, and the future ones will be guided.

All history, if properly written, is interesting; and there is not a county or city or hamlet, nay, we might say, not a family or an individual, whose history might not be more or less valuable to posterity. History is but the record of the life and career of peoples and nations; myths, however beautiful, are at their best but fanciful; traditions, however pleasing, are uncertain; and legends, though the very essence of poesy, are unauthentic. The novelist will take the most fragile thread of vivid imagination, and from it weave a fabric of surpassing beauty. But the historian should place his feet upon the solid basis of fact, and turning a deaf ear to the allurements of fancy, sift, with careful and painstaking scrutiny, the evidence brought before him, and upon which he is to give the record of what has been. Standing, as he does, down the stream of time, far removed from its source, he must retrace, with patience and care, its meanderings, guided by the relics of the past which lie upon its shores, growing fainter and still more faint and uncertain as he nears its fountain, oftimes concealed in the debris of ages, and in mists and darkness almost impenetrable.

Written records grow less and less explicit, and finally fail altogether, as he approaches the beginning of the community whose life he is seeking to rescue from the gloom of a rapidly receding past.

Memory, wonderful as are its powers, is yet frequently at fault, and only by a comparison of its many aggregations can he be satisfied that he is pursuing stable-footed truth in his researches amid the early paths of his subject.

It cannot then be unimportant or uninteresting to trace the progress of Gibson County's gratifying development, from its crude beginning to its present proud position in the sisterhood of counties in this state. And therefore we were to gather the scattered and loosening threads of the past into a compact web of the present, ere they became hopelessly broken and lost, and with a trust that the harmony of our work may speak with no uncertain sound to the future. Records were traced so far as they yielded the information sought. The memories of the pioneers were laid under tribute; the manuscripts of the provident furnished their contributions, and all sources were called into requisition to furnish material, reliable and certain, to bring forth a truthful history of this county.

Individual success is a proof of triumphant energy, and pledges a like career to corresponding enterprises; therefore, biographies of earnest, successful, representative lives, intimately connected with the development of this county, will illustrate what energy, determination and indomitable will have hitherto accomplished, and can yet accomplish. To foster local ties, to furnish examples of heroism, to exhibit the results of well-applied industry, and to mark the progress of the community, literature, art, and typography (an attractive trio) are freely employed to embellish and render invaluable a practical and interesting work.

In prosecuting our enterprise, we shall essay, first, something of the history of the Northwest Territory, and of the state of Indiana, in its early settlement, with a brief sketch of the title to the fee of the millions of acres of prolific soil within its splendid domain.

Then will follow in their order among other things an account of Gibson County, from its first settlement up to and including the present, showing its surprising development in agriculture, trade, manufactures, political influence, newspaper enterprises, development of the school system, and churches, population and wealth, not forgetting to do honor to the brave men, of all political faiths, who rallied to the common defense of the country, when armed treason raised its bloody hand against the national life, and who bore the banner of the Hoosier state through the carnage of many hard-fought fields, onward to ultimate triumph.

Brief histories of the several townships and villages composing the county will follow, wherein will appear the names of the early settlers, and the most important events, interspersed with incidents, humorous and sad, which invariably attach to border life, but which, however graphically they may be told, cannot give us of the present day, who have come into our pleasant places through the toils and privations of the pioneers, any realizing sense of the rugged, thorny paths those heroes and heroines patiently and hopefully trod for many long weary years.

The work will be found embellished with views of public and private property, in various parts of the county, and with portraits and biographies of some of the prominent citizens of the past and present. The work may be incomplete in some particulars. We trust, however, that it will be the means of preserving from the empire of decay a host of incidents, of recollections, and of anecdotes relating to the hardy pioneers and first settlers of the county, which are of priceless value, but which otherwise would soon fade from the memories of the living.

We feel, however, in submitting this work to the inspection of the patrons, whose public spirit made possible its preparation, that satisfaction which results from a consciousness of faithful endeavor and an earnest desire to fulfill the expectations of all.

Our work is accomplished, and its result is submitted to your favorable inspection. Read our work carefully, judge it charitably, and pronounce not against it until time shall afford an opportunity of testing its merits.

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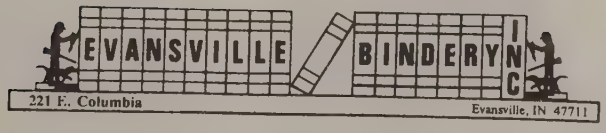
By



OUTLINE MAP
OF
GIBSON COUNTY
INDIANA
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R.13.W.
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R.11.W.
R.10.W.
R.9.W.
R.8.W.
WHITE RIVER
PATOKA
CENTER
MONTGOMERY
WABASH
JOHNSON
BARTON
HAUBSTADT
OWENSVILLE
FORT BRANCH
PORT GIBSON
SOMERVILLE
HAZLETON
BUENA VISTA
WASHINGTON
ENNES
KIRKSVILLE
MT. CARMEL
PRINCETON
MONGOLA
OAKLAND CITY
COLUMBIA
ST. LOUIS
FRANCISCO
Kings Station
St. James Station
WARRENTON
POSEY
COUNTY
VANDERBURGH COUNTY
WARRICK COUNTY
STATE OF ILLINOIS
WABASH RIVER
WHITE RIVER
PATOKA RIVER
LOUISVILLE AND EVANSVILLE R.R.
EVANSVILLE AND TERRE HAUTE R.R.
EVANSVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS R.R.
McCarty's St.
Ditch
Bayou
Creek
Fork

HISTORY

OF

GIBSON COUNTY, INDIANA.

CHAPTER I.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

IN 1784 the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia. It embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers; and north, to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the states of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. On the first day of March, 1784, Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee, and James Monroe, delegates in Congress on the part of Virginia, executed a deed of cession, by which they transferred to the United States, on certain conditions, all right, title and claim of Virginia to the country known as the Northwestern Territory. But by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles, being greater than the united areas of the Middle and Southern states, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign states and eight territories, with an aggregate population at the present time of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one-third of the entire population of the United States.

Its rivers are the largest on the continent, flowing thousands of miles through its rich alluvial valleys and broad, fertile prairies.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, upon whose bosom floats the commerce of many states. Its far-stretching prairies have more acres that are arable and productive than any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last quarter of a century the increase of population and wealth in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1512, on Easter Sunday, the Spanish name for which is Pascua Florida,* Juan Ponce de Leon, an old comrade of Columbus, discovered the coast of the American continent, near St. Augustine, and in honor of the day and of the blossoms which covered the trees along the shore, named the new-found country Florida. Juan had been led to undertake the discovery of strange lands partly by the hope of finding endless stores of gold, and partly by the wish to reach a fountain that was said to exist deep within the forests of North America, which possessed the power of renovating the life of those who drank of or bathed in its waters. He was made governor of the region he had visited, but circumstances prevented his return thither until 1521; and then he went only to meet death at the hands of the Indians.

In the meantime, in 1516, a Spanish sea-captain, Diego Miruelo, had visited the coast first reached by Ponce de Leon, and in his barters with the natives had received considerable quantities of gold, with which he returned home and spread abroad new stories of the wealth hidden in the interior.

Ten years, however, passed before *Pamphilo de Narvaez* undertook to prosecute the examination of the lands north of the Gulf of Mexico. Narvaez was excited to action by the late astonishing success of the conqueror of Montezuma, but he found the gold for which he sought constantly flying before him; each tribe of Indians referred him to those living farther in the interior. And from tribe to tribe he and his companions wandered. They suffered untold privations in the swamps and forests; and out of 300 followers only four or five at length reached Mexico. And still these disappointed wanderers persisted in their original fancy, that Florida was as wealthy as Mexico or Peru.

*Pascum, the old English "Pash" or Passover; "Pascua Florida" is the "Holyday of Flowers."

Among those who had faith in that report was Ferdinand de Soto, who had been with Pizarro in the conquests of Peru. He asked and obtained leave of the King of Spain to conquer Florida at his own cost. It was given in the year 1538. With a brilliant and noble band of followers he left Europe and in May, 1538, after a stay in Cuba, anchored his vessels near the coast of the Peninsula of Florida, in the Bay of Spiritu Santa, or Tampa Bay.

De Soto entered upon his march into the interior with a determination to succeed. From June till November of 1539, the Spaniards toiled along until they reached the neighborhood of Appalachee Bay. During the next season, 1540, they followed the course suggested by the Florida Indians, who wished them out of their country, and going to the northeast, crossed the rivers and climbed the mountains of Georgia. De Soto was a stern, severe man, and none dared to murmur. De Soto passed the winter with his little band near the Yazoo. In April, 1541, the resolute Spaniard set forward, and upon the first of May reached the banks of the great river of the West, not far from the 35th parallel of latitude. *

A month was spent in preparing barges to convey the horses, many of which still lived, across the rapid stream. Having successfully passed it, the explorers pursued their way northward, into the neighborhood of New Madrid; then turning westward again, marched more than 200 miles from the Mississippi to the highlands of White River; and still no gold, no gems, no cities—only bare prairies, and tangled forests, and deep morasses. To the south again they toiled on, and passed their third winter of wandering upon the Washita. In the following spring (1542), De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, descended the Washita to its junction with the Mississippi. He heard, when he reached the mighty stream of the West, that its lower portion flowed through endless and uninhabitable swamps.

The news sank deep into the stout heart of the disappointed warrior. His health yielded to the contests of his mind and the influence of the climate. He appointed a successor, and on the 21st of May died. His body was sunk in the stream of the Mississippi. Deprived of their energetic leader, the Spaniards determined to try to reach Mexico by land. After some time spent in wandering through the forests, despairing of success in the attempt to rescue themselves by land, they proceeded to prepare such vessels as they could to take them to sea. From January to July, 1543, the weak, sickly band of gold-seekers labored at the doleful task, and in July reached, in the vessels thus built, the Gulf of Mexico, and by September entered the River Paunco. One-half of the six hundred* who had disembarked with De Soto, so gay in steel and silk, left their bones among the mountains and in the morasses of the South, from Georgia to Arkansas.

De Soto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by De Soto's defeat. As it was, for more than a century after the expedition, the West remained utterly unknown to the whites.

The French were the first Europeans to make settlements on the St. Lawrence River and along the great lakes. Quebec was founded by Sir Samuel Champlain in 1608, † and in 1609 when Sir Henry Hudson was exploring the noble river which bears his name, Champlain ascended the Sorrelle River, and discovered, embosomed between the Green Mountains, or Verdmont, as the chivalrous and poetic Frenchman called them, and the Adirondacks, the beautiful sheet of water to which his name is indissolubly attached. In 1613 he founded Montreal.

During the period elapsing between the years 1607 and 1664, the English, Dutch, and Swedes alternately held possession of portions of the Atlantic coast, jealously watching one another, and often involved in bitter controversy, and not seldom in open battle, until, in the latter year, the English became the sole rulers, and maintained their rights until the era of the Revolution, when they in turn were compelled to yield to the growing power of their colonies, and retire from the field.

The French movements, from the first settlement at Quebec, and thence westward, were led by the Catholic missionaries. Le Caron, a Franciscan friar, who had been the companion and friend of Champlain, was the first to penetrate the western wilds, which he did in 1616 † in a birch canoe, exploring Lake Huron and its tributaries. This was four years before the Pilgrims

"Moored their bark on the wild New England shore."

Under the patronage of Louis XIII, the Jesuits took the advance and began vigorously the work of Christianizing the savages in 1632.

In 1634, three Jesuit missionaries, Brebeuf, Daniel, and Lallemand, planted a mission on the shores of the lake of the *Iroquois*, (probably the modern Lake Simcoe), and also established others along the eastern border of Lake Huron.

From a map published in 1660, it would appear that the French had at that date become quite familiar with the region from Niagara to the head of Lake Superior, including considerable portions of Lake Michigan.

*DeSoto probably was at the lower Chickasaw bluffs. The Spaniards called the Mississippi Rio Grande, Great River, which is the literal meaning of the aboriginal name.

*De Biedna says there landed 620 men.

†Western Annals.

In 1641, Fathers Jogues and Raymbault embarked on the Penetanguishine Bay for the Sault St. Marie, where they arrived after a passage of seventeen days. A crowd of two thousand natives met them, and a great council was held. At this meeting the French first heard of many nations dwelling beyond the great lakes.

Father Raymbault died in the wilderness in 1642, while enthusiastically pursuing his discoveries. The same year, Jogues and Bressani were captured by the Indians and tortured, and in 1648 the mission which had been founded at St. Joseph was taken and destroyed, and Father Daniel slain. In 1649, the missions St. Louis and St. Ignatius were also destroyed, and Fathers Brebeuf and Lallemand barbarously tortured by the same terrible and unrelenting enemy. Literally did those zealous missionaries of the Romish Church "take their lives in their hands," and lay them a willing sacrifice on the altar of their faith.

It is stated by some writer that, in 1654, two fur traders accompanied a band of *Ottawas* on a journey of 500 leagues to the west. They were absent two years, and on their return brought with them fifty canoes and 250 Indians to the French trading posts.

They related wonderful tales of the countries they had seen, and the various red nations they had visited, and described the lofty mountains and mighty rivers in glowing terms. A new impulse was given to the spirit of adventure, and scouts and traders swarmed the frontiers and explored the great lakes and adjacent country, and a party wintered in 1659–60 on the south shore of Lake Superior.

In 1660 Father Mesnard was sent out by the Bishop of Quebec, and visited Lake Superior in October of that year. While crossing the Keweenaw Point he was lost in the wilderness and never afterwards heard from, though his cassock and breviary were found long afterwards among the *Sioux*.

A change was made in the government of New France in 1665. The Company of the Hundred Associates, who had ruled it since 1632, resigned its charter. Tracy was made Viceroy, Courcelles Governor, and Talon Intendent.* This was called the Government of the West Indies.

The Jesuit missions were taken under the care of the new government, and thenceforward became the leaders in the movement to Christianize the savages.

In the same year (1665) Pierre Claude Alloüez was sent out by the way of the Ottawa River to the far West, via the Sault St. Marie and the south shore of Lake Superior, where he landed at the bay of Chegoimegon. Here he found the chief village of the *Chippewas*, and established a mission. He also made an alliance with them and the *Sacs*, *Foxes* and *Illinois*,† against the formidable *Iroquois*. Alloüez the next year (1666) visited the western end of the great lake, where he met the *Sioux*, and from them first learned of the Mississippi River, which they called "Messipi." From thence he returned to Quebec.

In 1668 Claude Dablon and Jacques Marquette established the mission at the Sault called St. Marie, and during the next five years Alloüez, Dablon and Marquette explored the region of Lake Superior on the south shore, and extending to Lake Michigan. They also established the missions of Chegoimegon, St. Marie, Mackinaw and Green Bay.

The plan of exploring the Mississippi probably originated with Marquette. It was at once sanctioned by the Intendent, Talon, who was ambitious to extend the dominion of France over the whole West.

In 1670 Nicholas Perot was sent to the West to propose a congress of all the nations and tribes living in the vicinity of the lakes; and, in 1671, a great council was held at Sault St. Marie, at which the cross was set up, and the nations of the great Northwest were taken into an alliance, with much pomp and ceremony.

On the 13th of May, 1673, Marquette, Joliet, and five *voyageurs*, embarked in two birch canoes at Mackinaw and entered Lake Michigan. The first nation they visited was the "*Folles-Avoines*," or nation of Wild Oats, since known as the *Menomonies*, living around the "Baie des Puans," or Green Bay. These people, with whom Marquette was somewhat acquainted, endeavored to persuade the adventurers from visiting the Mississippi. They represented the Indians on the great river as being blood-thirsty and savage in the extreme, and the river itself as being inhabited by monsters which would devour them and their canoes together.*

Marquette thanked them for their advice, but declined to be guided by it. Passing through Green Bay, they ascended the Fox River, dragging their canoes over the strong rapids and visited the village, where they found living in harmony together tribes of the *Miamis*, *Mascoutens*† and *Kikabeaux* or *Kickapoos*. Leaving this point on the 10th of June, they made the portage to the "*Ouisconsin*," and descended that stream to the Mississippi, which they entered on the 17th with a joy, as Marquette says, "which he could not express."‡

Sailing down the Mississippi, the party reached the Des Moines River, and, according to some, visited an Indian village some two leagues up the stream. Here the people again tried to persuade them from prosecuting their voyage down the river. After a great feast and a dance, and a night passed with these hospitable people, they proceeded on their way, escorted by 600 persons to their canoes. These people called them-

*The duties of Intendent included a supervision of the policy, justice, and finance of the province.

†The meaning of this word is said to be "Men."

*See legend of the great bird, the terrible "*Plasa*," that devoured men and was only overcome by the sacrifice of a brave young chief. The rocks above Alton, Ill., have some rude representations of this monster.

†Prairie Indians. ‡Marquette's journal.

selves *Illinois*, or *Illini*. The name of their tribe was *Peruaca*, and their language a dialect of the *Algonquin*.

Leaving these savages, they proceeded down the river. Passing the wonderful rocks, which still excite the admiration of the traveler, they arrived at the mouth of another great river, the *Pekitanoni*, or Missouri of the present day. They noticed the condition of its waters, which they described as "muddy, rushing and noisy."

Passing a great rock,* they came to the *Ouabouskigon*, or Ohio. Marquette shows this river very small, even as compared with the *Illinois*. From the Ohio they passed as far down as the *Akamsea*, or Arkansas, where they came very near being destroyed by the natives; but they finally pacified them, and on the 17th of July they commenced their return voyage.

The party reached Green Bay in September without loss or injury, and reported their discoveries, which were among the most important of that age. Marquette afterwards returned to Illinois, and preached to the natives until 1675.

On the 18th of May of that year, while cruising up the eastern coast of Lake Michigan with a party of boatmen, he landed at the mouth of a stream putting into the lake from the east, since known as the River Marquette. He performed mass, and went a little apart to pray, and being gone longer than his companions deemed necessary, they went in search of him, and found him dead where he had knelt. They buried him in the sand.

While this distinguished adventurer was pursuing his labors, two other men were preparing to follow in his footsteps, and make still further explorations, and, if possible, more important discoveries. These were the Chevalier Robert de la Salle and Louis Hennepin.

La Salle was a native of Rouen, in Normandy. He was educated at a seminary of the Jesuits, and designed for the ministry, but, for reasons unknown, he left the seminary and came to Canada, in 1667, where he engaged in the fur trade.

Like nearly every intelligent man, he became intensely interested in the new discoveries of the West, and conceived the idea of exploring the passage to the great South Sea, which by many was believed to exist. He made known his ideas to the Governor-General, Count Frontenac, and desired his co-operation. The Governor at once fell in with his views, which were strengthened by the reports brought back by Marquette and Joliet, and advised La Salle to apply to the King of France in person, and gave him letters of introduction to the great Colbert, then Minister of Finance and Marine. Accordingly, in 1675, he returned to France, where he was warmly received by the King and nobility, and his ideas were at once listened to, and every possible favor shown to him.

He was made a Chevalier, and invested with the seigniory of Fort Catarocouy, or Frontenac (now known as Kingston) upon condition that he would rebuild it, as he proposed, of stone.

Returning to Canada, he wrought diligently upon the fort until 1677, when he again visited France to report progress. He was received, as before, with favor, and, at the instance of Colbert and his son, the King granted him new letters patent and new privileges. On the 14th of July, 1678, he sailed from Rochelle, accompanied by thirty men, and with Tonti, an Italian, for his lieutenant. They arrived at Quebec on the 13th of September, and after a few days' delay, proceeded to Frontenac. Father Lewis Hennepin, a Franciscan friar, of the Recollet sect, was quietly working in Canada on La Salle's arrival. He was a man of great ambition, and much interested in the discoveries of the day. He was appointed by his religious superiors to accompany the expedition fitting out for La Salle.

Sending agents forward to prepare the Indians for his coming, and to open trade with them, La Salle himself embarked, on the 18th of November, in a little brigantine of ten tons, to cross Lake Ontario. This was the first ship of European build that ever sailed upon this fresh-water sea. Contrary winds made the voyage long and troublesome, and a month was consumed in beating up the lake to the Niagara River. Near the mouth of this river the *Iroquois* had a village, and here La Salle constructed the first fortification, which afterwards grew into the famous Fort Niagara. On the 26th of January, 1679, the keel of the first vessel built on Lake Erie was laid at the mouth of the Cayuga Creek, on the American side, about six miles above the falls.

In the meantime La Salle had returned to Fort Frontenac to forward supplies for his forthcoming vessel. The little barque on Lake Ontario was wrecked by carelessness, and a large amount of the supplies she carried was lost. On the 7th of August the new vessel was launched, and made ready to sail. She was about seven tons' burden.

La Salle christened his vessel the "Griffin," in honor of the arms of Count Frontenac. Passing across Lake Erie, and into the small lake, which they named St. Clair, they entered the broad waters of Lake Huron. Here they encountered heavy storms, as dreadful as those upon the ocean, and after a most tempestuous passage they took refuge in the roadstead of *Michillimackinac* (Mackinaw,) on the 27th of August. La Salle remained at this point until the middle of September, busy in founding a fort and constructing a trading-house, when he went forward upon the deep waters of Lake Michigan, and soon after cast anchor in Green Bay. Finding here a large quantity of furs and peltries, he determined to load his vessel and send her back to Niagara. On the 18th of September she was sent under charge of a pilot while La Salle himself, with

*The grand tower.

fourteen men,* proceeded up Lake Michigan, leisurely examining its shores and noting everything of interest. Tonti, who had been sent to look after stragglers, was to join him at the head of the lake. From the 19th of September to the 1st of November, the time was occupied in the voyage up this inland sea. On the last-named day, La Salle arrived at the mouth of the river *Miamis*, now St. Joseph. Here he constructed a fort, and remained nearly a month waiting for tidings of his vessel; but, hearing nothing, he determined to push on before the winter should prevent him. On the 3d of December, leaving ten men to garrison the fort, he started overland towards the head-waters of the Illinois, accompanied by three monks and twenty men. Ascending the St. Joseph River, he crossed a short portage and reached the *The-a-ki-ki*, since corrupted into *Kankakee*. Embarking on this sluggish stream, they came shortly to the Illinois, and soon after found a village of the *Illinois* Indians, probably in the vicinity of the rocky bluffs a few miles above the present city of La Salle, Ill. They found it deserted, but the Indians had quite a quantity of maize stored here, and La Salle, being short of provisions, helped himself to what he required. Passing down the stream, the party, on the 4th of January, came to a lake, probably the Lake Peoria, as there is no other upon this stream. Here they found a great number of natives, who were gentle and kind, and La Salle determined to construct a fort. It stood on a rise of ground near the river, and was named *Creve-Cœur* † (broken-heart), most probably on account of the low spirits of the commander, from anxiety for his vessel and the uncertainty of the future. Possibly he had heard of the loss of the "Griffin," which occurred on her downward trip from Green Bay; most probably on Lake Huron. He remained at the Lake Peoria through the winter, but no good tidings came, and no supplies. His men were discontented, but the brave adventurer never gave up hope. He resolved to send a party on a voyage of exploration up the Mississippi, under the lead of Father Hennepin, and he himself would proceed on foot to Niagara and Frontenac, to raise more means and enlist new men; while Tonti, his lieutenant, should stay at the fort, which they were to strengthen in the meantime, and extend their intercourse with the Indians.

Hennepin started on his voyage on the last day of February, 1680, and La Salle soon after, with a few attendants, started on his perilous journey of 1,200 miles by the way of the Illinois River, the Miami, and Lakes Erie and Ontario, to Frontenac, which he finally reached in safety. He found his worst fears realized. The "Griffin" was lost, his agents had taken advantage of his absence, and his creditors had seized his goods. But he knew no such word as *fail*, and by the middle of summer he was again on his way with men and supplies for his band in Illinois. A sad disappointment awaited him. He found his fort deserted and no tidings of Tonti and his men. During La Salle's absence the Indians had become jealous of the French, and they had been attacked and harassed even by the Iroquois, who came the long distance between the shores of Lake Ontario and the Illinois River to make war upon the more peaceable tribes dwelling on the prairies. Uncertain of any assistance from La Salle, and apprehensive of a general war with the savages, Tonti, in September, 1680, abandoned his position and returned to the shores of the lakes. La Salle reached the post on the Illinois in December, 1680, or January, 1681. Again bitterly disappointed, La Salle did not succumb, but resolved to return to Canada and start anew. This he did, and in June met his lieutenant, Tonti, at Mackinaw.

Hennepin in the meanwhile had met with strange adventures. After leaving Creve-Cœur, he reached the Mississippi in seven days; but his way was so obstructed by ice that he was until the 11th of April reaching the Wisconsin line. Here he was taken prisoner by some northern Indians, who, however, treated him kindly and took him and his companions to the falls of St. Anthony, which they reached on the 1st of May. These falls Hennepin named in honor of his patron saint. Hennepin and his companions remained here for three months, treated very kindly by their captors. At the end of this time they met with a band of French, led by one Sieur de Luth,* who, in pursuit of game and trade, had penetrated to this country by way of Lake Superior. With his band Hennepin and his companions returned to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after La Salle had gone back to the wilderness. Hennepin returned to France, where, in 1684, he published a narrative of his wonderful adventures.

Robert de la Salle, whose name is more closely connected with the explorations of the Mississippi than that of any other, was the next to descend the river in the year 1682. Formal possession was taken of the great river and all the countries bordering upon it or its tributaries in the name of the King.

La Salle and his party now retraced their steps toward the north. They met with no serious trouble until they reached the Chickasaw Bluffs, where they had erected a fort on their downward voyage, and named it Prudhomme. Here La Salle was taken violently sick. Unable to proceed, he sent forward Tonti to communicate with Count Frontenac. La Salle himself reached the mouth of the St. Joseph the latter part of September. From that point he sent Father Zenobe with his dispatches to represent him at court, while he turned his attention to the fur trade and to the project

*Annals of the West.

†The site of the work is at present unknown.

*From this man undoubtedly comes the name of Duluth.

of completing a fort, which he named St. Louis, upon the Illinois River. The precise location of this work is not known. It was said to be upon a rocky bluff 250 feet high, and only accessible upon one side. There are no bluffs of such a height on the Illinois River answering the description. It may have been on the rocky bluff above La Salle, where the rocks are perhaps 100 feet in height.

Upon the completion of this work La Salle again sailed for France, which he reached on the 13th of December, 1683. A new man, La Barre, had now succeeded Frontenac as Governor of Canada. This man was unfriendly toward La Salle, and this, with other untoward circumstances, no doubt led him to attempt the colonization of the Mississippi country by way of the mouth of the river. Notwithstanding many obstacles were in his path, he succeeded in obtaining the grant of a fleet from the King, and on the 24th of July, 1684, a fleet of twenty-four vessels sailed from Rochelle to America, four of which were destined for Louisiana, and carried a body of 280 people, including the crews. There were soldiers, artificers, and volunteers, and also "some young women." Discord soon broke out between M. de Beaujeu and La Salle, and grew from bad to worse. On the 20th of December they reached the island of St. Domingo.

Joutel* was sent out with this party, which left on the 5th of February, and traveled eastward three days, when they came to a great stream which they could not cross. Here they made signals by building great fires, and on the 13th two of the vessels came in sight. The stream was sounded and the vessels were anchored under shelter. But again misfortune overtook La Salle, and the vessel was wrecked, and the bulk of supplies was lost. At this juncture M. de Beaujeu, his second in command, set sail and returned to France. La Salle now constructed a rude shelter from the timbers of his wrecked vessel, placed his people inside of it, and set out to explore the surrounding country in the hope of finding the Mississippi. He was, of course, disappointed: but found on a stream, which is named the Vaches, a good site for a fort. He at once removed his camp, and, after incredible exertions, constructed a fortification sufficient to protect them from the Indians. This fort was situated on Matagorda Bay, within the present limits of Texas, and was called by La Salle Fort St. Louis.

Leaving Joutel to complete the work with 100 men, La Salle took the remainder of the company and embarked on the river, with the intention of proceeding as far up as he could. The savages soon became troublesome, and on the 14th of July La Salle ordered Joutel to join him with his whole force. They had already lost several of their best men, and dangers threatened them on every side. It would seem from the historian's account of the expedition that La Salle began to erect another fort, and also that he became morose and severe in his discipline, so much so as to get the ill will of many of his people. He finally resolved to advance into the country, but whether with the view of returning to Canada by way of Illinois, or only for the purpose of making further discoveries, Joutel leaves in doubt. Giving his last instructions, he left the fort on the 12th day of January, 1687, with a company of about a dozen men, including his brother, two nephews, Father Anastasius, a Franciscan friar, Joutel, and others, and moved northeastward, as is supposed, until the 17th of March, when some of his men, who had been cherishing revengeful feelings for some time, waylaid the Chevalier and shot him dead. They also slew one of his nephews and two of his servants.

This deed occurred on the 20th of March, on a stream called Cenis.

In 1687 France was involved in a long and bloody war. The League of Augsburg was formed by the Princes of the Empire against Louis XIV., and England, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Savoy took up arms, and Louis found himself battling with nearly the whole of Europe, and only Turkey for an ally. This war ended with the peace of Ryswick in 1697.

No material change took place in America, but the colonists were harassed and many of their people killed or carried captives to the Canadas. In 1688, the French possessions in North America included nearly the whole of the continent north of the St. Lawrence, and the entire valley of the Mississippi; and they had begun to establish a line of fortifications extending from Quebec to the mouth of the Mississippi, between which points they had three great lines of communication, to wit: by way of Mackinaw, Green Bay, and the Wisconsin River; by way of Lake Michigan, the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers; and by way of Lake Erie, the Maumee and Wabash Rivers, and were preparing to explore the Ohio as a fourth route.

In 1699 D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the 2d of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "Malbouchia," and by the Spaniards, "La Palissade," from the great number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France. An avenue of trade was now opened out, which was fully improved.

At this time the census of New France showed a total population of 11,249 Europeans. War again broke out in 1701, and extended over a period of twelve years, ending with the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. This also extended to the American colonies, and its

*Joutel, historian of the voyage, accompanied La Salle, and subsequently wrote his "Journal Historique," which was published in Paris, 1713.

close left everything as before, with the exception that Nova Scotia was captured in 1710.

In 1718 New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762 the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France, under the consulate of Napoleon.

In 1803 it was purchased by the United States for the sum of $15,000,000, and the territory of Louisiana and the commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although La Salle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundation of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia are to this day monuments of La Salle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Creve-Cœur), it was by those he led into the west that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored." *

The French early improved the opening made for them, and before 1693, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and became the founder of Kaskaskia. For some time it was merely a missionary station, and the inhabitants of the village consisted entirely of natives; it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. This we learn from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, Autrement dit de l'Immaculee concepcion de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." In this letter, the writer tells us that Gravier must be regarded as the founder of the Illinois missions. Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia,† while Peoria arose near the remains of Fort Creve-Cœur.‡

An unsuccessful attempt was also made to found a colony on the Ohio. It failed in consequence of sickness. §

In the north, De La Motte Cadillac, in June, 1701, laid the foundation of Fort Pontchartrain, on the strait (le Detroit),‖ while in the southwest efforts were making to realize the dreams of La Salle. The leader in the last named enterprise was Lemoine D'Iberville, a Canadian officer, who from 1694 to 1697 distinguished himself not a little by battles and conquests among the icebergs of the "Baye D'Udson, or Hudson Bay."

The post at Vincennes, on the Oubache River (pronounced Wā-bā, meaning summer cloud moving swiftly), was established in 1702. It is quite probable that on La Salle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the new world, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750 says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of the cross-breeds. There are five French villages and three villages of the natives within a space of twenty-one leagues, situated between the Mississippi and another river, called the Karkadiad (Kaskaskia). In the five French villages are, perhaps, 1,100 whites, 300 blacks, and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than 800 souls all told.* Most of the French till the soil. They raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed, and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans."

Again, in an epistle dated Nov. 17, 1750, Vivier says:—"For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi, one sees no dwellings * * * * New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than 1,200 persons. To this point come all kinds of lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins, and bear's grease; and above all pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison."

Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes, makes the same observation. Vivier also says, "Some individuals dig lead near the surface, and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards, now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper we would find silver under the lead; at any rate the lead is excellent. There are also in this country, beyond doubt, copper mines, as from time to time large pieces have been found in the streams."†

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in

*The authorities in relation to La Salle are Hennepin: a narrative published in the name of Tonti, in 1697, but disclaimed by him (Charlevoix III, 365.—Lettres Edifiantes.

†Bancroft, iii. 196.

‡There was an Old Peoria on the northwest shore of the lake of that name, a mile and a half above the outlet. From 1778 to 1796 the inhabitants left this for New Peoria, (Fort Clark) at the outlet.—American State Papers, xviii. 476.

§Western Annals.

‖Charlevoix, ii. 284. Le Detroit was the whole strait from Erie to Huron. The first grants of land at Detroit, *i. e.*, Fort Pontchartrain, were made in 1707.

*Lettres Edifiantes (Paris, 1781), vii, 97-106.

†Western Annals.

Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee, in the country of Miamis, and one at Sandusky, in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest, they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Pontchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacinac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault St. Marie. The fondest dreams of La Salle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country, and learning of its wealth began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

The largest branch of the Mississippi River from the east, known to the early French settlers as *la belle riviere*, called "beautiful" river, was discovered by Robert Chevalier de la Salle, in 1669. While La Salle was at his trading-post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea.

In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. La Salle, believing as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent. He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor and the Intendent, Talon. They issued letters patent, authorizing the enterprise, but made no provisions to defray the expenses.

At this juncture the seminary St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and La Salle offering to sell his improvements at La Chive to raise the money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which La Salle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence. Two additional canoes carried the Indian guides.

In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present city of Rochester, N. Y. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian from the Iroquois colony, at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them they could find guides, and offered to conduct them thence. On their way they passed the mouth of Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving among the Iroquois they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawnee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey, and as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He had been sent by the Canadian government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed and was on his way back to Quebec.

On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as La Salle had predicted, the Jesuit fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field. After parting with the priests, La Salle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondago, where he obtained guides and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls of Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by La Salle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West in 1669.

When Washington was sent out by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied:—"We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

We have sketched the progress of French discovery in the valley of the Mississippi. The first travelers reached that river in 1673, and when the year 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the great Northwest, all was still except those little spots upon the prairies of Illinois and among the marshes of Louisiana.

Volney, by conjecture, fixes the settlement of Vincennes about 1735.* Bishop Brute, of Indiana, speaks of a missionary station there in 1700, and adds:—"The friendly tribes and traders called to Canada for protection, and then M. De Vincennes came with a detachment, I think, of Carignan, and was killed in 1735."† Bancroft says a military establishment was formed there in 1716, and in 1742 a settlement of herdsmen took place.‡ In a petition of the old inhabitants at Vincennes, dated in November, 1793, we find the settlement spoken of as having been made before 1742.§ And such is the general voice of tradition. On the other

*Volney's View, p. 336.
†Butler's Kentucky.
‡History U. S. iii. 346.
§American State Papers, xvi. 32.

hand, Charlevoix, who records the death of Vincennes, which took place among the Chickasaws, in 1736, makes no mention of any post on the Wabash, or any missionary station there. Neither does he mark any upon his map, although he gives even the British forts upon the Tennessee and elsewhere. Such is the character of the proof relative to the settlement of Vincennes.

Hennepin, in 1663–'64, had heard of the "Hohio." The route from the lakes to the Mississippi, by the Wabash, was explored in 1676,* and in Hennepin's volume of 1698, is a journal, said to be that sent by La Salle to Count Frontenac in 1682 or '83, which mentions the route by the Maumee† and Wabash as the most direct to the great western river.

In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously of sending men into the West, the greater portions of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, of the nature of the vast wealth of these wilds.

In the year 1710, Gov. Spotswood, of Virginia, had matured a plan and commenced movements, the object of which was to secure the country beyond the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, also, Gov. Keith and James Logan, secretary of the Province from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of taking steps to secure the western lands. Nothing, however, was done by the mother country, except to take certain diplomatic steps to secure the claim of Britain to this unexplored wilderness. England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery and possession of the sea-coast was a discovery and possession of the country; and as is well known, her grants to Virginia, Connecticut, and other colonies, were through from "sea to sea." This was not all her claims; she had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This was also a strong argument.

In the year 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the five nations at Albany. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the six nations. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701 they repeated the agreement. Another formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs of the National Confederacy in 1726, by which their lands were conveyed in trust to England, "to be protected and defended by his majesty, to and for the use of the grantors and their heirs." The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1774 a purchase was made at Lancaster of certain lands within the "colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that as settlements increased, more should be paid. The commissioners from Virginia at the treaty were Col. Thomas Lee and Col. William Beverly.

As settlements extended, and the Indians began to complain, the promise of further pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the Alleghenies to Logstown. In 1784* Col. Lee and some Virginians accompanied him, with the intention of ascertaining the feelings of the Indians with regard to further settlements in the West, which Col. Lee and others were contemplating. The object of these proposed settlements was not the cultivation of the soil, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. Accordingly, after Weiser's conference with the Indians at Logstown, which was favorable to their views, Thomas Lee, with twelve other Virginians, among whom were Lawrence and Augustine, brothers of George Washington, and also Mr. Hanbury, of London, formed an association which they called the "Ohio Company," and in 1748 petitioned the king for a grant beyond the mountains. This petition was approved by the English government, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to the petitioners half a million of acres within the bounds of that colony beyond the Alleghenies, 200,000 of which were to be located at once. This portion was to be held for ten years free of quit-rent, provided the company would put there 100 families within seven years, and build a fort sufficient to protect the settlement. The company accepted the proposition, and sent to London for a cargo suited to the Indian trade, which should arrive in November, 1749. Other companies were also formed about this time in Virginia to colonize the West. On the 12th of June, 1749, a grant of 800,000 acres from the line of Canada, on the north and west, was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, another of 100,000 acres to the Greenbriar Company.†

The French were not blind all this time. They saw that if the British once obtained a stronghold upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent their settlements upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts, and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1744, Vandreuil, the French Governor, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading-posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, to further secure the claims of the French to the West. Having these fears, and seeing the danger of the late movements of the British, Gallisoniere, then Governor of Canada, determined to place along the Ohio evidences of the French claim to, and possession of, the country.

*Histoire General Des Voyages xiv., 758.
†Now called Miami.

*Plain Facts, pp. 40, 120.
†Revised Statutes of Virginia.

For that purpose he sent, in the summer of 1749, Louis Celeron, with a party of soldiers, to place plates of lead, on which were written out the claims of the French, in the mounds and at the mouths of the rivers. These were heard of by William Trent, an Indian commissioner, sent out by Virginia in 1752, to treat with and conciliate the Indians, while upon the Ohio, and mentioned in his journal. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date Aug. 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription, with particular account, was sent by De Witt Clinton, to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found. These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations.

In February, 1751, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about 150 miles above its mouth. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls, at the present city of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the company's lands. In 1751, Gen. Andrew Lewis commenced some surveys in the Greenbrier country, on behalf of the company already mentioned. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads. In 1752, having heard of the trading houses on the Miami River, they, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort, or trading house, was called by the English writers Pickawillany. A memorial of the King's ministers refers to it as "Pickawellanes, in the centre of the territory between Ohio and the Wabash." This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present city of Piqua, Ohio. The English were determined on their part to purchase a title from the Indians of lands which they wished to occupy, and in the spring of 1752 Messrs. Fry,* Lomax and Patton were sent from Virginia to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown, to learn just what they objected to in the treaty at Lancaster, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June the commissioners met the red men at Logstown. This was a village seventeen miles below Pittsburgh, upon the north side of the Ohio. Here had been a trading post for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but the commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, being three-fourths of Indian blood, through his influence an agreement was effected, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its fullest extent. Meanwhile the powers beyond the seas were trying to outmanœuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and secured themselves, as they thought, by their polite conduct. But the French, in this as in all cases, proved that they knew best how to manage the natives. While these measures were taken, another treaty with the wild men of the debatable land was also in contemplation, and in September, 1753, William Fairfax met their deputies at Winchester, Va., where he concluded a treaty. In the month following, however, a more satisfactory interview took place at Carlisle, between the representatives of the Iroquois, Delawares, Shawnees, Twigtwees and Wyandots, and the commissioners of Pennsylvania, Richard Peters, Isaac Norris and Benjamin Franklin. Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from Ohio, either as to the force, position, or purposes of the French, Robert Dinwiddie, then governor of Virginia, determined to send to them another messenger, and learn, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young surveyor, who, at the age of nineteen, had attained the rank of major, and whose previous life had inured him to hardships and woodland ways; while his courage, cool judgment and firm will all fitted him for such a mission. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in western lands. He was twenty-one years old at the time of the appointment.* Taking Gist as a guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek, where Cumberland now is, on the 15th of November, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the six nations. Here he learned the position of the French, and also that they had determined not to come down the river until the following spring. The Indians were noncommittal, they deeming a neutral position the safest. Washington, finding nothing could be done, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of the French Creek. Here the French had a fort called Fort Machault. On the 11th of December he reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, and upon the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians, who still remained true to him. They reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754. From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was perfectly clear that the French would not yield the West without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in

*Afterwards Commander-in-chief over Washington, at the commencement of the French War of 1775.

*Sparks' Washington, Vol. II., pp. 428-447.

all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished their fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications to be in readiness. The Old Dominion was alive. Virginia was the center of great activities. Volunteers were called for, and from neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation,—which promised 200,000 acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance, for his little band of forty-one men, who were working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest. The first birds of spring filled the forest with their songs. The swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of spring and April showers. The leaves were appearing, a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand, and all was so quiet that Frazier, an old Indian trader, who had been left by Trent in command of the new fort, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low entrenchment that was rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the valley, and on the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and 300 canoes, filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. The fort was called on to surrender: by the advice of the Half-King, Ward tried to evade the act, but it would not do. Contrecœur, with 1,000 men about him, said "Evacuate," and the ensign dared not refuse. That evening he supped with his captor, and the next day was bowed off by the Frenchman, and, with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela. The French and Indian War had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show that the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries: while the English laid claim to the country by virtue of the discoveries by the Cabots, and claimed all the country from New Foundland to Florida, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of Du Quesne. Washington was at Will's Creek, when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned for campaigns, one against Fort Du Quesne, one against Nova Scotia, one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755–'56, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort Du Quesne was led by the famous Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela or "Braddock's defeat." The war continued through various vicissitudes through the years 1756–'57, when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then secretary of state, afterward Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one under Gen. Amherst, against Louisburg; another under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third under Gen. Forbes, against Fort Du Quesne. On the 26th of July Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort Du Quesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759 was the reduction of Canada. Gen. Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point; and Gen. Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point, without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of *Abraham*, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th the city capitulated. In this engagement, Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the city of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of Feb-

ruary of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time, Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 9th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the French army, surrendered. The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the dominion in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprising a large territory, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States. In 1803 Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States. By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres, bearing with him the proclamation of Gen. Gage, dated Dec. 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshipped here and the right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghenies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia, on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from the chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775 a merchant from the Illinois country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolutionary War. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company;" they afterward made strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed. When the war of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time Kaskaskia contained eighty houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants, the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contained fifty houses, 300 white inhabitants, and eighty negroes. There were west of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 238 negroes." From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:—"Near the mouth of the river Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late Revolution; there are twelve families at a small village at La Prairie du Rochers; and nearly fifty families at the Cohokia village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philip's, which is five miles further up the river." St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over 600 whites and 150 negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was under French rule, and remained so until ceded back to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit, there were, according to Captain Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1768 to 1776, more than 100 houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated, the people being engaged in the Indian trade.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests, and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges in electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway burgesses, to represent them in the assembly of the present state. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move of unequalled boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and

other places, which would give them easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards Gen. George Rogers Clark. He knew that the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the colonial assemblies; but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received on the 2d of January two sets of instructions: one secret, the other open. The latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm the troops, to procure his powder and lead of Gen. Hand, at Pittsburg, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburg, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains. Here he raised three companies and several private volunteers. Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, between the present sites of Louisville, Ky., and New Albany, Ind. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route. Here he announced to the men their real destination. On the 24th of June he embarked on the river, his destination being Fort Massac or Massacre, and then marched direct to Kaskaskia. The march was accomplished and the town reached on the evening of July 4th. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself, by surprise, without the loss of a single man or killing any of the enemy. Clark told the natives that they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the conflict they would, and he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foes. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered. Thus two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia. During the year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These grants confirmed in the main all grants made, and guaranteed to actual settlers their rights and privileges.

After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity vote.* These gentlemen opened their court on Oct. 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided 3,000 claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor—George May—who assumed the duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1781) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Government of Spain exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river.† The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising commonwealth.

The settlers did not look upon the building of the fort in a friendly manner as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations. The winter of 1779–'80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste. About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut. The agitation concerning

* Butler's Kentucky.
†American State Papers.

this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that state in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the states claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the Union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might easily have been effected by Clark, had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the counties of Lincoln, Fayette, and Jefferson, and the act establishing the town of Louisville was passed. Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to,* and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything further done until 1783. During all that time the colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterward cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1781 and 1782 in the history of the Northwest. During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersman occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practiced on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of frontier outlaws. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Contemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who often, by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruction. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies; Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was proclaimed to the Army of the United States, and on the 3rd of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows:—On the north the line was to extend along the centre of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake, thence to the Lake of the Woods; then to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty. To remedy this evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of 150,000 acres of land, to be situated anywhere north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the village of Clarksville, about midway between the cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate, alleging that he had no orders from his king to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the spring of 1784, Pittsburg was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says, "Pittsburg is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry, log

* American State Papers.

houses, and are as dirty as if in the North of Ireland, or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being brought at the vast expense of 45 shillings per 100 lbs. from Philadelphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained 30,000 inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians, who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of lands began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787. The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished, they held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On Jan. 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784, that at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these vast tracts of land were gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterwards refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used.

During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the Western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had in 1783 declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two governments. Before the close of the year, 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and settlements thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the general government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the year a large tract of land was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies; they received 750,000 acres bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the Seventh Range of townships, on the west by the Sixteenth Range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservation. In addition to this Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790. While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition the territory was to have been divided into ten states by parallels and meridian lines. There were, however, serious objections to this plan; the root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from 100 to 150 miles square. The resolutions being presented to the legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three; this was approved by the legislature of Virginia. The subject was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year, and until July, 1787, when the famous "compact of 1787" was passed and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the sketch on Indiana in this book, and to it the reader is referred. The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the 1st of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward, the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions, and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory

was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the east began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the winter of 1787–'88, pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland, westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Youghiogheny, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them. Washington, in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said:—"No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. I know many of its settlers personally, and there were never men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community." On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but was afterwards changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong, had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9th Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two distinct grades of government for the Northwest, under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed on the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July: these provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the county of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported 4,500 persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788, many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them. On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Mathias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three about August commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. These settlements prospered, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30th George Washington was inaugurated President, and during the next summer an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means, but these failing, he sent Gen. Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but was defeated in two battles, near the present city of Fort Wayne, Ind. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796 Gen. St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with a loss of six hundred men. Gen. Wayne was then sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States. Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Pontchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers' quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole was so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments

of the Northwestern Territory. Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana large tract of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured. No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlers began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called upon to give them up, they at once complied, and Gen. Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who before the year's close sickened and died near Erie, transferred his headquarters to the neighborhood of the Lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present city of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant west, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September the city of Cleveland was laid out, and during the summer and autumn Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Redstone Paper-Mills"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over 300, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than 3,000 inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest. The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the territory,—to nominate persons from whom the members of the legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vanderburgh, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findley, and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the territorial legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vanderburgh being elected president of the council. The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress, Gen. William Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair. The whole number of acts passed at this session and approved by the Governor were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first legislature in the West closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Byrd to the office of secretary of the territory, *vice* William Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, and extent of the domain, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible; to remedy this it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution.

This committee on the 3d of March reported:—"In the western countries there had been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To remedy this evil it is expedient to the committee that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made, and that such division be made by beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which was approved May 7th. Among its provisions were these:

"That from and after July 4th next all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point opposite the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory and be called the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Harrison (afterwards President), was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and during his residence at Vincennes he made several important treaties

with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of land. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for $15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful manner the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwestern Government. The next year Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of land from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of land were obtained.

During this year Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions,—the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain by Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, and William Hull appointed Governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect June 30th. On the 11th of that month a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, was commenced at once. While this was being done, Indiana passed to the second grade of government. In 1809 Indiana Territory was divided, and the Territory of Illinois was formed, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia, and through her general assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian Tecumthe, or Tecumseh, vigorously protested,* and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. He visited the principal tribes, and succeeded in forming an alliance with most of the tribes, and then joined the cause of the British in the memorable war of 1812. Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames. Tecumseh was, in many respects, a noble character,—frank and honest in his intercourse with Gen. Harrison and the settlers; in war, brave and chivalrous. His treatment of prisoners was humane. In the summer of 1812 Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after, active preparations were made to capture Fort Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under command of Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and, in a few hours, stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army under Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the Territory of Michigan. On the 2d of October following, the American army began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest. In 1806 occurred Burr's insurrection. He took possession of an island in the Ohio and was charged with treasonable intentions against the Federal Government. His capture was effected by Gen. Wilkinson, acting under instruction of President Jefferson. Burr was brought to trial on a charge of treason, and, after a prolonged trial, during which he defended himself with great ability, he was acquitted of the charge of treason. His subsequent career was obscure, and he died in 1836. Had his scheme succeeded, it would be interesting to know what effect it would have had on the Northwestern Territory. The battle of the Thames was fought Oct. 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was made at Greenville, by Gen. Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes. On the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the Northwest, and quiet was again restored.

* American State Papers.

CHAPTER II.

BRIEF SKETCH OF INDIANA.

THIS is one of the interior states of the Union, and the sixth admitted under the Federal Constitution; situated between latitude 37° 47′ and 41° 46′ N., and longitude 84°, 49′ and 88° 21′ W.; extreme length north and south, 276 miles; average breadth, 140 miles; area, 33,809 square miles or 21,637,760 acres. It is bounded on the north by Lake Michigan and the State of Michigan, east by Ohio, south by Kentucky, from which it is separated by the Ohio River, and west by Illinois, from which it is partly separated by the Wabash.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulating risings into hilly tracts, toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers that drain it are the Ohio, Wabash and White Rivers, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshot of the great carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, excellent building stone, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these flax, hemp, sorghum, tobacco, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into ninety-two counties, and numbers among her principal cities those of Indianapolis (the capitol), Ft. Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.—The state was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes, which was for years afterward known as Port Vincennes. The French nation with great tact and judgment, in the latter part of the seventeeth century, attempted a union of their settlements on the Mississippi with their possessions in Canada. In order to effect this, they established a cordon of posts from the Lakes to the Gulf, including one or more military stations on the Illinois and the Wabash. Early in the eighteenth century there was one at Vincennes, one at Kaskaskia, before that period, another at the mouth of the Wea, a short distance below the site of the town of La Fayette. The project was a grand one, and but for the concurrence of circumstances usually attendant upon national schemes, where colonies are to be formed at a distance, and which in the event of war with a rival power are the first objects of attack and conquest, might have been successful. And New France, for that was the intended designation of this transatlantic empire, might, in all the elements which constitute wealth and power, by this time have rivaled its founder. But the war with Great Britain, which was concluded by the peace of 1763, transferred Canada to the British dominion, and Louisiana, by the secret treaty with Spain in 1762, to the latter power. It was in the accomplishment of this bold and magnificent scheme for a western empire, on the part of the French court, that the settlements on the Wabash were formed. It was not the military subjection alone of the western country that France had in view. There was another and higher consideration. It was the establishment of the Catholic religion—the established religion of France—which she wished to introduce into her possessions on the continent. Wherever, therefore, she sent a detachment of her troops she accompanied it with a missionary of the cross; and while the aborigines of the country were kept in awe by the force of her arms, it is no less true, and certainly more creditable, that the child of the forest was led to obedience by the milder, but no less powerful, influences of the new creed which the pious priests introduced to their understanding. It is an admitted fact that the Jesuits who accompanied their expeditions did much to soften their feelings and civilize their manners, during the short period they occupied the country; and the influence of their doctrines and the amenity and kindness of their manners are yet remembered by the tribes who occupied, a few years since, the country between the Lakes and the Ohio. No set of men in pursuit of any object, temporal or spiritual, ever endured greater hardships, suffered more perils, or made greater sacrifices than these reverend fathers.

The whole course of travel to the Mississippi was either by the Illinois or Wabash. The only communication with the Mississippi was by the French, in the latter part of the seventeenth and early in the eighteenth century, and was from the Lakes. The priests and soldiers were the only travelers. They ascended the Maumee, crossed the Portage, and descended the Wabash to Post Vincennes. The nations of Indians on the south side of the Ohio where at war with those on the north side. They wished to cross to Kaskaskia. The Indians told them there was danger in descending further. They wended their way across Illinois on the old Vincennes and Kaskaskia trace. Striking the Mississippi at the latter point, they descended that stream to the missions previously established on the site of New Orleans, and when they found the Ohio pouring its flood into the "Father of Waters," they naturally supposed it to be the same stream they had navigated

in their voyage here, and delineated it on their map as the "Oubache."

UNDER FRENCH RULE.

In 1682 La Lalle, having completed his vessel at Peoria, descended the Mississippi to its confluence with the Gulf of Mexico. At its mouth he erected a column, and decorating it with the arms of France, placed upon it the following inscription:

LOUIS LE GRAND, ROI DE FRANCE ET DE NAVARRE REGNE; LE NEUVIEME, APRIL, 1682.

Thus France by right of discovery lay claim to the Mississippi Valley, the fairest portion of the globe, an empire in extent, stretching from the Gulf to the Lakes, and from the farthest sources of the Ohio to where the headwaters of the Missouri are lost in the wild solitudes of the Rocky Mountains. La Salle bestowed upon the territory the name of Louisiana, in honor of the King of France, Louis the XIV.

The gentle and pious Marquette, devoted to his purpose of carrying the gospel to the Indians, had established a mission among the Illinois, in 1675, and thirty-five years afterward (1710), the French established on the banks of the Wabash "Au Poste," or "The Post," subsequently called "Post Vincennes;" though as before stated, the French voyageurs had been here as early as 1702. The same year, after establishing the fort, the French residents desired a missionary, and Father Mermet was sent there. One of the later commanders, and after whom the town was named, was Francois Morgan de Vinsenne—"Vinsenne." He was an officer in the service of the King of France, and serving in Canada probably as early as 1720, in the regiment "De-Carignan." He became commandant of this post about 1730. An act of sale made by him and Madame Vinsenne, the daughter of M. Philip Longprie, of Kaskaskia, dated the 5th of January, 1735, styles him "an officer of the troops of the king, and commandant *au poste du Oubache*." On an expedition against the Chickasaws, in 1736, by orders from his superior officer at New Orleans, and "Monsieur d' Artagette" commandant for the king in Illinois, and in which expedition, according to "Charlevoix," M. St. Vinsenne was killed. But as the facts are not generally known, we quote his words among the last of his volume:—"We have just received very bad news from Louisiana, and our war with the Chickasaws. The French have been defeated; among the slain is Monsieur de Vinsenne, who ceased not until his last breath to exhort the men to behave worthy of their religion and their country." Thus perished this hero and gallant officer, after whom Vincennes is named. In the register of the Catholic church it will be found that this change of name from Vinsenne to Vincennes, its present appelation, was made as early as 1749. The war between France and England, which broke out in 1754, deprived the former of all her possessions in this country. Canada was added to Great Britain and Louisiana, as before remarked, to Spain. The English, anxious to acquire possession of the country, soon after the peace of 1763 took possession of it. The subsequent events will introduce the American population.

CHARACTER OF THE EARLY FRENCH SETTLERS.

The early French inhabitants were well adapted by their peculiar traits of character for intercourse with their savage neighbors of the forest, with whom they lived on terms of peace and friendship. For this reason the French colonists almost entirely escaped the Indian hostilities, by which the English settlements were repressed and weakened. The freest communication existed between the two races. They stood on a footing of equality.

The Indian was cordially received in the French village, and the Frenchman found a safe resting-place in the lodge of the savage. In scenes of social pleasure, in expeditions to remote rivers and distant forests, in the ceremonies and exercises of the church, the red men were treated as brothers, and the accident of race and color was made as little a mark of distinction as possible. Frequent intermarriages of the French with the Indians strongly cemented this union. For many years the French colonists enjoyed continual peace, while the English settlements on the Atlantic coast were in a state of almost constant danger from savage depredations.

It was doubtless owing to the peculiar facility with which the French temperament adapted itself to surroundings, and the natural address with which Frenchmen ingratiated themselves in the favor of the savages, that this happy condition of affairs existed. But something must be ascribed to the differences of character between the French and English in regard to their aggressiveness. The English colonists excited the jealousy and fear of the Indians by their rapid occupation of the country.

New settlements were constantly being projected, and the white population pushed farther and farther into the wilderness. When the Indians saw their favorite haunts broken up, and their hunting grounds invaded, a natural feeling of distrust and jealousy led them to warfare against the English. With the French it was different. There was but little disposition to found new settlements, or occupy the wilderness. They were essentially a social people, and the solitary life of a pioneer in the forest was repugnant to their disposition. They lived in compact villages. Their houses were in close proximity. With abundant room for spacious streets, they yet made them so narrow that the merry villagers could converse across the street, each from his own cottage. Hunting was a favorite pursuit and the chief means of support. With this mode of life the French were content. Ambition failed to excite them to conquer the wilderness, and push their settlements

to unknown regions, and avarice was wanting to lead them to grasp after great possessions. The development of the "territorial paradise," as La Salle had called the region through which he passed on his first voyage down the Mississippi, was to be accomplished by another race.

A POSSESSION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

By the treaty of Fontainebleau, 1762, the vast possession of France east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the island of New Orleans, passed under British control. Fort Chartres, then the seat of authority, was surrounded by an impenetrable barrier of hostile savages, friends to the French and enemies to the English, and the French officers were authorized to take command until it was found possible for the English to take possession. M. Neyon de Villiers was commandant of Fort Chartres, and upon his retiring in 1764, St. Ange d' Bellerive took upon himself the duties of that position. It was the time of Pontiac's conspiracy, when the Indian tribes, inflamed by the savage spirit of that warrior, were precipitating themselves on the English settlements from Canada to Carolina. From its occupation by the English different officers had succeeded to the command of the post at Vincennes, the last being Henry Hamilton, the British Lieutenant-Governor of Detroit. His army at that time consisted of about thirty regulars, fifty French volunteers, and 400 Indians. The post had for a short time been without a British commandant, and Hamilton with this force passed down the Wabash, and took possession of Post Vincennes on the 15th of December, 1778.

CONQUEST BY CLARK.

On the breaking out of the War of the Revolution, the English, who were there in control of the Northwest Territory strengthened their posts at Detroit, Kaskaskia, Vincennes and other points. They also called to their aid the savage Indian. Indiana was remote from the theatre of action, and the colonists were little disturbed by the rumors of war which came from the Atlantic coast. The French inhabitants were rather in sympathy with the Americans than with the English, but probably understood little of the nature of the struggle. Indiana belonged to the jurisdiction of Virginia. George Rogers Clark, who visited Kentucky in 1775, seems to have been the first to comprehend the advantages which would result from the occupation of the Northwest by the Americans. He visited Virginia, where he laid his plans before Patrick Henry, the Governor. Fortunately for the country, they were not unheeded. Gov. Henry, encouraged by the advice of some of Virginia's most prominent and patriotic sons, yielded to the solicitation of Clark, and, on the 2d of January, 1778, he received two sets of instructions: "one public, directing him to proceed to Kentucky for its defence, the other, secret, ordering an attack on the British post at Kaskaskia; and the following month he set out for Pittsburg. His instructions were to raise seven companies of men, but he could only succeed in enlisting four, commanded by Captains Montgomery, Bowman, Helm, and Harrod. On Corn Island, opposite Louisville, on the Ohio, Clark announced his destination to the men. At the mouth of the Tennessee, a man named John Duff was encountered, with a party of hunters, who had recently visited Kaskaskia, and also brought the intelligence that one Rocheblave, a French-Canadian, was in command at that point, that he kept the militia well drilled, and that sentinels were posted to watch for the "Long-knives," as the Virginians were called, of whom the inhabitants were in terror. Securing his boats near Fort Massacre (or Massac,) Clark undertook the journey across the country, 120 miles, to Kaskaskia. It was accomplished with difficulty. On the afternoon of the 4th of July, 1778, the exhausted band of invaders came to the vicinity of Kaskaskia, and concealed themselves in the hills east of the town. After dark Clark proceeded to the old ferry-house, three-fourths of a mile above the village, and at midnight addressed his troops on the bank of the river. He divided his forces into three parties; two were to cross to the west side of the river, and enter the town from different quarters. The third, under the direction of Clark himself, was to capture Fort Gage, on the east side. Kaskaskia at that time was a village of about 250 houses. Clark effected an entrance to the fort without difficulty. The other parties at a given signal entered the village at the opposite extremities, and with terrible outcries and hideous noises aroused the terrified inhabitants. The panic-stricken townsmen delivered up their arms, and the victory was accomplished without the shedding of a drop of blood. M. Rocheblave, the British commandant, was unconscious of the presence of the enemy, till an officer of the detachment entered his bed chamber, and claimed him as a prisoner. The French inhabitants were readily reconciled to a change of government. In October, 1778, the Virginia Assembly erected the conquered territory into the county of Illinois. This county embraced all the region northwest of Ohio, and five large states have since been formed from it. Col. Clark was appointed military commander of the western territory north and south of the Ohio, and Col. John Todd, one of Clark's soldiers, was appointed lieutenant-commander. In the spring of 1779 Col. Todd visited Kaskaskia and Vincennes and made arrangements for the organization of a territorial government. Now that the most important of the British strongholds in the Mississippi Valley had been taken, Clark next turned his attention to the capture of Post Vincennes. Among the individuals at Kaskaskia at the time of its capture was M. Gibault, the Roman Catholic priest at Vincennes. At Clark's request he made a trip to Vincennes and secured the

allegiance of the French inhabitants. Capt. Helm was appointed commandant and agent for the Indian affairs in the department of the Wabash, and repaired to the "Post." At this time the British commander was absent at Detroit. On his return he resumed command and Capt. Helm was made a prisoner; and subsequently going outside of the stockade was killed by an Indian. Col. Clark not hearing any tiding from the "Post" for several months, prevailed on Col. Francis Vigo—a Spanish soldier (who had quit the army and was living at the Post St. Louis)—to make a trip to Vincennes and to acquire information in regard to the fortifications, etc., and report the same. Vigo started with one servant, and when near Vincennes, on the Embarrass River, was captured by a party of Indians, who took him to the post, and turned him over to Gov. Hamilton, as his prisoner. As Vigo was a Spanish subject he was liberated, but not until after he had acquired all the information he desired. He returned to St. Louis in a pirogue down the Wabash and Ohio and up the Mississippi accompanied by two voyageurs. He went to Kaskaskia and made a full report to Clark of the condition of the fortifications at Post Vincennes. On the 5th of February, 1779, Col. Clark, with a band of 170 men, crossed the Kaskaskia River on their march to Vincennes. The waters were high and many of the streams partially frozen, which made the perils of the march exceedingly hard. On the 23d of February, about 1 o'clock, they halted in sight of the town, on a small hill of dry land, called "Warren's Island," where he took a prisoner hunting ducks. Col. Clark wrote a letter and sent it by him to the inhabitants, as follows:

"*To the Inhabitants of Post Vincennes:*

"GENTLEMEN:—Being now within two miles of your village with my army, determined to take your fort this night, and not being willing to surprise you, I take this method of requesting such of you as are true citizens, and willing to enjoy the liberty I bring you, to remain still in your houses. And those, if any there are, that are friends to the King, will instantly repair to the fort, and join the Hair-buyer General, and fight like men. And if any such as do not go to the fort shall be discovered afterwards, they may depend on severe punishment. On the contrary, those who are true friends of liberty will be well treated. G. R. CLARK."

In order to give effect to this letter, the army marched into town, and threw up an entrenchment in front of the fort, and the battle commenced from the British side by the discharge of their cannon, though without effect. The Americans returned the fire with rifle shots. On the morning of the 24th, about 9 o'clock, Col. Clark sent in a flag of truce with a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"SIR:—In order to save yourself from the impending storm that now threatens you. I order you *immediately* to surrender yourself, with all your garrison, stores, etc.; for if I am obliged to storm, you may depend on such treatment as is justly due a *murderer*. Beware of destroying stores of any kind, or any papers or letters that are in your possession, or hurting one house in town, for by Heavens, if you do, there shall be no mercy shown you. G. R. CLARK.

"To Gov. HAMILTON."

Two other letters passed between them—and the on same day, Feb. 24, 1779, Clark dictated the terms upon which he would receive the surrender. Col. George Rogers Clark was a remarkable man, resolute in nature, wise in council, prudent in policy, bold in action, and heroic in danger. Few men who have figured in the early history of America are more deserving than he. Nothing short of first-class ability could have rescued "Vincennes" and all Illinois from the English, and it is not possible to over-estimate the influence of this achievement upon the republic. In 1779 Indiana became a part of Virginia.

THE COMPACT OF 1787.

In 1784 Virginia ceded the Northwest Territory to the General Government to be cut into states, to be republican in form, with "the same right of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other states."

In 1787 it was the object of the wisest and ablest legislation found in any merely human records. No man can study the secret history of *The Compact of 1787* and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eyes these unborn states. The ordinance that on July 13, 1787, finally became the incorporating act, has a most marvelous history. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwestern Territory. He was an emancipationist of that day, and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory Virginia had ceded to the General Government, but the South voted him down as often as it came up. In 1787, as late as July 10th, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in session in New York City. On July 5th Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the Northwestern Territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe: the state of the public credit, the growing of southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty. Cutler was a remarkable man; a graduate of *Yale*, he had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, law, divinity and medicine. *Harvard* had given him his A. M., and *Yale* had honored herself by adding his D. D. He had thus America's best literary indorsement. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. His name stood second only to that of

Franklin as a scientist in America. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence, and of inviting face. The Southern members were captivated by his genial manners, rare and profound abilities. He came representing a company that desired to purchase a tract of land now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This Massachusetts company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent; on the 12th he represented a demand for 5,500,000 acres. This would reduce the national debt. Jefferson and Virginia were regarded as authority concerning the land Virginia had just ceded. Jefferson's policy wanted to provide for the public credit, and this was a good opportunity to do something. Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The English Minister invited him to dine with some of the Southern gentlemen. He was the centre of interest; the entire South rallied around him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the western speculation; thus Cutler, making friends with the South, and doubtless using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper conviction, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that ever adorned any human law book; he borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most marked points were:

1st. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.

2d. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary, and every section numbered sixteen in each township; that is, one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.

3d. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution, or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and means of education shall always be encouraged." Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it—he took his horse and gig and started for the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage and was unanimously adopted, every Southern member voting for it, and only one man, Mr. Yates of New York, voting against it, but as the states voted as states, Yates lost his vote, and the compact was put beyond repeal. Then the great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—a vast empire, the heart of the great valley—were consecrated to freedom, intelligence and honesty. In the light of these ninety-seven years, it is evident to all that this act was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder, and tried to repeal the compact. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact, and opposed repeal. Thus it stood a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery. With all this timely aid, it was, after all, a most desperate and protracted struggle to keep the soil of Indiana sacred to freedom. It was the natural battle-field for the irrepressible conflict. In the southern end of the state slavery preceded the compact. It existed among the old French settlers, and was hard to eradicate. The southern part of the state was settled from the slave states; and this population brought their laws, customs and institutions with them. A stream of population from the North poured into the northern part of the state. These sections misunderstood and hated each other perfectly. The Southerners regarded the Yankees as a skinning, tricky, penurious race of peddlers, filling the country with tinware, brass clocks and wooden nutmegs. The Northerner thought of the Southerner as a lean, lank, lazy creature, burrowing in a hut, and rioting in whisky, dirt and ignorance. These causes aided in making the struggle long and bitter. So strong was the sympathy with slavery that in spite of the ordinance of 1787, and in spite of the deed of cession, it was determined to allow the old French settlers to retain their slaves. Planters from the slave states might bring their slaves, if they would give them a chance to chose freedom, or years of service and bondage for their children till they should become thirty years of age. If they chose freedom they must leave the state in sixty days or be sold as fugitives. Servants were whipped for offenses for which white men are fined; each lash paid forty cents of the fine. A negro ten miles from home without a pass was whipped. These famous laws were imported from the slave states, just as they imported laws for the inspection of flax and wool when there was neither in the state. These black laws are now wiped out. A vigorous effort was made to protect slavery in the state constitution of 1816. It barely failed; but slaves did not disappear from the census of the state until 1850. There were mobs and murders in the interest of slavery. Lovejoy was added to the list of martyrs—a sort of first fruits of that long line of immortal heroes who saw freedom as

the one supreme desire of their souls, and were so enamored of her that they preferred to die rather than survive her.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

The history of Indiana has been traced while a possession of France, and when under the British government. The several states agreed on the adoption of the Articles of the Confederation, to cede their claims to the western lands to the general government. Virginia executed her deed of cession March 1, 1784. For several years afterward there was an imperfect administration of the law. The French customs partly held force. By the ordinance of 1787, all the territory northwest of the Ohio was constituted into one district, the laws to be administered by a governor and secretary; a court was instituted of three judges. A general assembly was provided for, the members to be chosen by the people. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was selected as governor of the Northwestern Territory. The seat of government was first at Marietta, Ohio. From 1788 to 1791 an Indian war prevailed. In 1800 all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana, with the seat of government at Vincennes. In 1809 the present limits of the state were defined, Michigan having been formed in 1805 and Illinois in 1809.

In 1811 Indiana was the theatre of the Indian war brought about by Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. Early in 1806 Gov. Harrison was advised that a Shawnee Indian had set himself up as a prophet. The Prophet was a brother of Tecumseh.

In the spring of 1808, the Prophet and his adherents moved from Greenville and took up their abode on the Wabash, near the mouth of the Tippecanoe. The Prophet was merely a screen behind which his brother, Tecumseh, a man of much more ability, was perfecting a confederation of all the tribes in a grand scheme of hostility against the people of the United States, and involving no less than a bold attempt to check the westward advance of white emigration and the recovery of all previously ceded lands north and northward of the Ohio. The Prophet becoming bolder every day, at last, in the month of April, 1809, required his followers to take up the hatchet against the white people, to destroy the inhabitants of Vincennes and those on the Ohio, from its mouth as high up as Cincinnati, telling them that the Great Spirit had ordered them to do this, and that their refusal would result in their own destruction. In the spring of 1810 Gen. Harrison sent a message to Tecumseh, then residing at the Prophet's town, inviting him to a council to be held at Vincennes. It was not until the month of August of the same year that Tecumseh, accompanied by about seventy of his warriors, made his appearance. They camped on the banks of the Wabash, just above the town, and Tecumseh gave notice to the General that, in pursuance of his invitation, he had come to hold a talk "with him and his braves." The succeeding day was appointed for the meeting. Notice had been sent to Tecumseh that it was expected that himself and only a portion of his warriors would be present. At the time appointed Tecumseh and some fifteen or twenty of his warriors made their appearance. He came with a firm and elastic step, a proud and defiant look. He advanced to the place where the Governor and those who had been invited to attend the conference were sitting. He seemed to scan the preparations which had been made for his reception, particularly the military part of it, with an eye of suspicion, yet without fear. As he came in front of the dais, an elevated portion of the place on which the Governor and officers of the territory were seated, the Governor invited him, through his interpreter, to come forward and take a seat, premising the invitation by saying "that it was the wish of their Great Father, the President of the United States, that he should do so."

The chief paused for a moment as the words were uttered and the sentence finished, and raising his tall form to its greatest height, surveyed the troops and the crowd around him. Then with his keen eyes fixed upon the Governor for a single moment, and turning them to the sky above, with his sinewy arm pointing toward the heavens, and with a tone and manner indicative of contempt for the paternity assigned him, said in a voice whose clarion tones were heard throughout the assembly, "My Father? The sun is *my* father—the earth is *my* mother—and on her bosom I will recline." Having finished, he stretched himself with his warriors on the green sward. The matter to be considered was the boundary lines of lands which had previouslybeenc eded. The chief became very angry when Harrison was making his speech to him through his interpreter, and sprang to his feet, turned to the interpreter, and said, "Tell him he lies." Tecumseh made a speech reciting his grievances. At its conclusion the Governor informed Tecumseh that he would transmit his speech to the President. Tecumseh declared that he and his allies were determined that the old boundary line should continue. As soon as the council had ended, Tecumseh embarked in his birch canoe with four of his braves, for the mission he had long contemplated, to the tribes of the South and Southwest, with a view, if possible, to form a confederation and an alliance, offensive and defensive, between the northwestern and southwestern Indians, with a view of driving the whites out of the Northwest Territory. He visited all the tribes south of the Ohio River, extending his trip as far as Alabama and around the Gulf of Mexico. With all these tribes he held councils, and in fervent and eloquent terms described the white man's wrongs and the red man's injuries. Before Tecumseh left the Prophet's town at the

mouth of the Tippecanoe River, he had enjoined upon his brother the necessity of preserving peace with the whites.

Believing that the Prophet would fully carry out his views under the pledge made him, Tecumseh felt no disposition to return until after his plans were fully matured. The boldness and insolence of the assemblage at the Prophet's town increased daily; hostile parties were continually leaving that place for the white settlements, where they killed the inhabitants and stole their horses. Finally, Gov. Harrison received orders to proceed to the Prophet's town, with a military force, which he was only to use after all efforts to effect a peaceable dispersion of its occupants had failed. The Governor left Vincennes on the 26th of September, 1811, with a force of 900 effective men, composed of the 4th Regiment U. S. Regulars, with a body of militia, and 130 volunteer dragoons. The militia, who were all volunteers, had been well trained by the Governor in person. On the 3rd of October the army moving up on the east side of the Wabash, reached a place on the bank of the stream, some two miles above the old Wea village of We-anto-no, "The Rising Sun," and called by many the "Old Orchard Town," and time out of mind by the old French traders, *Terre Haute.* Here the Governor halted, according to his instructions, within the boundary of the country already ceded by the Indians, and occupied his time in erecting a fort, while waiting the return of messengers whom he had dispatched to the Prophet's town, demanding the surrender of murderers, and the return of stolen horses sheltered there, and requiring that the Shawnees, Winnebagoes, Pottawattomies and Kickapoos collected there should disperse and return to their own tribes.

The messengers were treated with great insolence by the Prophet and his council, who, to put an end to all hopes of peace, sent out a small war party to precipitate hostilities. This war party, finding no stragglers about the Governor's encampment, shot at and wounded one of his sentinels. The Delaware chiefs who went with the messengers to the Prophet's town advised the Governor, on their return, that it would be in vain to expect anything short of force would obtain satisfaction for past injuries, or security for the future. They also informed him that the strength of the Prophet was daily increasing by accessions of ardent young men from every tribe, and particularly from those along and beyond the Illinois River.

The new fort was finished on the 28th of October, and by the unanimous request of all the officers it was christened "Fort Harrison." On the 29th of October Gov. Harrison moved up the Wabash and ferried his army over the former stream, at the mouth of Raccoon Creek, on boats sent up the river for that purpose. The army encamped on the 2d of November, some two miles below the mouth of the Big Vermilion, and about a mile below the encampment a block house was erected, twenty-five feet square, on the edge of a small prairie sloping down to the water's edge. The block house was garrisoned with a sergeant and eight men, in whose charge were left the boats which up to this time had been used for the transportation of supplies. On the 3d the army crossed the Vermilion, and on the 4th of November approached the very difficult pass of Pine Creek. On the evening of the 5th the army encamped within nine or ten miles of the Prophet's town. The 6th was consumed in working the army over difficult ground toward the Indian town. Every effort to effect peace was exhausted by the Governor. About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 7th the Indians began the attack. The morning was dark and cloudy; the savages evidently aimed to surprise the troops. The Indians fought like the very demons. They were inspired by the incantations of the Prophet, who, secure from flying bullets, occupied an adjacent eminence and sang "the war song." The Indians were completely routed. Speaking of their bravery, Harrison in his official report uses the following language:—"The Indians manifested a ferocity uncommon even with them. To their savage fury our troops opposed that cool and deliberate valor which is characteristic of the Christian soldier." The 7th was spent in burying the dead, on the field where they fell, caring for the wounded, and fortifying the camp. On the 8th of November the village was reconnoitered, and gave evidence of having been abandoned in great haste. The household utensils were all left, and some guns, still in the covers in which they had been imported, and a quantity of prime double-glazed English rifle powder. Hogs and poultry were found running through the village, a large quantity of corn and a vast number of kettles. Everything useful to the army was removed, and then the village and everything in it was committed to the flames. The loss of the American army was thirty-seven killed on the field, twenty-five mortally wounded and 126 wounded; that of the Indians, about forty killed on the spot, the number of wounded being unknown. The wounded were placed in wagons drawn by oxen, of which there was scarcely a sufficient number for this humane purpose. On the 9th the troops were put in motion, returning by the same route they had come. The main army reached Fort Harrison on the 14th of November, and Vincennes four days later, where they were met with great rejoicing by the inhabitants.

Thus ended this celebrated battle. In its results, the engagement at Tippecanoe ranks as one of the most important ever fought against the Indians in the West. It may be said to have been the opening battle of the War of 1812, although the formal declaration of hostilities was deferred until the following June. However, many and grave were the irritating causes, in the Atlantic states, which had threatened the peace of the two

countries. William Hull, Governor of the Michigan Territory, was appointed to the command of the western frontiers, and on the 16th of July he surrendered Detroit and his whole force to Sir Isaac Brock, Governor-general of Canada. This most unexpected calamity was followed by intelligence, received on the 28th of July, that the post of Mackinaw had been captured by the British. Fast upon this startling news came the surrender of Fort Dearborn to the Indians by Capt. Heald, on the 15th of August, and the massacre or capture of the inhabitants and soldiers. Thus, in less than sixty days after the declaration of hostilities, the whole Northwest from the Detroit to the Mississippi River, was in the hands of the British or their Indian allies, under the lead of English traders. Fort Wayne and Fort Harrison were the only points at which the United States presented resistance. The plans of Tecumseh succeeding more happily than he could have expected, it was determined to lay siege to Forts Wayne and Harrison simultaneously, as the only remaining obstacles in the way of driving the white inhabitants over the Ohio River. Fort Wayne was accordingly besieged, and closely invested by the savages until it was relieved by Gen. Harrison, who had been appointed to the chief command of the Northwest immediately after the surrender of Hull. The Indians were repulsed and failed to capture either fort. The events following the relief of Fort Wayne and the failure at Fort Harrison were the formation of a navy upon Lake Erie and the raising of a large military force by Gen. Harrison, under difficulties and delays which would have discouraged almost any other officers than Harrison and the immortal Perry. On the 10th of September, 1813, Perry met the British fleet of vessels at the head of Lake Erie, and captured every one of them in an engagement that shed imperishable fame upon every officer and private of his command. Harrison's army collected upon the peninsula formed by Sandusky Bay. Retreating up the River Thames, thence over to the River Rasin, the forces of Proctor and Tecumseh were brought to an engagement near the Moravian towns, where, on the 5th of October, they were defeated in a brilliant action. The Indians were posted in a swamp, and were commanded by Tecumseh in person, who went down in the thickest of the fight gallantly encouraging his men. His prediction was verified to the letter: he and Harrison had "fought it out;" the confederation he had moulded dropped to pieces. The several tribes hastened to Harrison's headquarters to say they wanted peace.

It was the last great combination of the Indians against the whites; and it is an historical coincidence that the confederations of both Pontiac and Tecumseh to check the ever westward flow of immigration should have met their final overthrow in the vicinity of Detroit and on British soil.

Thus ended the last meeting on earth between the chivalrous and gallant Tecumseh, the Shawnee chief, and he who, since the period alluded to, has ruled the destinies of the nation as its Chief Magistrate. The bones of the former lie bleaching on the battle-field of the Thames—those of the latter are deposited in the mausoleum that covers them, on the banks of the Ohio. Each struggled for the mastery of their race: each, no doubt, equally honest and patriotic in his purposes. The weak yielded to the strong—the defenceless to the pewerful—and the hunting ground of the Shawnee, not only on the Wabash, but the Kansas, where the small remnant of their tribe was extirpated, has given place to the field of the husbandman. Such is the inevitable destiny of the red man on this continent. Tribe after tribe, nation after nation are passing away. Happily for the West, that owing largely to the exertions of its own people, the lost territory was recovered, and when the treaty of peace was concluded in 1815, the old boundary lines remained as before, without the loss of a single acre.

Upon the restoration of peace, immigration received a new impulse, and on the 19th of April, 1816, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government, and on the 29th of June ensuing adopted the first constitution of Indiana.

At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about 63,000 inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on the 7th of November, and on Dec. 11, 1816, the state was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis, (City of Indiana) was laid out Jan. 1, 1825. In 1827 the Erie Canal opened an outlet for the produce of the West and the national road was commenced. Both these circumstances naturally stimulated settlements; and the sales of land so rapidly increased that in the ten years ending in 1830 they amounted to 3,558,221 acres. Now commenced that speculation mania which terminated in the financial crisis of 1837. In 1832 the legislature incorporated eight stock companies for constructing railroads. In 1833 the middle section of the Wabash and Erie Canal was commenced, and in 1834 the State Bank, with ten branches, was incorporated, to which were subsequently added three other branches. The result of these undertakings, and others which the state entered, was a debt amounting to $14,057,000, and a general bankruptcy. In 1846 the state debt, on which no interest had been paid since 1839, was consolidated and arranged into two classes, the state debt proper and the canal debt; and means were devised for paying interest on the former.

Under the influence of this scheme prosperity returned. In 1851 a new constitution was adopted, and

in 1853 the legislature passed a free banking law. Since the collapse of public credit above mentioned, the greater number of the public works which had brought about that imbroglio, especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal, have been completed, to the great benefit of the state, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The population of Indiana by decades is as follows: (1800) 5,641, (1810) 24,520, (1820) 147,178, (1830) 343,031, (1840) 685,866, (1850) 988,416, (1860) 1,350,428, (1870) 1,680,637, (1880) 1,978,301.

The public institutions of the state are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. An extensive railroad system permeates the state in all directions, and greatly conduces to the development of her expanding agricultural and manufacturing interests.

GOVERNORS OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

Arthur St. Clair, Governor Northwest Territory.
William H. Harrison .....from 1800 to 1812
Thomas Posey.....from 1812 to 1816

GOVERNORS OF INDIANA.

Jonathan Jennings	from	1816 to 1822
William Hendricks	"	1822 to 1825
James B. Ray	"	1825 to 1831
Noah Noble	"	1831 to 1836
David Wallace	"	1837 to 1840
Samuel Bigger	"	1840 to 1843
James Whitcomb	"	1843 to 1848
Paris C. Dunning, (acting)	"	1848 to 1849
Joseph A. Wright	"	1849 to 1857
Ashbel P. Willard	"	1857 to 1860
Abram A. Hammond, (acting)	"	1860 to 1861
Henry S. Lane, (a few days in)	"	1860
Oliver P. Morton	"	1860 to 1867
Conrad Baker	"	1867 to 1873
Thomas A. Hendricks	"	1873 to 1877
James D. Williams	"	1877 to 1881
Albert G. Porter	"	1881 to 1884

Present incumbent.

CHAPTER III.

GEOGRAPHY, AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

GIBSON County lies principally south of the 30th parallel of latitude, and is situated in the southwest corner of the state of Indiana, in what is familiarly known as "the pocket." It is bounded on the north by the Wabash River, Knox and Pike Counties (the White River separates it from Knox County), on the east by Pike and Warrick, south by Warrick, Vanderburg and Posey Counties, west by Posey County, Wabash River and Knox County. Its greatest length from east to west is forty-eight and one-half miles, and from north to south in its greatest breadth a fraction over twenty-four miles.

POPULATION.—The population of the county, according to the census of 1880, was 22,742, and is principally composed of persons of English, Scotch, Irish, German and French extraction, with quite a number of colored persons.

PRINCETON, the capital of the county, is situated in Township 2 S., Range 10, and Township 2 S., Range 11. It is principally in Section 7 of the first named township, and a small portion of the town is located in Section 12 of the latter township. Its location is a little north of the center of the county, on the lines of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, and the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad. It is 114 miles west of Louisville, and 153 miles east of St. Louis, eighty-two miles south of Terre Haute, and twenty-seven miles north of Evansville.

LAND SURFACE.—The land surface is considerably diversified with hills and valleys, cleared and heavily timbered woodlands; the greater part being originally covered with a luxuriant growth of timber, a large portion of which has, ere this, given way before the axe of the pioneer and old settler. The surface in different localities is rather undulating. There are occasionally small hills or bluffs adjacent to the streams, which lend a picturesque appearance to the landscape.

SOIL AND AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING.—This county contains within its limits some of the best and most productive soil in the state. Agricultural pursuits are in fact the leading employments of the people, and the rich returns which it brings to those engaged in them promise to attract strangers, and reward all who devote their labor to it. Gibson County is located within the wheat belt. The leading staple products are wheat, Indian corn, oats, potatoes, hay, tobacco and

sorghum. The productions are so varied as to warrant the assertion that no year or season can occur in which the prudent husbandman will be completely disappointed in his hopes. Another branch of industry is stock raising. In this county may be found a few farmers engaged in breeding blooded sheep, cattle, horses, swine and poultry. This is an industry which ought to receive more attention from the farmers generally. Almost every desirable fruit, every useful grain, every nutritive grass, is found here growing to perfection. Industry may grow rich by the proper use of its resources, and domestic comfort, and even luxury, may find ample opportunities to gratify every reasonable desire.

Drainage and Climate.—It is drained by several large streams. The Wabash River forms a large portion of the western boundary and is the largest stream, and by its tributaries drains the greatest area of the county. In fact, from the numerous water-sheds of the county, with the many affluents running into the Patoka and White Rivers, it will be seen that all the surplus surface water eventually is lost in the placid bosom of the Wabash. The longest stream in the county is the Patoka River. It takes its rise in the hilly districts of the southeast corner of Orange County, Ind., and it meanders in an almost westerly direction through the counties of Orange, Du Bois, Pike and Gibson, and empties its waters into the Wabash River nearly opposite Mt. Carmel, Ill. The White River and its tributaries drain the northern portions of Washington and White River Townships. Among the other streams are Pigeon Creek, Smith's, Maumee, Richland, Keg and Buck Creeks, with their tributaries. There is also a tributary of Black River in the southern part of the county. In the Wabash bottoms there are several ponds or small lakes which furnish excellent fishing ground; among which are Crane, Mauck, Burnett, Riley, Goose and Fish Ponds. In many portions of the county good water is afforded by copious springs and small lakes. The surface of the county in some respects is higher north of the centre. The high grounds are the water-sheds between the creeks. The natural groves, the fringed banks of the water-courses, the smiling farms with their fields of grain and maize, and the herds of cattle and sheep all go to form a picture of surpassing loveliness. The climate is healthful, and is a happy medium between the extremes of heat and cold.

Tile Draining is being introduced, in parts at some distance from the water courses, and in time, when the system of draining becomes better understood, and generally applies, it will result in great good to the agricultural interests of the county. There are many small, and several large, ponds and lakes in the county, some of which cover several hundred acres each, which might in this way be drained and the land redeemed and cultivated. As the benefits resulting from tile draining become more appreciated, and its importance more fully realized by the farming community generally, it will be still more extensively used, and millions of wealth thereby added to the agricultural interests of the state.

Political Divisions.— Gibson County is divided into nine municipal townships, viz: Barton, Columbia, Center, Washington, White River, Patoka, Johnson, Montgomery and Wabash.

Transportation Facilities.—The first means employed for transportation of the surplus products of this part of the country were rafts and rudely-constructed flat boats on the Wabash, along the western boundary of Gibson County, and for the northern portion on the White and Patoka Rivers. The first steamboat that navigated the Wabash as *far north* as Terre Haute was the "Commerce," in about 1819. It came from Cincinnati, and was commanded by Jacob Strader. Only now and then did steamers navigate the Wabash until 1832, when steamboating on the river was conducted with much regularity. Prior to this, one boat during the year was about the extent of steam navigation. From 1832 until 1856 the river traffic was quite active, but as soon as the railroads commenced operations the business fell off, the railroads having almost the entire monopoly as common carriers, though even to this day regular packets run on the Wabash and White Rivers.

Canal.—Under the improvement system of the state, inaugurated in 1837, the canal from Evansville to Ft. Wayne and La Porte was commenced and finished during the year 1839–'40, at a cost of several millions of dollars. It extended through the eastern portion of Gibson County and furnished a highway for the transportation of much of the products of the county. For a number of years a regular passenger boat plied between Evansville and La Porte. This was the most important improvement made in the state up to that period, but on the advent of the railroads, the canal boat and stage coach had to give way to the speedier and better means of travel.

Railroads. — Railroading is comparatively a new industry. Many centuries have added their contributions to science, yet during only about fifty years have railroads been known. Scientists of all ages have grappled with the various problems of government and political economy, social life and questions of demand and supply, and left the records of their labors for our instruction. The accumulated wisdom of centuries furnishes much material from whence we can draw such knowledge. But railroads are institutions of to-day; —this is the "Iron Age," wherein distance is virtually wiped out, and "push" has become the watchword of the nineteenth century. The first railway constructed in the Mississippi Valley was in 1837, and was known as the Illinois & St. Louis Railroad. It extended from

the Mississippi bluffs on the east, at the old town of Pittsburg, to East St. Louis—a distance of about six miles. It was constructed with a wooden rail, and the cars were moved by horse-power. It was only made for conveying coal from the mines at Pittsburg to the St. Louis markets. A few months later a road was built from Meredosia to Naples, on the Illinois River.

In 1837, under the popularly so-called Internal Improvement Scheme of Illinois, grading was commenced from Mt. Carmel, in westward, simultaneously with like work from Alton, eastward, along the proposed line of the Illinois Southern cross road, which recognized Alton and Mt. Carmel as its termini, by Messrs. Bonham, Shannon, and Goforth, who had the contract from Mt. Carmel to Albion. They employed in all nearly 400 hands west from Albion. Like work was done under a contract let to Messrs. Hall & Kinner.

The grading of nearly twenty miles of road was completed in 1839, and there the work was dropped. On the 3d of June, 1849, under act of the legislature of the preceding session, the roadway was sold to the highest bidder. Gen. William Pickering bought it for the small sum of $300. It was not until 1871 that the property again attracted attention, and became the route of the present Air Line. In February, 1872, the first train crossed the Little Wabash.

LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS ("AIR LINE").

This railroad extends across the county of Gibson nearly central from east to west. The principal stations are Princeton, Oakland City, and Francisco.

The length of main track in the county is twenty-five and one-half miles, with two miles of side tracks. It is the consolidation of two divisions of road, known as the Indiana and Illinois divisions. This was one of the first contemplated railroads in the State of Illinois, and first bore the name of the Alton, Mt. Carmel & New Albany Railroad Company. It first presented itself in 1837, and some of the swamp lands in Illinois along its line were appropriated to aid in constructing the road. About this time a portion of the road bed was made, but for lack of funds and co-operation, on the part of the company, the road was abandoned, and subsequently passed into the hands of Gen. Pickering, as stated above.

The Indiana division was organized under the general laws of the state, Feb. 4, 1869, by the name of the New Albany & St. Louis Air Line Railroad, and on the 1st of July, 1870, its name was changed to the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Air Line Railroad Company. The Illinois division was organized July 14, 1869, under a special act of the legislature, and known as the St. Louis, Mt. Carmel and New Albany Railroad Company. Said two companies were consolidated July 24, 1872, under the name of the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railroad Company. Both divisions were subsequently sold under foreclosure. They again reorganized the Indiana division in February, 1877, under the name of the Louisville, New Albany & St Louis Railroad Company. The Illinois division reorganized in January, 1873, by the name of the St. Louis, Mt. Carmel & New Albany Railroad Company. Aug. 15, 1878, these companies again consolidated under the name of the Louisville, New Albany & St. Louis Railway Company. At this writing it is called the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railway Company, which name it assumed in November, 1881. It is, however, more familiarly known as the St. Louis Air Line Railway. The eastern terminus is Louisville and the western St. Louis,—with the general offices at the former place.

EQUIPMENTS AND ETC.

The road is laid with steel rails and a considerable portion of the road bed is ballasted with stone. It is well tied and the bridges are in good condition. The rolling stock in both the passenger and freight departments is new and complete. On all through night trains the Pullman car service is used. The employes of the road are affable and attentive to passengers and patrons, which aids much in giving this line its well deserved popularity. The Air Line is the shortest route between St. Louis and Louisville by fifty-six miles, and the management claim that as soon as the road bed becomes more thoroughly settled, that the passenger department will be able to save at least two hours' time over any other road between the two terminal points. All day and night trains run through from the Union Depot, Louisville, to St. Louis Union Depot, without change, which is the only road between the two cities which does that, thereby saving the passengers the annoyance and trouble of changing cars. The number of miles of the main line is 180½. From Mt. Vernon, Ill., to St. Louis they have a traffic contract and running arrangements with the L. & N. R. R. Co.

The management is now bending its energies to building up and developing the resources and interests of the road, and by a liberal manner of dealing with its patrons to foster and encourage the growth of the cities and towns and the business interests of the country along its line. The road extends over one of the best coal fields in the West—fully 100 miles over the Indiana coal beds—and along its line are also found extensive quarries of the best quality of building stone. Timber of the best hard-wood varieties is also abundant; and passing, as it does, through the wheat belt of Indiana and Illinois—with all these advantages the road cannot fail to pay a handsome dividend for the capital invested.

Within the last eighteen months twenty *new* depots have been built. They are all commodious and substantial structures having the latest improvements and being in the modern style of architecture. Several of them are very handsome and attractive. And the com-

pany are now building at the rate of about one a month to take the place of the old ones.

Evansville Division.—This division of the Air Line is seventy-one miles long, extending from Jasper, the county seat of Du Bois County, to Evansville, including what is called the Rockport Branch, from Gentryville to Rockport on the Ohio, sixteen miles.

THE EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD.

The original charter for this road was granted Jan. 2, 1849, to the "Evansville & Illinois Railroad Company," to run from the Ohio River, at Evansville, to the Ohio & Mississippi Railway at Olney, Ill., via Princeton and Mt. Carmel.

In accordance with same, notice of which was previously published in the Princeton *Clarion* and the Evansville *Journal*, the company organized in the city of Evansville, Aug. 16, 1849.

Hon. Samuel Hall was chosen first president and served until the election of W. D. Griswold, in October, 1854. It was under the direction of these gentlemen, assisted by prominent business men in each of the counties through which the road was constructed, that the building of the line was completed in 1858, through from Evansville to Rockville, in Parke County, and at an average cost of about $10,000 per mile, with a 50-pound T rail.

Funds were not always plentiful, but the stock subscriptions of Vanderburgh County and Evansville city, $100,000 each, with what was taken by various capitalists and concerns along the line, together with the placing of a first mortgage bond, finally pulled it through. In numerous instances the personal credit of individual directors was necessary to secure funds for present use, but the modern method of voting subsidies seems not to have suggested itself.

In November, 1849, Gibson County people, north of Patoka, petitioned to have the road extended from Princeton to the Patoka River, at or near the town of Patoka, which was agreed upon, and in November, 1850, surveys were authorized for extending the road from Princeton to Vincennes, via Patoka. In 1851 an engineer corps was put upon the extension to Vincennes, and negotiations entered upon with a view to the speedy construction of the road on to Terre Haute.

In May, 1851, the first half-mile of track laying was contracted for from Evansville north, and its completion was celebrated on the following Fourth of July in a big jubilee, to which passengers were carried from Evansville and return at twenty cents per head, each way. The road was completed to Princeton in April, 1852, the fare from Evansville being fixed by the Board of Directors at eighty cents, but subsequently advanced to $1,00.

The consolidation of the "Evansville & Illinois" and "Wabash" Railroads was effected in November, 1852, the new title vesting in the "Evansville & Illinois Railroad Company." An immediate survey of the entire line from Vincennes to Terre Haute was then ordered, and steps taken toward pushing the road through to Crawfordsville, the name of the road being changed to the "Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad Company," March, 1853, and in March, 1877, was again changed to the present style, the "Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Company.

The construction of the Mt. Vernon Branch, thirty-seven miles in length, was completed in July, 1882. Montgomery Township voted $25,000 in aid of this extension to Owensville.

The Rockville division, sixteen miles in extent, from Terre Haute to Rockville, is leased to and operated by the Terre Haute & Logansport Railroad Company, which makes the present termini of the E & T. H. R. R., as operated by that road, Evansville, Terre Haute and Mount Vernon; i. e.:

Evansville to Terre Haute.....	109 miles.
Fort Branch to Mt. Vernon.....	37 miles.
Total.....	146 miles.

There are twenty-seven miles of sidings on the main line and four on the branch; and in Gibson County there are thirty-five miles of main track.

The present condition of the road bed is first-class. In fact, the E. & T. H. is generally conceded to be one of the best graveled roads in the country. The entire line from Evansville to Terre Haute and seven miles of the branch are laid in steel rails, with ties numbering 2,600 to the mile. Bridges are in good order, fine iron structures spanning the Patoka, in Gibson County, and Pigeon Creek, in Vanderburg. There are only three or four grades of any consequence, and none of them heavy enough to impede the movement of large trains. The best engines haul from twenty-five to thirty loaded freight cars over any part of the line. Engine and car equipment are in good condition. Immense wheat crops are grown all along the E. & T. H., and to move this business promptly has heretofore put every energy to its utmost test, until with the experience of the past and a constant endeavor to meet the demands, they are now prepared to handle all the business that can be safely put upon a single-track railroad. Harmonious relations are maintained with the best fast freight lines and with all connections, so that unequaled facilities exist for reaching with great dispatch all the leading markets in the country, north, south, east and west. Passenger accommodations and connections are equal to the best.

INDIANAPOLIS AND EVANSVILLE RAILWAY.

This road was projected in 1854–'55, and considerable grading was done in '55–'56. It was then called Evansville, Indianapolis & Cleveland Straight Line R. R., and it is now popularly known as the "Straight Line." It is completed and in operation from Evansville to Washington, Ind., where it crosses the O. & M. R. R., and

for a new road, considering its age, is doing a fair business. It crosses Boston and Columbia Townships, and the principal stations in this county are Oakland and Somerville.

CHAPTER IV.

GEOLOGY.

TOPOGRAPHY, SOIL, ETC.—The surface in the western parts is level or agreeably undulating; about one-half is bottom land and a small portion barrens. East of the center sand along the eastern and northeastern boundary are elevated plateaus pierced by deep valleys, and covered with excellent timber. The soil is generally alluvial loam and is everywhere fertile. The alluvial "bottoms" along the streams originating from the ordinary floods, are made up of sands and clays spread out by overflow, and rest upon or against the sides of the gravel terraces. The terraces are consequently next in age and rest upon or against the sides of more ancient alluvium or sand hills; these in turn are more recent than the loess clays, which superimpose the true boulder or glacial drift. From the terminus of the conglomerate spur which pierces the county like a promontory from the east, a ridge of yellow loam sets in and continues westward forming the present, as it probably formed the ancient line of demarkation between the waters of Patoka and White Rivers. This ridge was clothed with a magnificent growth of oak, poplar and other valuable timber, and, from the quality of its soil was formed at a time when the head* waters of the rivers were rapidly cutting their channels in the sub-carboniferous limestones to east, constituting a rich calcareous loam. This ridge, with like characteristics as to soil and timber, is continued from northeast to southwest across the county, constituting a broad belt of fine agricultural lands about Princeton and Owensville. Outliers of this poplar soil are seen even west of the Wabash, at and southwest of Mt. Carmel, which indicate the wayward course of the river currents then flowing through a broad lake-like sheet of water at an elevation from 120 to 150 feet above their present channels. At Buena Vista on White River extensive mounds surround the village. Outcrops of the rash coals were observed in the vicinity, and the companion limestones develop a thickness of from two to five feet. The high ridge and tableland south of town has a rocky skeleton, covered with lacustral loams. But above and against the bluffs of loess are extensive bars or beds of fluviatile sand, some of which attain in different localities an elevation of 235 feet above the present bed of White River. These indicate the high water level of the ancient river. On the sides of the bluff are occasionally found small beds of gravel, containing a few specimens of the harder stones sorted from the glacial drift, surviving on account of the obduracy of material, but notably containing geodes and cherts from the mountain limestone at the headwaters of the river. The last mentioned mark the bars of low water line, and plainly indicate the former presence of the river at these points. South of the Patoka, powerful erosive forces have swept across the eastern part of the county, leaving isolated knobs and hills, monumental tokens of the ancient surface; but generally excavating the rocks to a depth of fifty to 160 feet, and creating broad valleys or valley plains now waterless or used by insignificant brooks. This epoch is dated back to the time of the glacial river, and the soil to the lacustral, for we find that on the hill sides an ash gray soil prevails, very sensitive to drought or moisture, the modified or washed residual sands of the latter epoch.

*For some of the data in the preparation of this chapter, we are indebted to the State Geological reports of Profs. Cox and Collett.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.

Quarternary. In making a bore on Donation 101 the following strata was observed, soil and slope:

HAZLETON SECTION. DONATION 101.

Shaly sandstones and flag stones	10	00	inches.
Yellow sandstone	20	00	"
Rash coal		11	"
Fire clay	2	02	"
Shaly limestone	9	00	"
Slaty coal		11	"
Flaggy sandstone to bore	22	00	"
	65 feet	00	inches.

HAZLETON BORE.

Soil	4 feet	00	inches.
Sandstone	40	00	"
Coal N	1	00	"
Space sandstone	60	00	"

Coal M	1	"	00 "
Space argillaceous sandstone	115	"	00 "
Coal L	3 ft. 6 in. to 4	"	00 "
Sandstone	55	"	00 "

280 feet 00 inches.

Another bore was put down to a depth of about 300 feet on the highlands east of town.

EAST HAZLETON BORE.

Drift and clay	20	feet	00 inches.
Hard sandstone (limestone)	4	"	00 "
Bituminous shale	6	"	00 "
Silicious shale	25	"	00 "
Soft soapstone	10	"	00 "
Sandstone	40	"	00 "
Bituminous shale	6	"	00 "
Coal		"	06 "
Fire clay	06	"	00 "
Sandstone	14	"	00 "
Soapstone	20	"	00 "
Bituminous and silicious shale	15	"	00 "
Coal M	1	"	00 "
Fire clay and strong water vein which caused the well to cave	4	"	00 "
Soapstone	20	"	00 "
Sandstone	70	"	00 "
Soapstone	40	"	00 "

307 feet 00 inches.

The thin rash coals outcrop are found in wells at several places in the neighborhood, and an opening was made on H. J. Brown's land northwest quarter Section 31, but at no point do they exceed eighteen inches in thickness. There is little doubt that coals M. and L. will yet be found developing a workable thickness at several points in this vicinity, although the present showing is unfavorable, and the search will be attended with many disappointments. Ascending White River, an extensive quarry of sandstone is seen two and a half miles from town. The stone is easily obtained and worked, and is useful for building purposes.

Near the county line east of Dongola the limestone accompanying the upper rash coal is well developed. It has been calcined by Mr. Hargrove, near the east line of Section 8, Township 2 S., Range 8, furnishing a strong, dark colored lime. At the steam mill in town the following section was noted, viz:

Coarse shelly limestone	10	ft.	00 in.
Rash coal and slate	1	"	06 "
Gray shale with ferns	1	"	08 "
Slaty coal	1	"	00 "
Fire clay	2	"	06 "
Impure limestone	2	"	00 "
Flaggy sandstone	10	"	00 "
Place of coal M.	covered		
Space reported in a traditionary bore	60	ft.	00 in.
Coal L	4	"	00 "

92 ft. 08 in.

In digging the public well at Oakland City, near the center of the town, at a depth of thirty feet a coal seam was struck. Unfortunately a sufficient vein of water was found, and the thickness of the coal was not ascertained. The rubbish thrown out, consisting of soapstone and argillaceous sandstone, indicates the shales of coal L., which shows in outcrop a mile and a half eastward.

A valuable stone quarry occurs west of town on the southwest quarter of Section 13, Township 2 S., Range 9, where the following section was obtained:

OAKLAND QUARRY.

Soft sandstone	10	ft.	00 in.
Laminated sandstone	8	"	00 "
Heavy bedded quarry sandstone, containing sigillaria, stigmaria, calamites and cordaites	30	"	00 "
Pyritous slate	2	"	00 "
Black "		"	04 "
Coal M	2	"	01 "
Fire clay, to brook	4	"	00 "

56 ft. 5 in.

This rock has been quarried to some extent, and bears a good character for endurance. Coming soft from the bed, it changes to a brown color and hardens; it may be obtained in blocks of great size. Other beds of a similar nature are found occurring in the uplands north and south. Coal M has been worked on the northwest part of the same quarter section, and is a bright, glossy, fat caking coal, which burns with much smoke and flame, leaving a red ash. At outcrop also occurs on adjoining land in the same section. On Vanada's land, southwest quarter Section 14, Township 2, Range 9, the following outcrop occurs:

SECTION AT VANADA'S.

Soft yellow sandstone, containing stigmaria, sigillaria, calamites, cordaites, etc	7	ft	00 in.
Pyritous slate	1	"	01 "
Coal M	1	"	09 "

9 ft. 10 in.

Continuing west, at the old Reavis farm, a similar outcrop of coal and stone is seen, denoting persistence in the seam and strata. The surface dips gently to the south from Oakland. In that direction a coal is found in nearly every well, at a depth of from eighteen to twenty-five feet from the surface, and reported to range in thickness from three and a half to five feet.

Coal in wells south of Oakland reported as follows: George B. Arnold, Section 24, Township 2, Range 9, reported three feet. Andrew Gudgel, Section 25, Township 2, Range 9, reported five feet. Also on Yeager and Robinson's lands on Section 30. Most of these coals are probably L, as the strata rise in that direction, which would bring L nearer to the surface. At Kennedy Knob, Section 35, Township 2 S., Range 9, heavy bands of argillaceous limestone are found near the top of the peak, the companion strata of the rash coals. The coals themselves are absent or not found. The following is the only section attainable:

The coals themselves are absent or not found. The following is the only section attainable:

SECTION ON KENNEDY KNOB.

Sand and loess	30 ft. 00 in.
Hard argillaceous limestone	5 " 00 "
Place of upper rash coal Blue fossiliferous limestone	10 " 00 "
Place of second rash coal Covered siliceous shale Coal N	35 " 00 "
Slope to valley plain	70 " 00 "
	150 ft. 00 in.

There is also an outcrop of limestone represented in this section, which is reported to have a thickness of near thirty feet. McGregor Hill and Snake Knob, near the southeast corner of the county, are surviving masses of the former surface rocks, surrounded by valleys of erosion, which give them prominence. As at Kennedy Knob, they are capped with the argillaceous limestone accompanying the rash coals, here brought together or separated only by narrow spaces. The rash coals are recognized by their stratigraphic position, their fire clays, and a thin carbonaceous streak. The following section continued along the slope into Pike County shows the coal and strata which occur in the southeastern part of this county.

SECTION AT MC'GREGOR HILL.

Limestone, argillaceous and clinky	6 ft. 00 in.
Clay shale place of first rash coal, 4 in. to	6 " 00 "
Limestone, compact	3 " 00 "
Shale, with ironstone nodules	4 " 00 "
Place of lower rash coal	2 " 04 "
Fire clay	
Coarse sandstone	8 " 00 "
Siliceous shale, bituminous partings	16 " 06 "
Argillaceous shale	8 " 00 "
Black clod—soft slate	2 " 00 "
Coal N, white ash—gaseous	2 " 06 "
Fire clay	3 " 00 "
Siliceous shale and flaggy sandstone	20 " 00 "
Covered space, 40 feet to	20 " 00 "
Coal M. 1 foot "	3 " 00 "
Space, by barometer 50 feet to	22 " 00 "
Coal L, 2 " "	4 " 06 "
Space, by barometer 30 " "	18 " 00 "
Coal K, 2 " "	5 " 00 "
	163 ft. 10 in.

The argillaceous lime-rock in the above and Kennedy Knob sections is of great interest as a horizon from which to measure down to the lower coals. Compact and not easily reduced by action of water, it formed at a few stations a bulwark which withstood the ancient currents of erosion. To its protective endurance we owe the existence of the surviving knobs found here and to the south along the divide which separates Ohio and Wabash waters. Going west it dips at the rate of about eighteen feet to the mile; is just caught on the sides and tops of the high hills near Somerville and Buckskin, and descending below the surface is seen in the bed of Muddy Pigeon and its affluents near Fort Branch.

Near Somerville and Buckskin the quarry sandstone overlying coal M is found in the foot of the hills and in the valleys, and M is reported in many wells in this vicinity having a thickness varying from two to five feet, at a depth below the surface varying from twenty to fifty feet. The only rocky outcrops near Fort Branch and Haubstadt are the rash coals and their companion strata. They are of no economic importance, and only of interest because they fix the geological position of the surface and indicate the great depth at which the lower workable coals must be sought. At and around Owensville the soil is a rich calcaroalluvial loam, and very productive. This is a prolongation of the poplar ridge mentioned as dividing the ancient flood waters of White River and Patoka deposited at a time when the latter had its channel by way of McGarry flat between the town and Fort Branch. The brown and mulatto loams owe their calcareous riches to detrital matter brought from the sub-carboniferous limestones by the former stream. This ridge northwest of town presents a boldly escarped bluff of Merom sandstone such as can be found on the southwest quarter of Section 33, Township 2 S., Range 12, where the following section was taken:

SKELTON'S CLIFF.

Soil and fluviatile sand	70 ft. 00 in.
Soft yellow sandstone	10 " 00 "
Massive red and yellow sandstone	12 " 00 "
Brown ferruginous sandstone	8 " 00 "
	98 ft. 00 in.

The face of the cliff is ridged with wave marks, and pierced with rock bores driven by ancient currents which, having removed the main body of the sand rock, left this cliff to tell the story of the past. From the top of the cliff an interesting view is spread out, ranging over the broad level bottoms to the bluffs in Illinois. To the south the "Upper and Lower Rocks" rise like sharp cones against the sky. The Mound Builders, with characteristic appreciation for the picturesque and a wide outlook, erected their tumuli on the summit of the cliff. The following boring exhibits the

SECTION AT OWENSVILLE.

Surface clay	8 ft. 00 in.
Sandstone	2 " 00 "
Rash coal	2 "
Clay parting	10 "
Black slate	2 " 6 "
Gray shale	8 " 6 "
Gray limestone	3 " 00 "
Soapstone	3 " 00 "
White limestone	47 " 00 "
Gray shale	29 " 6 "
Black slate	6 "
Soft rotten coal	2 " 10 "
Shaly fire clay	4 " 00 "
Gray limestone	30 " 00 "

Gray shale	21 ft. 00 in.
Fire clay	20 " 00 "
Gray limestone	3 " 00 "
Coal	6 "
Colored clay	2 " 00 "
Hard flinty limestone with partings	10 " 00 "
Soft red sandstone	4 " 00 "
Black slate	4 " 00 "
Fire clay and gray shale	10 " 10 "
	217 ft. 10 in.

We here append the following excerpt from a careful record kept of Kurtz' bore, on Section 5, Township 2, Range 10.

KURTZ' BORE.

Siliceous shale and soapstone	30 ft. 00 in.
Sandstone and shales	20 " 00 "
Coal	trace.
Siliceous shale	40 ft. 00 in.
Coal, laminated	1 " 00 "
Clay parting	1 " 6 "
Cubic coal	2 " 00 "
Rotten coal	6 "
Fire clay	2 " 6 "
	97 ft. 00 in.

Bald Hill, two miles north of Princeton, is a lofty knob which attains an elevation of about 130 feet above the town, and about 220 feet above the Wabash. Its summit, which was probably rounded into shape by the Mound Builders, affords a wide view over the Wabash and Patoka Bottoms. Near Severn Bridge, on the northwest bank of Patoka, Section 23, Township 1, Range 10, the rocky strata are locally depressed and thickened up to such a degree as to afford quarry beds similar to those east of Hazleton near the horizon of the rash coals.

The stone is laminated, varying from thin flags to heavy or massive beds. It is a grayish yellow color, and hardens on exposure, weathering brown.

SECTION OF PATOKA.

Loess, ash gray	15 feet 00 inches.
Loess reddish	5 " 00 "
Covered Merom sandstone	5 ft. to 10 " 00 "
Slaty coal	5 in. to 1 " 02 "
Gray shale and flaggy sandstone	40 " 00 "
Bituminous limestone or clod	2 in. to 08 "
Argillite with fo-sils	2 " 00 "
Black slate with coprolites and fucoides	2 ft. to 4 " 00 "
Blue shale	3 ft. to 4 " 06 "
Coal rash	07 "
Fire clay	3 " 00 "
Hard argillacious limestone changing to buff siliceous shale	2 ft. to 4 " 00 "
Fire clay place of lower rash coal	2 " 06 "
Soapstone with iron nodules	5 " 00 "
Laminated sandstone to river	1 " 00 "
	98 feet 05 inches.

ECONOMIC.—Owing to the peculiar formations, the surface deposits endow the county with a variety of fertile soils, and insures a variety of pursuits so necessary for the social and pecuniary development of the community. Stone suitable for building purposes is not common. The "Merom Rock" is generally friable, and will soon disintegrate on exposure. Fair quarry stone is found east of Hazleton, at Severn Bridge on Patoka, and near the county line in 1 S, Range 9, all from th space between the rash coals. Stone indicating superior quality is found in the vicinity and south of Oakland.

COAL of excellent quality in abundance sufficient to supply any possible demand, it will be seen occurs along the line which separates this from Pike County. The indications observed promise that seams K, L, and M, with an average thickness of four feet each, may be found generally underlying the eastern half of the county—subject to the interruptions by erosion, horse backs and barrens which are found to exist in the best regulated coal fields.

CLAY, bricks and tile of good quality can be made in all parts and material is abundant. All the coals are underlaid, and the places of the barren seams occupied by fire clays, which in the future will equal the coals in value. These clays are suitable for the manufacture tiles, terra-cotta and potters'ware, fire-brick, etc.

CHAPTER V.

FLORA.

WHEN we gaze out over a landscape the eye is pleased with its chequered beauty and loveliness. Here and there are bright flowers, clinging vines, green hills and dales; majestic forest trees, whose towering heads have withstood the storms and blasts of many winters, rise in grandeur before us. These, however, were not created merely to please the eye and beautify the world, but were made to serve man in many ways. The cereals and grasses serve the important purpose of furnishing food for man and beast. Our article will particularly treat of the more valuable woods utilized in the mechanic arts and other purposes, and the grains, grasses, vegetables, plants and flowers most beneficial to man, and particularly those which are natives of the county and indigenous to the soil and climate. Many species of the native vegetable kingdom have long since fled, and consequently we may not be able to enumerate all of

them in this article. On the other hand, many others have made their appearance with the onward march of civilization. The plants are many and rare, some for their beauty and some for their medicinal virtues. Among the plants of beauty are the phlox, the lilies, the asclepias, the mints, golden rod, the eyebright, gerardia, and hundreds of other varieties which adorn the meadows, the timber and the brooksides. Besides the above there are many varieties of the climbing and twining vines, such as the bitter-sweet, trumpet creepers, woodbine, the clematis, the grape and others, which fill the woods with gay festoons and add grace and beauty to many a decaying monarch of the forest. The pinkroot, the columbo, ginseng, boneset, pennyroyal, sarsaparilla, catnip and many others are utilized as herbs for medicine, and in early days the good housewife had a plentiful supply of these roots and herbs always ready, to be used in an emergency when physicians were perhaps miles away. The climate and soil of this county is peculiarly adapted to the growing of a great variety of cereals, chief among which are winter wheat (of many varieties), Indian corn, oats, barley and rye. These have contributed largely to the wealth of the county, and have done much in making this one of the best agricultural counties in the state. There are some other grain plants that are scarcely necessary to mention.

The principal grasses found here now are those valuable forage and food plants that contribute so largely to the sustenance of the lower animals. They are timothy, red clover, white clover, Kentucky blue grass, orchard grass, red top or herb grass, millet and Hungarian grass. Among the other grasses that may or have been found here are the following: Nimble Will (Muhlenbergia diffusa); blue joint (Calamagrostis Canadensis); true blue grass (PoaCompressa); meadow fescue (Festuca Elatior); cheat chess, foreign (Bromus Secalinus); reed (Phragmites Communis); cane (Arundinaria Macrosperma); perennial ray grass (Solium Perenni); sweet-scented vernal grass (Anthoxanthum Odoratum); reed canary grass (Phalaris Arundinacea); paspalum setaceum crab grass (Panicum Sanguinale); smooth panicum (Panicum Glabrum); witch grass (Panicum capillare); barnyard grass (Panicum Crus-galli); foxtail (Setaria Glauca); bottle grass (Setaria Viridis); brown beard grass (Andropogon Scoparius).

On account of its latitude and the richness and variety of its soil, this county is remarkable for the quality and variety of its hard-wood timber which originally covered nearly the entire county. We will endeavor to give a list of the various kinds of trees and shrubs that were native to this soil. (Acer rubrum, L.) red or swamp maple; (Acer dasycarpum Ehrhardt) white or sugar maple; (Acer saccharinum) common sugar maple; (Acer saccharinum var. nigrum) black sugar maple; (Æsculus glabra) smooth or Ohio buck eye; (Alnus serrulata) smooth alder; (Amorpha fruticosa) false indigo; (Asimina triloba) common paw paw; (Betula lenta) cherry or sweet birch; (Betula nigra) river or red birch; (Carpinus Americana) ironwood or hornbeam; (Carya olivæformis) pecan nut; (Catalpa speciosa, Wardu) Indian bean; (Carya alba) shellbark or shagbark hickory; (Carya microcarpa) small fruited hickory; (Carya Sulcata) or Western shellbark hickory; (Carya tomentosa) mockernut or white hearted hickory; (Carya porcina) pig nut or brown hickory; (Carya amara) butternut or swamp hickory; (Celtis occidentalis) sugar berry; (Celtis Mississippiensis) Mississippi hackberry; (Cephalanthus occidentalis) button bush; (Cersis Canadensis) red bud, Judas tree; (Cornus Florida) flowering dogwood; (Cornus sericea) silky cornell, kinnikinnik; (Cornus paniculata) panicled cornell; Corylus Americana) wild hazlenut; (Corylus rostrata) beaked hazlenut; (Cratægus tomentosa) black or pear thorn; (Cra tægus tomentosa) var. mollis; (Cratægus punctata) Jacq; (Cratægus cordata) Washington thorn; (Cratægus Crus-galli) cockspur thorn; (Diospyros Virginiana) common persimmon; (Enonymus atropurpureus) burning bush, wahoo; (Enonymus Americanus) strawberry bush; (Fagus ferruzinea) American beech; (Fraxinus Americana) white ash; (Fraxinus pubescens) red ash; (Fraxinus viridis) green ash; (Fraxinus quadrangulata) blue ash; (Gleditschia triacanthus) honey locust; (Gleditschia monosperma) walt, one-seeded or water locust; (Gymnocladus Canadensis) coffee tree; (Hydrangea arborescens) wild hydrangea; (Hydrangea prolificum) shrubby St. John's wort; (Hex decidua) walt; (Juglans cinerea) butternut; (Juglans nigra) black walnut; (Juniperus communis) common juniper; (Lindera Benzoin) spice bush, Benjamin-bush; (Liquidambar styraciflua) sweet gum tree; (Liriodendron Tulipifera) tulip tree, poplar; (Morus ruba) red mulberry; (Negundo aceroides) box elder; (Nyssa multiflora) black gum, tupelo; (Ostrya Virginica) hop hornbeam, leverwood; (Platanus occidentalis) sycamore, plane-tree; (Populus heterophylla) cottonwood, downy poplar; (Populus monilifera) necklace poplar, cottonwood; (Populus tremuloides) American aspen; (Prinos verticillata) black elder, winterberry; (Prunus Americana) wild yellow or red plum; (Prunus insitita) Bullace plum; (Prunus serotina) wild black cherry; (Pyrus coronaria) sweet scented crab apple; (Pyrus angustifolia) narrow leaved crab apple; (Ptelea trifoliata) wafer ash, shrubby trefoil; (Quercus alba) white oak; (Quercus stellata) wang, post oak; (Quercus macrocarpa) burr or overcup oak; (Quercus macrocarpa var. olivæformis) olive-fruited overcup oak; (Quercus lyrata walt) lyre-leaved oak; Quercus bicolor var. Michauxii, Engelm) large-fruited swamp oak; (Quercus muhlenbergii Engelm) chestnut oak; (Quercus tinctoria) black or tanner's oak; (Quercus coccinea) scarlet oak; (Quercus rubra) red oak; (Quercus falcata Michauxii) Spanish oak; (Quercus palustris) pin or water oak; (Quercus

nigra) black jack or barren oak; (Quercus Phellos) willow oak; (Quercus imbricaria) laurel or shingle oak; (Rhus tophina) staghorn sumach; (Rhus glabra) smooth sumach; (Rhus copallina) dwarf sumach; (Salix tristis) dwarf gray willow; (Salix discolor) glaucous willow; (Salix criocephala) wooly-headed willow; (Salix petiolaris) long-stalked green osier; (Salix nigra) black willow; (Salix rigida) stiff-leaved willow.

(Sambucus Canadensis) common elder; (Sassafras officinale) common sassafras; (Spiræa opulifolia, L) nine barks; (Spiræa salicifola, L) meadow sweet; (Staphylea trifolio) bladder nut; (Symphoricarpus occidentalis) wolf or buckberry; (Symphoricarpus vulgaris) Indian current; (Taxodium distichum) American bald cyprus; (Tilia) American basswood; linden; (Tilia heterophylla) white basswood; (Ulmus fulva) slippery elm; (Ulmus Americana) American or white elm; (Ulmus alata) winged elm; (Viburnum prunifolium) black haw; (Viburnum nudum) white rod; (Zanthoxylum Americanum) prickly ash.

The wild flowers and plants in former days were varied and numerous, and many of them beautiful, while others were useful. Some of them have been exterminated and others are extremely scarce. Many still remain and may be found growing in the virgin soil of the forests. Others that are found now came in the wake of civilized man and always keep pace with him. The following list we think will contain most of them, if not all: (Cannabis sativa) hemp; (Humulus lupulus) hop; (Scirpus pungens) bulrush; (Arisæma triphylum) Indian turnip; (Tyhlatifolia) cat-tail; (Sagittaria variabilis) arrow-head; (Cypripedium pubescens) yellow lady's slipper; (Cypripedium candidum) white lady's slipper; (Datura stramonium) Jamestown weed; (Asclepias Cornuti) milk weed: (Phytolacca decandra) poke weed; (Amarantus hybridus) pig weed; (Rumex crispus) sour dock; (Marrubium vulgare) hoarhound; (Salanum nigrum) nightshade; (Physalis viscosa) ground cherry; (Monarda didyma) horsemint; (Nepeta cataria) catnip; (Hedeoma pulegioides) penny royal; (Plantaga majcr) plantain; (Verbascum thapsus) common mullein; (Cirsium lanceolatum) common thistle; (Lappa major) Burdock; (Taraxacum Dens-leonis) common dandelion; (Erechthites hieracifolia) fire weed; (Ambrosia artemisiæfolia) rag weed; (Xanthium strumarium) cockle bur; (Bidens bipinnata) Spanish needle; (Bidens chrysanthemoides) beggar ticks; (Manta cotula) May weed; (Leucanthemum vulgare) common ox-eye daisey; (Eupatorium perfoliatum) thouroughwort; (Nelumbium luteum) May apple; (Sanguinaria Canadensis) blood root; (Lepidium Virginicum) wild pepper-grass; (Portulacca oleracea) purslane; (Baptisia tinctoria) indigo weed; (Fragaria Virginiana) wild strawberry; smilax; sarsaparilla; (Ribes Cynosbati) wild gooseberry; (Rosa setigera) climbing rose; (Rubus lucida) dwarf wild rose; (Rubus villosus) blackberry; (Rubus occidentalis) black cap raspberry; (Rubus Canadensis) dewberry; (Rhus Toxicodendron) poison oak or ivy; (Vitis aestivalis) summer grape; (Vitis cordifolia) frost grape; (Ampelopsis quinquefolia) Virginia creeper; (Cratægus) several species.

In the forgoing lists we have given scientific as well English names, believing such a course to be of more advantage to the general reader and student in pursuing the study of plants. We may have omitted some plants, yet the list in general we think quite complete.

CHAPTER VI.

FAUNA.

THE names and a carefully prepared list of the animals of a country, state or county are always of interest to the inhabitants, and especially so to the scientist and student of natural history. After inquiring into the political and civil history of a country, we turn with pleasure to the investigation of its natural history, and of the animals which inhabited it prior to the advent of man; their habits and the means of their subsistence become a study. Some were animals of prey, others were harmless and subsisted upon the vegetable products of the country. It is difficult for many of the present day to believe that the wild buffalo of the Western plains once roamed over the country east of the Mississippi and Wabash, or that the elk and black bear were on their native heath in this part of the country, only a little more than a half century ago. Many of the varieties of animals which found their homes in the forests and on the small prairies of this part of the state have fled before the onward march of civilization, and are now seen by our children only in the cages of the menagerie. In order to more fully in-

terest and inform the reader pertaining to this science, we here append, in a classified form, the most important animals indigenous to this region.

UNGULATA, OR HOOFED.

Of the hoofed animals, one of the most prominent is the American bison (Bison, or Bos Americanus), which disappeared from this part of the country before or soon after the arrival of the white man. The horns and bones of the slain animals and a few "buffalo wallows," discovered by the early settlers of this and adjoining counties, give unmistakable evidence of their having frequented this part of the state. The bison is a large animal, with thick, heavy body, short, stout legs, short, black horns, and black, or brown, shaggy hair. Large herds of these animals at present roam over the plains at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. Like the mastodon and other ancient animals, the bison is destined, at no distant day, to become extinct. The American elk (Cervus Americanus), next to the moose, is the largest deer of America. It is remarkable for the size of its antlers, which sometimes grow to the height of six feet, and weigh from forty to eighty pounds. The animal itself is about as tall as an ordinary horse, is very fleet, and has wonderful powers of endurance. It long ago left this part of the country, and is now found in the northern part of the United States and in British America. The deer family (Cervidæ) has had two representatives in this region, viz.: The common American deer (Cervus Virginianus) and the white-tailed deer (Cervus Lencurus), both of which may still be found here occasionally. The flesh of the deer is very sweet and palatable, and is highly prized in the finest markets, where it commands a ready sale at the highest price.

CARNIVORA OR FLESH-EATERS.

The most ferocious ani al of the carnivorous order common to this country, is the wolf, which belongs to the dog family (Canidæ). There were formerly two species of this animal in this county, viz: The prairie wolf (Canis latrans) and the common American or gray wolf (Canis occidentalis). The former is small with long body, elongated, sharp muzzle, smooth tongue, and like all the dog family has five-toed fore-feet and four-toed hind ones. It was formerly found here in large numbers, but latterly has almost disappeared from this part of the state. The latter is large, with long, slim body, long, sharp muzzle, smooth tongue, and straight, bushy tail. In years gone by the howling of these wolves was the evening serenade of the pioneer settlers, and foreboded havoc among the flocks of those times. A few of this species are still found in dense woodlands and unfrequented thickets. Two species of fox (Vulpes) are found here. The common or gray fox (Vulpes vulgaris), and the red fox (Vulpes fulvus). The former are found frequently, the latter, rarely. Both species are noted for their extreme cunning and predatory habits. Foxes are readily distinguished by their slender, pointed muzzle, long, bushy tail, and the elliptical pupil of the eye. Of the cat family the only two indigenous representatives are the American wild-cat (Lynx rufus), and the Canadian lynx (Lynx Canadensis). The former was very common during the early history of this country. It was about thirty inches long, of a pale rufous color dappled with gray, ears black on the outside, tail short, with black patch above the end. It was very destructive to lambs, kids, poultry, etc. It has within the last few years almost disappeared. The lynx was never common, though it was occasionally seen. It is about forty inches long, of a grayish color streaked with black; ears tipped with a bunch of black hairs, and tail very short. It is further distinguished by having one molar less than the true cat in each side of the upper jaw. The panther (Felis pardus), was also an early inhabitant of this region although not numerous. The common raccoon (Procyon lotos), is one of the most familiar wild animal in these parts. It inhabits the timbered regions, generally near some stream or body of water, to which it resorts for food, in the shape of crawfish, frogs, mussels, etc. It also feeds upon roots, berries, young corn, "roasting ears," birds and other small animals. It is also a great frequenter of "hen roosts." This animal, from the end of the nose to the tip of its tail, is about two feet long, and has a pointed muzzle, five toes on each foot, and a ringed tail. It is nocturnal in its habits, and in cold climates passes the winter in a partially torpid state. Its fur is valuable. The raccoon belongs to the family of Procyonidæ, of which it is probably the only representative in this region.

To the weasel family (Mustelidea) belong the well-known animals, minks, skunks, otters, common weasels, etc., most of which have long, slender bodies, five-toed feet, and glands which secrete a very disagreeable odor. Otters and mink are hunted for their furs, which are very valuable. The former are amphibious, and are at present rarely seen. The costly fur called ermine is obtained from a weasel which inhabits the northern parts of Europe and Asia. Weasels are brown in summer and white in winter, the tip of the tail being black. The color of minks is dark brown, or black, throughout the year. The Otter (Lutra Canadensis) is black and is noted for its size and strength. Its toes are webbed; head large and flat; ears short; tail slightly flattened, and nails crooked. It is aquatic and subsists on fish. Minks and weasels prey on birds, poultry and small animals of various kinds. The skunk (Mephiti Americana) has a pointed nose, bushy tail, and is nocturnal. It feeds upon beetles and other small animals. It is also fond of eggs. It was very common a few years ago, but like most of the wild animals is gradually disappearing. Of the opossum family (Didelphidiæ) the only species here is the common opossum (Didelphys Virginiana). Opossums are small animals,

about twenty inches long to the tail, which is from twelve to fifteen inches in length, nearly bare, and prehensile. Its hair is whitish with dark-brown tips. When captured and wounded, it feigns itself dead. It is a massupial, or pouched animal, and carries its young which at birth weigh only a few grains, in a ventral' pouch situated near its hind legs. On emerging from this pouch, which occurs four or five weeks from birth, the young twine their tails around that of their mother, and thus supported ride on her back. The opossum lives on birds, eggs, insects and other small animals. This animal, like the raccoon, is found in all parts of the United States and throughout most of North America.

RODENTIA OF GNAWERS.

The animals of this order are easily distinguished by their teeth. In the front part of each jaw they have two chisel-shaped incisors, between which and the molars is a considerable space without teeth, these animals having no canines. The largest representative of the rodents ever known in this country is the American beaver (Castor Canadensis). The rats and mice (Muridu) constitue the most numerous family of the rodents. They number in all about three hundred species in the world. Their appearance and habits are too well known to require any description here. The black rat (Mus rattus) was formerly very common, but of late years it has been almost extirpated by the brown, or Norway rat (Mus decumanus), which is much larger and stronger.

Of the mice we note, as found here, the common house mouse (Mus musculus), the field-mouse, the meadow mouse, the jumping mouse (Jaculus Hudsonius) of the family Jaculidae, which has a body about three inches long, and a tail six inches—and the tree mouse. The musk-rat (Ondatra zibethicus), allied to the beaver, has but one species. This animal is about the size of a cat and has a strong, musky smell. It is amphibious, building its mud houses in ponds and shallow lakes. It is a native of North America, and is still quite common. Its fur, like that of the beaver, is valuable. The fur of the latter is used for making the finest hats.

The squirrel family (Sciuridæ) is represented here by the red or fox squirrel (Sciurus Hudsonius), the gray squirrel (Sciurus Carolinensis), the flying squirrel (Pteromys volucella), the ground squirrel (Tamias striatus), the gopher (Spermaphilus) and the woodchuck or groundhog (Arctomys monax), all of which are so common that they need not be described.

Of the hare family (Leporidæ), the common gray rabbit (Lepsus cuniculus) is the only representative now inhabiting this region. It is very prolific, and is destined to propagate its species long after some of the animals mentioned shall have become extinct.

Bats and moles—the former belonging to the order of animals Cheiropetra, the latter to the order Insectivori are still very numerous. Both are carnivorous, and during hibernation are semi-torpid.

CLASS OF AVES OR BIRDS.

In the following list of birds that are native to this county and climate the old system of groups or orders is used rather than the new classification of birds adopted by the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. The former, as it contains fewer and less difficult technical terms, will, it is believed, be more readily understood by the general reader. The chief characteristics of all the birds belonging to each order are given first, and appended thereto are the names of such birds of the order as are native to this region.

RAPTORES, OR BIRDS OF PREY.

These are generally of large size and stout form; bills hooked and very strong; claws sharp and curved; wings extensive and muscles powerful; females larger than males live in pairs and choose their mates for life (?). Under this order and belonging to the hawk family (Falconidæ), are the swallow-tailed hawk (Nauclerus furcatus), red-tailed hawk (Butes borealis), pigeon hawk (Falco columbarum), Mississippi kite (Icteria Mississippinsis), sparrow hawk (Tinnunculus alandarius), hen-harrier (Circus cyaneus), bald eagle (Haliaetus leucocephalus), ring-tailed eagle (Falco fulvius).

To the Owl family (Strigidae) belong to the great horned-owl (Bubo Virginiana), hoot or barred owl (Symium nebulosum), snowy owl (Strix nivea), barn or screech owl (Strix flammea), spotted owl and marsh owl.

Of the Vulture family (Vulturidæ), the only representative is the turkey-buzzard (Cathartes aura).

RASORES OR SCRATCHING BIRDS.

Birds of this order are characterized by their stout bodies, strong legs and feet, and their general adaptation to living on the ground. It includes the wild turkey (Meleagris gallopavo), prairie hen (Tetrao cupido), ruffled grouse or "partridge" (Ortyx Virginianus), pinnated grouse (Bonasa umbellus), quail (Philohela Minor), turtle-dove (Turtur auritus), wild pigeon (Ectopistes migratorio), American raven (Corvus carniverous), common crow (Corvus Americanus).

GRALLATORES OR WADING BIRDS.

They have long necks, long bills, very long and slender legs, and slender bodies. Their general form is well adapted to wading. This order includes the plover (Charadrius), common snipe (Scolopax gallinago), American woodcock, Wilson's snipe (Gallinago Wilsonii), red-breasted snipe (Gambetta melanoluca), telltale snipe (Gambetta flavipes), yellow legs (Limosa fedoa), marbled gadwit (Scolofax-fedoa Wilson), the curlews (Numenius), Virginia rail (Railus Virginianus), rough-billed pelican (Pelecanus erythrorhynctius), the loon (Colymbus torquatus), wild ibis (Tantalus lœulatos), white heron (Herodus egratta), great blue heron

(Herodu sardea), bittern (Botaurus lentiginosus), sandhill crane (Grus Canadensis), blue crane (Grus Americanus).

NATATORES OR SWIMMING BIRDS.

They are broad and flat, feathers compact and well oiled; legs wide apart, femur short and feet webbed. Under this order are found the common wild goose (Anser Americanus), snow goose (Anser hyperboreus), brant (Anser bermicala), Canada goose (Bermicala Canadensis), American swan (Cygnus Americanus), trumpeter swan (Cygnus buccinator), black duck (Anas obscura), pintail duck (Dafila acuta), green-winged teel (Nettion Carolinensis), blue-winged teel (Querquedala discors), shoveler (Spatula clypatea), American widgeon (Mareca Americana), summer or wood duck (Aix sponsa), red head duck (Aythaya Americana), canvasback duck (Aythaya valisneriana), butter ball (Bucephala albeola).

INSESSORES OR PERCHING BIRDS.

The perchers differ greatly among themselves; all have three front toes and a single hind one; feet well adapted to perching. To this order belong the majority of birds, of which we note, as belonging more particularly here: The wood thrush (Turdus mustelinus), brown thrush (Harphorhynchus rufus), blue jay (Cyanurus Cristatis), bobolink (Dolichonyx orizyvorus), red-winged black bird (Argelaius phœnecæs), meadow lark (Sturella magna), golden or Baltimore oriole (Icterus Baltimore), yellow bird (Chrysometris tristis), snow bird (Junco hyemalis), chipping sparrow (Spizelal socialis), field sparrow (Spizella pusilla), swamp sparrow (Melospica palustris), indigo bird (Cyanospiza cyanea), cardinal red bird (Cardinalis Virginianus), chewink (Pipilo erythropthalmus), white-bellied nuthatch (Sitta Carolinensis), mocking bird (Mimus polyglottus), cat bird (Mimus Carolinensis), house wren (Troglodytes ædon), barn swallow (Hirundo hordeorum), bank swallow (Cotyle riparia), blue martin (Progue purpurea), cedar bird (Ampellis cedsorum), scarlet tanager (Pyrangra rubra), summer red bird (Pyrangra astiva), robin (Turdus migratorius), blue bird (Sialid sialias), king bird (Syannus Carolinensis), pewee (Sayorius fuscus), belted king-fisher (Ceryle alcyon), whippoorwill (Antrostomus vociferus), night hawk (Chordeiles popetue), chimney swallow (Chætura pelasgia), ruby-throated humming bird (Trochilus colubris), hairy woodpecker (Picus villosus), downy woodpecker (Picus pubescens), red-headed woodpecker (Melanerpes erythrocephalus) golden winged woodpecker (Colaptus auratus), Carolina parrot (Conorus Carolinensis.

SCANSORES OR CLIMBING BIRDS.

Birds of this order have their toes in pairs—two in front and two behind. Under this order and native to this county are the swift, or chimney swallow (Cypselus pelasgia), Carolina paroquet, sapsucker and all of the woodpecker family. These have previously been given as belonging also to the order of Insessores.

REPTILIA OR REPTILES.

Under this class we find represented here the order Testudinata, or turtles, and including such individuals as box-turtle (Cistuda virginea), snapping turtle (Chelyara serpentina), wood tortoise (Glyptemys insculpta) and soft shelled turtles including mud turtles. Of the order Lacertia (Lizards) the common stripped lizard (Ameiva sexlinatea) is found here and perhaps one or two other representatives. Under the order Ophidia or serpents, we note the common black snake (Basconion constrictor) water snake (Serpeus aquatacus), rattle snake (Crotalus horridus), moccasin (Lexicaphius atrapicus), copperhead (Trigonocephalus contortrix), garter snake (Entania sirtalis), house snake, joint snake, blue racer and green snake. Of these the rattle snake, copperhead and moccasin are very poisonous, and therefore most to be dreaded. The blowing or hissing adder, a venomous serpent, is rarely seen here.

The order Batrachia, or frogs, has many representatives here, among which are the leopard frog (Rana halecina), bull frog (Rana pipiens), wood frog, tree frog, or "tree toad" (Rana hyla), March frog (Rana palustris), common toad (Bufo vulgaris), tadpole, salamander (Amblystoma punctatum), tritosa, or water newt (Diemictylus viridescens), and mud puppy (Minobraechus lateralis).

PISCES OR FISHES.

This class is represented in the streams of this county, by the white, the black and the striped bass, the cat fish, pike, sturgeon, gar, goggle-eyed perch, sun fish, white perch, croppie, chubb, white and black suckers, buffalo and a few others of minor importance. These fish are all well-known and need no further description.

CHAPTER VII.

PIONEERS AND EARLY SETTLERS—INCIDENTS, ANECDOTES, ETC.

THE old pioneers are fast sinking to rest after the toils and privations of the border, whither they came, buoyed up with hope and nerved with vigor, to build for themselves and their loved ones homes amid this beautiful scenery, while yet the whoop of the Indian resounded on every side, and war's alarms came not infrequently with imperious demands for blood and treasure. Here and there a white-haired veteran, bowed with the weight of years and the unremitting toil of pioneer life, remains an interesting relic of fast-fading times. Before all these old, hardy pioneers, whose impress was the germ of the present, and whose endowment was lofty examples of courage and unabated energy, and who have durably stamped their characteristics upon worthy successors—before these have passed away, we seek to place upon the historic page the record of whom they were, and what they did to make their county what it is. The ties of home have, ere now, thrown around these hills and vales the halo of the love of a patriotic and happy people. It is not surprising, then, that the undulating and open vistas of park-like lawns, which, for extent and natural beauty far exceed the baronnial manors of European aristocracy, and watered with running streams and quiet lakes—which beautiful landscape is embraced within the limits of this county—should charm the eyes of the first settlers as they emerged from the dark, dense forests of the Carolinas, Tennessee, Kentucky and the Old Dominion, and beget in their hearts a love for the surroundings of nature that clings to them in their old age, and falls but little short of reverence when they speak of the old county, which witnessed their struggles for life and competency. These associations have made it to them a sacred and hallowed spot. To leave the borders of civilization and penetrate the deep primeval forests, necessitates an example of courage worthy of the hero.

The pioneers of Gibson County shall not be forgotten. Their ranks are fast becoming thinned. A few who have lain aside the gun and the axe for the staff yet survive to tell us the story of their privations and to claim our gratitude. They have lived to see their labors crowned with success which the most sanguine hope could not have anticipated.

The border line of civilization in its advance toward the setting sun has faded to the view. In the footprints of the pioneer have followed civilization, social blessings and civil and religious liberty, as effect follows cause. On the ruins of the wigwam rest the foundations of industry, and the noisy din of the trades are heard where once the stillness was unbroken, save by the war-whoop. The "noble red man," the Indian of lion bearing, has disappeared; civilization came upon him like a withering blight; it robbed him of his courage; it dwarfed his stature; it made him weak, and today, far removed from the home of his fathers, he sits lamenting the loss of those rude virtues which were once the Indian's pride. Jealously and with surprise he looks back on his footprints and beholds his favorite haunts and hunting grounds possessed by what seem the appliances of some evil genius. While we cannot stop here to discuss a question of ethics, we may sympathize with the Indian, in what he has suffered at the hand of the white man; yet we may recollect that he, too, was a despoiler. A civilization of no mean pretensions antedated his advent, or at least his savage condition. Whether this civilization was that of a distinct race, or that which the Indians had lost, cannot be safely told. Certain it is, however, that what is now Gibson County was inhabited by a prehistoric race. Evidences of its existence and civilization are numerous. Specimens of pottery of fair workmanship, with artistic adornments, are found in the mounds which these ancient people, for reasons best known to themselves, threw up. In some parts of the state various implements of copper have been found, the work of these aborigines. Copper blades have been discovered tempered so highly as to defy the efforts of modern art. The Indians who roamed and hunted over the wooded hills and vales of Gibson County were principally remnants of the Kickapoos, Shawnees, Sax, Foxes, Pottawatomies and the Miamis. They were generally friendly, seldom committing any depredations beyond stealing occasionally poultry, hogs and sheep. Old "Trackwell," a chief of the Shawnee tribe, had a town of several wigwams. The town was here when the first settlers came. It was located on Indian Creek, two miles northeast of Princeton on Section 4, Township 2, Range 10. The old chief and his tribe were very friendly with the whites. The Miamis claimed ownership to a part of this locality. They had a fort on the south side of the river, a short distance from the present site of the Patoka bridge.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT AND EARLY SETTLERS.

The honor of being the first white resident of the country now comprised within the limits of Gibson County, belongs to John Severns, Sr. He was a native of Wales and came with his parents to America several years before the Revolutionary War. They located in Virginia. He was for a while a soldier in the war for independence, and when home on a visit to his parents in the then wilds of Western Virginia, he with the whole family was captured by a band of Indians. His father,

mother, sister, and younger brother were killed, and he and an elder brother were kept as prisoners, and marched with the Indians back to their town. John Severns remained a prisoner for seven years. When a favorable opportunity presented itself he made his escape, and went to Pennsylvania. His brother continued to remain with the Indians, married one of the squaws, and reared a family of children. Some time after John's arrival in Pennsylvania he married. Prior to his capture he had been carefully instructed in mathematics by his father, and after his escape from the savages he acquired a knowledge of surveying and assisted the Government surveyors in Maryland and Kentucky. He moved to the latter state at an early period, and as early as 1789 or 1790 he penetrated the wilderness of the Northwest Territory and settled with his family on the south bank of the Patoka, at a place now known as Severns' Bridge. The family lived for the first few years after their arrival in a small cave hollowed out of the side of the bluff. By his knowledge of the Indian dialect, and their customs and habits, he was enabled at once to make friends with the Indians then inhabiting this region, and was permitted to settle among them. Opposite his place on the same stream was an Indian village. After awhile he erected a rude log cabin, and kept a ferry. He was allowed to do so by the Indians upon the condition that they could use his ferry, and that he would keep "fire water" for them. Severns was a short, heavy-set man of powerful build and wonderful endurance. He was a celebrated hunter, and very fond of the chase, and would frequently go off with the Indians on hunting expeditions, and be gone for months. He was trusted by the red men because he always kept his word with them. On his arrival here his family consisted of himself, wife and five children, two sons and three daughters, viz: John and Abraham, Anna, Mary, and Hannah. During the residence of the family in Kentucky Anna married Robert Falls, and they came here a few years later and settled in the same vicinity. One of his grandsons, Isaac Falls, is a judge in the city of New Orleans, and another, Ebenezer Falls, is a merchant in the same city. Abraham died while a single man. The other son, John, married and reared a family. He also acquired a knowledge of the Indian tongue and acted as one of the interpreters for Gen. Harrison, during the Indian troubles, and at the battle of Tippecanoe. For this service a small tract of land was afterwards awarded his children by the general government. Mary married William Leathers, mention of whom is made elsewhere. When John Severns came here he brought apple and peach seed from Kentucky, and cultivated a few trees, and prior to 1800 he had apple and peach trees in bearing.

During the early years of his settlement here, Mr. Severns' influence with the different Indian tribes was largely instrumental in preserving peace. He was frequently called upon to act as interpreter for the tribes and negotiate with the Indian agents. About the year 1817 two of his nephews, sons of his brother who had married an Indian squaw, come here to visit their relatives. The nephews were dressed in Indian garb. They stayed here two or three weeks. Mr. Severns endeavored to prevail on them to remain, and to adopt the customs of civilization, but they refused, as they could not give up their wild life and habits which they had acquired among their relatives, the wild tribes of the forest and plains. Mary, the wife of John Severns, Sr., was quite popular as a "medicine woman," as the Indians called her. She frequently made long trips to the tribes and different settlements, and many an anecdote has been told of the labors of this itinerent doctress. She at one time appeared before the county board to acknowledge a power of attorney, making the celebrated Ben Hardin, of Kentucky, her attorney in fact, to collect dues for her. John Severns was made a Mason in Williamsburg, Va., in 1776, and his granddaughter has the certificate of Lodge No. 457, issued to him by that lodge June 20, 1776, and is signed by William Waddell, W. M., John Rowsay, S. W., John Dixon, J. W. Mr. Severns died about the year 1829, and in compliance with his request was buried near where he settled. He was a warm-hearted man and kindly disposed to his fellowmen. The locality where he settled was for years known as Severns' Ferry, now better known as Severns' Bridge. The next settlers to follow Severns were Gervas and Daniel Hazleton and their families. Gervas Hazleton established a ferry on White River, and was a well-known and highly respected pioneer. He reared a large family and many of his descendants are still residents of the county.

David Robb was the pioneer of the Robb family in Gibson County. In the year 1800 he settled with his family on a tract of land a half mile south of the present village of Hazleton. He began housekeeping in a camp; subsequently cleared a small piece of land, erected a log cabin and made a farm. He was a native of Ireland.

His father, James, and mother, Margaret Robb (nee Barr), with their two children, Thomas and James, took passage in a sailing vessel at a port in Ireland for America, in the year 1773, and landed in Philadelphia. It was their intention to bring young David with them, then two years of age, but his grandfather Barr, just at the moment when the stage-plank was being removed and the vessel spreading her canvas to sail, picked up his little grandson David and carried him ashore, and kept him at the old home until the year 1776, when, accompanied by his nurse, he sent him over to join his parents, who were then living in Philadelphia. During the revolutionary struggle they lived in different places in Pennsylvania, until the year 1786, when they removed to Kentucky, and settled about ten miles from

the "Falls of the Ohio" (now the site of Louisville), at a place not far from "Man's Lick." Here David was employed a few years in assisting to make salt. His father engaged in farming, and in 1804 he followed his son to Indiana Territory, and settled near Severns' Bridge (then Severn's Ferry). The tract of land on which he settled was afterward known as the "Yellow Spring" place, and it was there that the wife of James and mother of David Robb died, in the year 1807. He lived there for a number of years, then moved to Posey County, and finally returned to Jefferson County, Ky., where he died about the year 1825, at the residence of his son, Henry Robb. James Robb and wife were persons of education and refinement. David Robb was born in Ireland, July 12, 1771. For his early education he was mostly indebted to his parents, and after coming here he formed the acquaintance of Gen. Harrison, then Governor of the territory, whose residence was at Vincennes. The General frequently loaned him books from his library, and by this means he was able to improve his education. In later years he became on quite intimate terms with Harrison, who would occasionally call and spend a night at his residence. He was married March 20, 1800, in Jefferson County, Ky., to Nancy Eckley, the daughter of Joseph and Susan Eckley (nee Ricketts). The original home of the Eckleys was in Maryland, in what is now the District of Columbia. Mr. Eckley was killed in a battle with the Indians prior to the Revolutionary War, and his widow and family subsequently removed to Kentucky. David Robb and wife soon after their marriage started on horseback for the then wilds of Indiana. (They were accompanied by Samuel Means and wife, who settled north of Vincennes). They drove with them a few head of stock, and of course camped out nights. After arriving at their destination, they lived for the first two months in a camp, which was constructed by felling a large walnut tree that served for the back of the camp, and by means of poles and bark they constructed a rude hut. It furnished shelter to them from the rain and heat of the sun. The front was open, and there the fires were made, which served to cook their frugal meals, and add warmth during the chilly nights to their humble home. Such was the habitation of this hardy pioneer and his youthful and happy bride. How few of the brides of the present day would be willing to start in the battle of wedded life with such a crude beginning. How dauntless and brave these early settlers proved themselves to be, leaving, as they did, the happy homes of their ancestors and starting life anew in the wilderness, surrounded by the wily and treacherous Indian, and the wild animals of the then almost impenetrable forests of the White River region, gaining their livelihood for the first few months from the game and fish that surrounded them. During the summer, and before the winter set in, Mr. Robb succeeded in constructing a fairly comfortable though small log-house, in which they spent the winter. When he and his wife came here, in 1800, they found John Severn and Daniel Hazelton and their families. Mr. Robb and wife had born to them a family of ten children, and as the children were born pioneers of the county, we give their names in the order of their birth, as follows:

Achilles, born Aug. 13, 1801, (and is said to be the first white child born in the present limits of Gibson County). He was born in the log cabin mentioned above. The second child was Eleanor, born Dec. 31, 1801. She is the widow of the late Judge Elisha Embree, and lives in Princeton. James, born May 1, 1806, died at the age of twenty-two; Susan R., May 18, 1808. She married Rev. Hiram A. Hunter. Nancy, the widow of Joseph Devin, was born June 8, 1810. Elizabeth E. was born Sept. 30, 1812. She married William McClure. They are both now deceased. Her death occurred Aug. 24, 1838. Sally Ann, born Nov. 22, 1814, died Oct. 1, 1835. Franklin, born Feb. 15, 1817, resides at Robinson, Ill. Charity was born April 30, 1819. She was the first wife of Dr. V. P. West, and died Aug. 31, 1841. Cordelia, born May 8, 1821; second wife of Dr. V. P. West.

David Robb was a brave and gallant soldier during the early Indian troubles. He was captain of a company at the battle of Tippecanoe, and afterward became a major of militia. He and his neighbors constructed a block house at his residence prior to the Indian war, to which the families of the settlers of the neighborhood could resort in the event of an attack from the savages, which attack, however, was fortunately not made.

Mr. Robb was a man of considerable enterprise. In 1814 he established a saw- and grist-mill on Robb's Creek. It was propelled by water-power. He also carried on a blacksmith and carpenter shop, and a small distillery. The three last business enterprises were begun about nine or ten years after the building of his mill. In 1819 he built a brick residence, which was the second brick house built in that part of the county. He was also a surveyor and farmer, and was one of the justices of the peace when the county formed a part of Knox, and after the organization of Gibson County he at intervals held the office for several years. He was also a member of the territorial legislature and of the first constitutional convention, and subsequently a member of the state legislature. Under the administration of Andrew Jackson he was registrar of the land office of this district with headquarters at La Porte. He was for a time a slave holder. He bought two slaves at Capt. Warricks' sale in 1812, and his other two were indentured slaves. He died April 15, 1844. His widow survived him until July 29, 1855. Numerous descendants of the Robb family still reside in the county.

In the fall of 1802 members of the Johnson family

became residents of this county. The family consisted of nine persons: John and his wife, Sarah, and their seven children, viz., Rebecca, Betsy, Mary, Hannah, Jacob, David and John. The parents, and several of the elder children, were natives of Virginia. In 1798 they removed to Kentucky, and four years later crossed the Ohio, at McGary's cabin, now the site of Evansville, and made their way north on pack horses, to the tract of land since known as the McCurdy farm, a mile west of Princeton. Here they built a shanty and wintered. During the winter their horses got away and started for their old Kentucky home. One of the boys, Jacob, started in pursuit, bareheaded, through the forest, keeping their trail, and caught them near where they had crossed the Ohio River, in coming. The boy encountered no habitation or persons, and fearless and alone, pursued his way, and accomplished his purpose. When spring opened they built a log cabin on the old place where their grandson David resides, a few miles northeast of Princeton. The male members of the family were quite celebrated as hunters and trappers. Jacob, one of the sons, enlisted in 1813 in Hargrove's company of rangers. He also assisted in the survey of the seminary lands as camp keeper. He first married a Stewart, and upon her death a Skelton, daughter of John Skelton. Of the first union there were two children, James Johnson, of Mt. Carmel, and Mrs. McFetridge. Of the second wife there were six children: John, Jackson, Mrs. Fairchild, Mrs. McCrary, Lydia, and David, above mentioned.

(For another branch of the Johnson family see biographical sketch of John W. Johnson.)

One of the most distinguished of the early families of Gibson County were the Hargroves. William Hargrove, the pioneer, was a South Carolinian by birth, born in the year 1775, and while still a lad moved with his parents to Pulaski County, Ky., where he grew to manhood, and married Sarah Jasper. A few years later concluding to change his location, he set out with his wife and three children for the West, with the few worldly goods he possessed, loaded on pack mules, on which his wife and children also rode. Their destination was Missouri, but after arriving in the vicinity of the present site of Princeton, and admiring the beautiful country here, they concluded to go no farther, and in the early part of November, 1803, settled on Section 36, Township 1 S., Range 11, on the farm now owned by Hon. Robert Mitchell. Here he erected a small log cabin and lived for a time; then settled on a tract of land afterwards known as the Isaac Woods farm, north of Princeton, on Section 6, Township 2 S., Range 10. William Hargrove was a noted Indian hunter in Kentucky, and here also. He was a brave and plucky man. The following incident will illustrate the heroic qualities of this pioneer:—One time when the neighbors had congregated at a log rolling, an Indian came along and a little dispute arose and Hargrove told the Indian he lied, which exasperated the latter and he raised his tomahawk to strike him, but one of the bystanders knocked him down. The Indian, though keenly feeling the insult, arose and left, and the next day, bent on mischief, he returned to the settlement and at one of the cabins finding the men folks absent he led his horse within the cabin, and besides insulting the wife of the settler, he broke up what little furniture there was and turned things generally topsy-turvey. The lady found means to escape and ran over and informed Mr. Hargrove, who with rifle in hand, immediately started after the red-skin. Arriving at the cabin the Indian was not there, but he saw him at the spring a short distance away. He at once cut a large hickory whip, and noiselessly slipped up on the savage, seized him and gave him a severe whipping and then knocked him in the creek, and pointing his rifle at him told him to be gone. The Indian needed no second invitation, being glad to get off with his life. Hargrove kept the horse until after the Indian made reparation for the broken furniture—in peltries—then the horse was returned to him, when he mounted and rode off, and never after returned to the settlement.

Hargrove was at two different times in the ranging service, and deserves much credit for his wood-craft and bravery in assisting to repel the early Indian attacks, and did his full share in driving the Indians from the borders of Indiana Territory, thereby making it safe for the habitation of the white settlers. He raised a company of rangers and was made their captain, and with them fought bravely at the battle of Tippecanoe. He had a family of fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters. One thing rather peculiar in regard to his children, and of which the old pioneer was very proud, was that seven were red-headed and seven black-headed, all of whom lived to attain the estate of man and womanhood. In 1836 Mr. Hargrove settled in the neighborhood of Oakland, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1846 or '47. His wife died the same year. The most prominent of the sons of Mr. Hargrove and wife was John Hargrove, who was born in Pulaski County, Ky., Nov. 29, 1798. He was the son of William and Sarah (Jasper) Hargrove, who were of Dutch descent. He came with his parents to Indiana in November, 1803. John Hargrove married Isiphina, Latham, daughter of William Latham. This marriage took place Dec. 31, 1818. She was born in Virginia, in 1798. She removed with her parents to Kentucky in 1805, and came here in 1807. She died March 14, 1877. Her husband died in October 1874. They had born to them five sons and seven daughters, one son and four daughters living. John Hargrove was for many years a prominent and influential citizen of this county. He filled many official positions of honor and trust, and in the early days was an ardent Democrat, and was the recognized

leader of his party in this county. In 1825 he was elected justice of the peace, and served for five years, and at that time was a member of the county board of justices; in 1829 was assessor of the county. In 1831 he was elected to represent Gibson County in the state legislature and subsequently represented the district in the state senate. He held other official positions which are shown in the roster of county officials.

The Milburns became residents of the county in 1803. They were formerly from Virginia, though they had lived a short time in Kentucky. Joseph Milburn and wife brought with them the following children: Robert, John, David, Sally, Jonathan, William, with a son-in-law, Robert Mosley. They settled in the northern part of the county between Patoka and White Rivers. The elder Milburn died in 1815 at the age of sixty years. His widow survived him until 1845 and died at the age of ninety years. One of the sons, John Milburn, was captain of a ranger company under the territorial administration of Gen. Harrison, and in 1812 was stationed at Fort Lanotte on the Wabash River. For this service he was made a pensioner. His death occurred at the age of seventy-six. He left four children, Felix, Irene, Rose, Sarah Arbuthnot and Carrie Milburn. David Milburn died in 1861, aged seventy-two, also leaving several children.

Another son was Robert Milburn. He was born in the western part of the Old Dominion, and came to this county with the balance of the family. In 1812 he married Miss Nancy Archer. He carried on the trade of hatter in Princeton for years; afterwards became interested in the old Steam Mill Company. He died in 1847, aged sixty-two years, leaving several children.

John Hinemann and family settled in the northern part of the county in 1803. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1778; subsequently removed with his parents to Kentucky and thence here. His death took place in 1863 at the age of eighty-five. His widow afterwards died near about the same age.

Another pioneer name here is the McClure family. James McClure was born Oct. 6, 1785, in Maryland, and at the age of twelve years he removed with his mother and the balance of the family to Kentucky. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and was killed in one of the last battles of that eventful struggle. In the fall of 1805 Mrs. McClure removed with her family to Indiana Territory and settled on Section 13, Township 26, S., Range 11 W. Her son, James McClure, had the year prior, 1804, made a trip to spy out the land, and he had selected the above place as being suitable to make a settlement. Here he made an improvement and then went back to Kentucky and brought his mother and the balance of the family. Besides himself was his sister Martha. She was the wife of Isaac Montgomery, who afterward became a prominent and noted citizen of this county. When James McClure came here in 1804 the country was only sparsely settled in the locality bordering on the Patoka and White Rivers. James McClure married Malinda Ann Warrick. She was born May 24, 1788. Her father died in Kentucky, and her mother, Mrs. Ellen Warrick, removed with her family to this locality in the year 1806. James McClure and wife had born to them eleven children, ten sons and one daughter, and as it is proper to preserve the names of the pioneers, we subjoin the date of their birth: Albert P., born March 29, 1809; Edwin, April 7, 1811; James B., Nov. 14, 1812; Ellen J., June 6, 1814, she died in infancy; Joseph P., Oct. 6, 1815; William M., Feb. 7, 1819; Henry, May 9, 1820; David H., May 8, 1822; Robert, March 16, 1825; George W., Feb. 22, 1827; John W., Dec. 28, 1830. All the sons grew to manhood. Only two sons are now residing in this county, Joseph P. on Section 20, Township 26, S., Range 10, Patoka Township, and Albert P. at Owensville. The first tan yard established in the county was by James McClure on Section 13, Township 2, S. Range 11, in the year 1806. He was an active, energetic man and as an early settler did much to promote the growth and development of the county. He and his wife lived to a good old age. Joseph P. McClure was married Feb. 13, 1834, to Catharine Devin. She was a daughter of Rev. Alexander Devin. They have had a family of twelve children, and seven sons and four daughters are still living. Further mention of the McClure family is made in the sketch of Patoka. Another old settler was James Wheeler. He had a large family, a wife, five sons and four daughters. He was a peculiar sort of man, fond of fun and occasionally enjoyed taking part in a hand to hand fight, and at gatherings such as log rollings or muster days, Wheeler was sure to imbibe quite freely and then get into a misunderstanding with some one, which would generally result in a fist fight. Wheeler, though a man of small stature, was very spry and active and mostly came out victorious. He settled in the timber about five miles southeast of where Princeton is now situated, in the summer of 1805, where he erected a cabin, cleared a small tract of land, but his subsistence for himself and family for the first year was gained principally by hunting, as he arrived too late in the summer to make a "crap." He became quite a noted hunter, and proved himself to be quite a valuable acquisition to the settlement. He was foremost in repelling any Indian aggressions, and frequently boasted that he was not "afeared of the red-skins," and he proved it, because on the breaking out of the Indian troubles he promptly enlisted, as did three of his sons, and participated in the battle of Tippecanoe. The war over and peace declared he returned to his humble home, where he lived the quiet life of a farmer for many years, and he and his wife died, after filling in usefulness their

allotted time. They left numerous descendants who still reside in the county.

The Montgomerys are among those families whose settlement and history here dates back several years prior to the organization of the county. They were prominent here for years in political and official circles. The pioneer of this family to this county was Thomas Montgomery. He was one of ten children (and the youngest of seven sons) born to Hugh Montgomery and wife. Hugh Montgomery was an Irishman by birth and emigrated to Virginia many years before the Revolutionary War. His seven sons, Thomas among the number, served in that sanguinary struggle. In 1793 Thomas Montgomery emigrated to Kentucky and settled near a little town called Mt. Sterling, in Montgomery County, which county however, was not named until after he settled there, and was so-called in honor of his name. Having met with reverses in Kentucky by not having a good title to his land, he removed to Indiana in 1805, and settled on Section 13, Township 3, Range 12, on the west bank of Black River, in what is now known as Montgomery Township. He married while yet a resident of Virginia, a lady by the name of Martha Crockett. She was a sister of Col. Joseph Crockett, who served under Washington in the Revolutionary War. She was also a first cousin to the famous David Crockett, of Tennessee, and who so gallantly gave up his life at the old Alamo bravely fighting for Texan independence.

Thomas and Martha Montgomery had born to them five sons and three daughters. The sons' names were Hugh, Joseph, Thomas, Isaac and Walter; the names of the daughters were Polly, Jenny and Patsey. Hugh died in Kentucky while quite small. Joseph married Nancy Davis in Kentucky, and emigrated with his father, as did all the other children, to Indiana. Joseph settled on what is now known as the Major Smith farm. His children were Isaac, William (who served in the legislature two years), Patsey, Jefferson, Polly, Betsey and Nancy. Thomas Montgomery, Jr., married Betsey Warrick in Kentucky. They came and settled on what is known as the old James Stewart farm. His children were Polly, wife of James Skelton; Nelly, wife of Joseph Roberts; Moses; Nancy, wife of Joseph Skelton; Jacob and Thomas. His wife died, and he married Katie Teel. By her he had the following children: Julia, who became the wife of Thomas Summers; Lucy, who married a Mr. Mounts; Isaac; Henry; Minerva, who married Joseph Summers. The youngest child was Catharine.

Judge Isaac Montgomery married Martha McClure. She was the daughter of James McClure; their marriage took place in Kentucky. Mr. Montgomery and wife settled in 1805 on what is known as the James Finney farm, near Princeton. It is said that he built at that place the first horse grist-mill in the county. He was a very prominent man here in the early days. Was for a time one of the county commissioners, and was also a representative in the state legislature for twelve years. His children were Jane, who became the wife of John I. Neely, who was for many years a county official; John R., also a well-known citizen, was county clerk eight years; Joseph; Archilus; Thomas; Eliza, married a Mr. Johnson; and Maria, became the wife of a Mr. McGrady. Judge Isaac Montgomery probably attained the most prominence in the county of any of the family. It will be observed that in the article on the civil chapter he is frequently mentioned as a county officer. He was a large, athletic man, and in physical appearance was one of the best-looking men in the county. He was fond of hunting, and was regarded as the best shot in the county. He had a large gun made in Princeton on purpose to kill bears with. On hunting and other expeditions, the settlers wore buckskin breeches. About 1852, Mr. Montgomery, his wife and their eldest son removed to Texas, where he died a few years later.

Walter Montgomery married Nancy Roberts, in Indiana, and remained on the old farm settled by his father. Their children were Matilda, Thomas, Warrick (who served two years in the legislature, and still lives on Section 19, Township 3, Range 11), Joseph, Isaac, John R., Martha (wife of Louis Barr), Nellie, (wife of Joseph Knowles), Walter, Robert (who died when nineteen years old), William and Andrew J. Polly Montgomery married Smith Mounts. Her children were Smith, Thomas, Steven, Hugh, Joseph, Nancy, (married A. Emerson), Betsey, (became the wife of Henry Ayres), Celia (married a Mr. Hunt), and Jane (married Capt. Jacob Warrick, who fell in the battle of Tippecanoe). Her second husband was Dr. Maddox, of Kentucky. They had three children. Some years after, old Thomas Montgomery emigrated to Indiana. His brother Samuel came and settled on the east side of Black River, on what is now known as the William Benson farm. He married Polly McFarland, in Kentucky. Their children were Polly, James, Robert, Benjamin, John, Samuel, Rachael, Dorcas and Katie.

Gen. Robert M. Evans was one of the most conspicuous men in the early history of Gibson County, being clerk, agent, and in fact directing and managing nearly the whole affairs of the county for several years. He was born in Frederick County, Va., in 1783. While a small boy his parents removed to Kentucky, and from thence, in 1790, to Tennessee, where, at the age of seventeen, he acted as deputy county clerk of the county in which he resided. He was married in Kentucky, in 1803, to Jane Trimble, sister of Judge Robert Trimble, of the United States Supreme Court. In 1805 with his family he moved to Indiana Territory, and settled in the woods, two miles north of where Princeton now stands. At the first sale of government lands in 1807, he purchased the tract upon which he

had settled, and continued to reside there until 1809, when he moved to Vincennes, and kept hotel on Market Street. This was a favorite stopping place of all the old pioneers of Indiana. After two years he returned to his old settlement, and at the breaking out of the Indian wars in 1811, he joined Gen. Harrison's army and participated in the battles of Tippecanoe, Thames and other less important engagements, and acquired the reputation of a brave and sagacious commander. He was commissioned brigadier general, and had command of a large body of militia. His brother William was killed by the Indians at Tippecanoe. After the war he returned to his old improvements, and it was very soon afterward that Gibson County was organized, and the value of one with his experience and education was soon realized in the manipulation of the affairs of government. He was elected clerk, and appointed agent for the transaction of the county's business. He continued to hold these positions for several years with satisfaction to the people, and honor to himself. He was one of the original proprietors of Evansville, and did much toward the early building up and progress of the place. In 1824 he left Princeton, and made his home in Evansville. He was, however, a resident of New Harmony for a short time, but returned to Evansville in 1828, and remained a resident there until hsi death, in 1844. His wife died in 1840.

In 1810 James Alexander Lile and Thomas Jefferson Evans, brothers of General Robert M., became residents of the county and afterward of Princeton, where they were engaged in business. Thomas J. Evans moved to Iowa in 1840, and was appointed to a judgeship. He died there in November of the same year. One daughter, Mrs. D. C. Smith, at Crawfordsville, Ind., is the only one of his family living. Alexander L. was engaged in the cooper business in Princeton until 1836, when he moved to Evansville. He died there in June, 1844. W. H. Evans, editor of the Princeton *Democrat*, is the only one of his family residing in the county. Herman S., a printer in Illinois, is another son. James Evans built and operated a wool-carding machine on Main Street, in 1818, in which business he continued until his death in 1832. He was also largely engaged in farming and owned the land upon which the southwestern portion of the city of Princeton now stands, and was for many years justice of the peace. Eliza A. was the wife of Dr. Andrew Lewis. She died in 1878. J. H. and William L. are the only children of James Evans now living. W. L. Evans was a merchant in Princeton from 1853 to 1873, and is now president of the Princeton National Bank.

We append the following, as the recollections of the venerable Patsey Ralston, (nee Neely), widow of Andrew D. Ralston, who now at the advanced age of ninety-two years, resides in Fort Branch. In regard to the early events she seems to possess a memory unimpaired. She is the fifth of a family of nine children born to Joseph and Martha Neely. Her parents came to this county in March, 1805. They made a short stop with John Latham's father, who was then living where Princeton now stands. Subsequently, they moved to a farm about three miles from where David Robb and family were then living, south of White River. Joseph Neely and wife were natives of Pennsylvania. In 1790 Mr. Neely and family moved to Kentucky and lived for about two years near Lexington in that state; then moved to Mercer County, Ky., where Mrs. Ralston was born, Oct. 19, 1792. At this writing there is but one of the family living besides Mrs. R., a sister, Juliette Johnson, who resides in California. She was the youngest child. The Neely family are of Irish origin. The grandparents of Mrs. Ralston on both her father and mother's side were born in Ireland. Her father, Joseph Neely, died in 1806, and her mother in 1811. After the death of her parents Mrs. Ralston returned to Kentucky and lived with a sister in Bath County, near Licking River. Here she became acquainted with and married Andrew D. Ralston in November, 1817, remaining in that vicinity until May 1, 1818, when she returned to this county with her husband and settled in Princeton. He was a blacksmith and worked at his trade there about eight years. In 1826 they moved on a farm about one mile southeast of Fort Branch. There Mr. Ralston died Jan. 4, 1829. At that time their family comprised five children, two sons and three daughters, viz., Dr. W. G. Ralston, a physician in Evansville, and Martha J. Hopkins, a resident of Fort Branch. The third child was accidently killed on the farm at the age of seven. Nancy Holcomb also resides in Fort Branch, and Elizabeth Hennenway The fifth child, lives in Boonville, Warrick County, this state.

Mrs. Ralston's two brothers, Gen. John I. and Thomas Neely, were both in the War of 1812, John serving as aid de camp to Gen. Harrison. He remained in the service until the close of the war. At the battle of Tippecanoe his horse was shot from under him and his spur shot off from his boot. On his return home at the close of the war he was made a general of the state militia. He was for many years one of the most noted men in the county. He was a son-in-law of Judge Isaac Montgomery. Gen. Neely was probably more widely known at one time than any other man in Gibson County. His death occurred about the close of the late war. Both of the brothers when young assisted to survey lands in this part of the state. They were lads of about sixteen and seventeen years respectively. John I. Neely served his county as clerk for a period of about fifteen years, and Joseph, another brother, was sheriff of Gibson County one term. Mrs. Ralston has been blind the past nine years, occasioned by neuralgia. Her general health is, however, very good, and her mind very clear on events that occurred in her younger days.

When she first settled here the people went to Kalt's mill, located on a stream called River Du Shee, to get their grists ground, which was about eighteen miles from where they lived. It was a mill to grind corn only Wagons were then not much in use, and most of the people carried their corn on horseback or on a home-made sled. The first preacher Mrs. Ralston heard preach was a Mr. Nixon. She was present at a baptizing of a man named Westfall. Nixon was a Dunkard. She says he ducked him under three times face downward in the name of Father, Son and Holy Ghost. This baptism occurred in White River. She was then living up in that part of the county with her parents. Mrs. Ralston remembers seeing Gen. Harrison many times, during a visit she made to her sister at Vincennes. She says she remembers hearing the people talking about the death of Gen. Washington, at the time it occurred. When her parents left Pittsburg they embarked on a large flat boat, which was loaded with flour and horses for the New Orleans markets. They came on it down the Ohio as far as Marysville, Ky. They also came down the Ohio from Marysville to the landing where Evansville now is, when they moved to Indiana. Mrs. Ralston has never had the pleasure of riding on a steamboat and but few times on the railroad cars. In 1856 or 1857 she made a trip from Evansville to Petersburg, via. the old canal, to attend a Democratic convention. Gov. Hawkins, of Tennessee, is a nephew of Mrs. Ralston.

About 1804 or 1805 came Jesse Kimball with his family and settled on Section 34, Township 3 S., Range 12, about six miles south of Owensville. The place was then the site of an old Indian village. Kimball raised his humble cabin near a large spring. He was a native of Connecticut, born in 1760 and was a Revolutionary soldier, and about 1795 emigrated to Red Banks, (now Henderson, Ky.,) and a few years later came here. His nearest neighbor was six miles away. About 1810 he built a water-mill on a branch of Black River, distant about 200 yards from his cabin. He afterwards built a horse mill which he operated as late as 1840. He had a family of three sons and two daughters who arrived at maturity, married and had families. Their names were: Elisha; Mary, who married a Mr. Gates; Sarah married Hulm Jones; Enoch and Isaac. William B. and Jesse C. are sons of Elisha Kimball, who was born at Red Banks, Ky., in 1796. Isaac has one son, William Kimball, living on the tract where his grandfather settled. The old pioneer, Jesse Kimball, died Nov. 18, 1857, and was buried in the family grave-yard at the old homestead. He was very fleet of foot and frequently had foot-races with the Indians; on one occasion in a trial of speed he beat a chief running, which so disgusted the latter that he declared he would never run again.

The Woods family was one of the largest to come to this county. Joseph Woods, the pioneer, was born in Ireland in 1745 and reared in Virginia, when he married in 1768, and raised a large number of children. From that state he emigrated to Kentucky at a very early day, and in 1807 came to the Territory of Indiana. His first stopping-place was on the River Du Shee, in Knox County, where after a residence of one year he moved and made a permanent settlement on Turkey Hill, in Section 23, of Township 2, 11. His sons John, James, Patrick, Isaac, William P., David L., Samuel H., and daughters Peggy, Jane and Elizabeth, came to the county with him. Their mode of conveyance was on horse-back and in wagons, crossing the Ohio at Red Banks. All of the sons and daughters were either married when they came here or married soon afterward, and settled around the old gentleman, except William P., who followed school teaching, and died a bachelor. Their neighborhood was known as the Woods' Settlement. It is related that at the early elections, the Woods and Montgomery families, by joining, could elect any officer to whom they might choose to give their votes. Samuel H. and Isaac Woods were at Tippecanoe. Joseph L. Woods, another son of the old pioneer, came with his family in 1811, and settled in the southeast ¼ of Section 21. He had six sons and two daughters: Patrick, born in Tennessee in 1809, now resides in Princeton, and loves to relate the incidents of those primitive days; William L., another son of Joseph L., was born on the old homestead, where he still resides; and Mary, wife of Silas Stone, now residing at Ft. Branch, are all the children of Joseph L. Woods that are now living. Isaac H. Woods, of Princeton, is the son of Isaac Woods, and is in his seventy-fifth year. Mrs. Margaret Hill is the only survivor of David L. Woods. Elizabeth Woods, daughter of old Grandfather Woods, was the wife of William Embree, brother of Judge Elisha Embree. He held the rank of general in the muster service. Peggy and Jane married gentlemen of the same name —Samuel Hogue—uncle and nephew, and moved West. The old pioneer of this family was a very large and powerful man and a great hunter, and lived to the age of eighty-four years. The Hogue family, mentioned several times in this work, came with the Woods in 1807. They afterward moved West.

William Harrington was one of the first judges of the courts in Gibson County, and the first sessions of the court held in the county was at his house in May, 1813. Judge Harrington was a native of North Carolina; from there he moved to and settled near Nashville, Tenn., residing there a short time, then became a resident of Kentucky, and in 1807 removed with his family to the Territory of Indiana, and settled in the vicinity of Fort Branch, where he made a crop, and the next season purchased a small improvement of Mr. John Johnson a short distance west of Prince-

ton. The place is now known as the McCurdy farm. William Harrington was a brave and gallant man and participated in the battle of Tippecanoe, and also his two sons, James Harrington, who was afterwards killed by the Indians in the ranging service at Fort Harrison, and Charles Harrington, his brother, was also wounded at the same place. The Indians surprised them at daylight when the young men endeavored to get to the fort, when the former was killed and the latter was wounded. Judge Harrington had a large family of children, some of whom attained to the estate of man and womanhood, among whom were James, Charles, Thomas and William. Elizabeth married John Truesdell and Sarah became the wife of Dr. Joel Casey, who was one of the pioneer physicians. Jane married John Brownlee; she is still living now at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Mary died quite young; Irene married Sylvester Jerauld, who was for many years a prominent merchant at Patoka. Emily married a gentleman in Arkansas. Judge Harrington died about the year 1831. He was for many years a prominent and conspicuous figure during the early history of the county.

As the reader will observe, the Carolinas furnished many of the early settlers, among whom were Thomas and William Archer, brothers. They were natives of Chester District, S. C., and came here in 1807. They left their native state in the fall of 1806, and in the following spring raised a crop in Kentucky, and late in the fall made their way here. Their mode of conveyance hither was by means of four-horse wagons. They crossed the Ohio at the old "Red Banks." Thomas Archer first located near the clearing of James Robb, north of Patoka, and entered land. The following year William Archer returned to South Carolina and brought back with him his father, Robert Archer, and the balance of the family. The old man had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was an invalid when he came here, and after a residence here of about ten years he died. His home was located on the hill near the old grave-yard east of Sanford Howe's place.

William and Thomas were the only sons of Robert Archer who came here. William was single when he came, but it was not long after until he married Anna Peters. Her parents were also among the early settlers. They reared a family. He was a farmer and resided near Patoka. Robert Archer had six daughters; they all came with their parents. Their names were Isabella, Mary, Rosa, Catherine, Nancy and Margarette. They all married in this county and many of their descendants are yet living. Mary—Aunt Molly, as she was familiarly called—lived to the age of eighty-four. Thomas Archer was married when he came in, (1807). His daughter Mary N. was born in 1800. His other children who came here with him were Robert and John. Those born after arriving were Samuel, Thomas, David, Sarah, William, Calvin and Beza The only ones living at this writing are Mary N., widow of John Munford, and Samuel, a resident of Evansville, Ind. The only survivors of John Archer are Samuel, who resides near Princeton, and Sarah, the wife of Hugh Cairns, of Princeton. Lucilla is the only survivor of Robert Archer, Sr. Beza and Elizabeth, who live in Princeton with their mother, are the only survivors of David Archer. And they are descendants of Thomas Archer.

One of the distinguished early settlers and Indian fighters was Capt. Jacob Warrick. He raised a company of rangers during the Indian troubles of 1811, and at the request of Gov. Harrison joined the main army at Vincennes, and with it marched against the Indians, and while gallantly leading a charge at the battle of Tippecanoe was killed, and was buried on the field, where he had so bravely fought for the preservation of the lives of those he held dear, and for the safety of the homes and firesides which were so sacred to the settlers. Gen. Harrison in his official report of that battle took occasion to commend in the highest terms, the bravery and intrepid conduct displayed by Capt. Warrick. He was a Kentuckian by birth and removed here with his family in 1807, and settled on the northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 11, Township 3, Range 12, about two miles west of Owensville. For that early period he was regarded as a man of considerable wealth. He brought with him several slaves, and was probably the first to introduce well bred horses in this section of Indiana. After his death his family continued to reside here, and several of his descendants are now living in the county. One his sons, John C. Warrick, began merchandising in Owensville in 1835, where he carried on an extensive business, besides being a large land owner. He also did a large business in shipping by flat-boats to the New Orleans market, large quantities of pork, corn, and other products. He also operated a grist-mill. He was a man of energy and good judgment, and amassed considerable wealth. He died in January, 1847, leaving no children.

John Benson, who was born in Pennsylvania removed to Kentucky in 1788, where he married, and in 1807 immigrated, on the northwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35, Township 2, Range 12, now known as the Sylvester Benson place, where he raised the usual humble log cabin. He was a soldier in the Indian war of 1811 and took part in the battle of Tippecanoe. He continued to reside in this county until about 1820, when he removed with his family to Illinois. His brother William Benson was born in Kentucky, March 31, 1783—he came to this county while a single man, in 1816—married and subsequently bought his brother's place. He was by trade a wheel-wright, at which he worked in connection with farming. He had a family of eight children, six of whom are now living, viz.: Martha, wife of Manoah Smith, Ellen, widow of Amasa P. Wilson, Louisa, wife of James A Robinson, Sarah, widow

of Rev. Martin Miller, Lemira, wife of Jesse Montgomery, and Sylvester Benson, who was born in 1823 and resides on the old home place. He is one the prominent citizens of the county and one of the county commissioners.

Jesse and Asa Music, brothers-in-law of John Benson, came with their families the same year, and settled about a mile west of Benson. Jesse was mortally wounded at the battle of Tippecanoe, and when the army was marching back he died at Vincennes. About 1845 Asa Music removed with his family to Illinois. The brothers were from Kentucky. Elisha, William, John and Jesse Barker, brothers, and James Stewart, a half brother—all natives of Kentucky—moved here in 1807, and settled in the Montgomery neighborhood, near Owensville. They all had families when they came but Jesse. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of William Key, who was an early resident of Gibson County. Jesse settled on the southwest ¼ of Section 1, Township 3, Range 11, a little north of Owensville, where he lived until his death, in 1863. Mary J., wife of Samuel Davis, of Patoka Township, Sarah, wife of Joseph Mhear of Johnson County, and Hiram Barker, born in 1824, now living on the old home place, are all the descendants of the original Barker family, living in the county. Virginia, the Old Dominion, contributed many early settlers to this county, among whom was Thomas Waters. When a young man he went to North Carolina, where he married; then moved to Kentucky, where his wife died. He again married and in 1807 he came with his family and settled on the banks of Maunee Creek, in the northeast ¼ of Section 4, Township 3, Range 12, where he built a small log cabin and began to improve a farm. He died about 1825. He had a family of six children on his removal hither. Their names were William W., James R., Thomas, who died quite young, Parthena, Sarah and Nancy. William W. was married and had two children, on his removal to this county with his father; several were born to him afterward, and many of his descendants are now residents of the county. Of his children, Rachel is the widow of James Frazier and resides in Illinois, Martha, the widow of William Harmon and William P. Waters, living near Ownesville. Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Drake, came here a few years after her father, and Jane, the wife of Samuel Drake, remained in Kentucky. Polly, the wife of John Gooch, removed here in 1834 or '35. James R.—of his family three daughters and two sons attained maturity. Their names are William A., now at the advanced age of seventy-two, resides on his farm near Owensville. Mary is the widow of Samuel P. Welborn, Sarah, widow of James Rosborough, John L., died in Posey County, Eliza A., married Joseph Roberts—died without issue. James R. Waters died about the year 1845. Parthena was the wife of John Simpson—they are both deceased. Sarah and Nancy, both married but have no children living in the county.

The Mounts family in this county are descended from John and Providence Mounts, natives of Switzerland. They were among the early residents of Philadelphia, and subsequently went to Virginia, and from there to Kentucky, where they became noted Indian fighters. Mathias and Smith, sons of John Mounts, became residents of this county in 1807. Smith settled on Section 24, Township 3, Range 12, where he lived until his death. He as well as his father was a celebrated Indian fighter, and formed a part of Gen. Wayne's command during the Indian wars. He was fond of hunting, and devoted much time to the pleasures of the chase. He also fought at the battle of Tippecanoe. He had a family of eleven children, two of whom are living, viz: Smith and Thomas A. Two other sons, Garrard and Montgomery, both deceased, married and had families, and died in this county. Garrard was at one time a county commissioner, and held other offices of trust. His death took place in 1882. Mathias Mounts entered the farm known as the John Huddelston place, where he lived until his death. None of his descendants are now living in the county. About this time, 1807, came Thomas Sharp, Luke and William Wiley, with their families, and settled in the timber a short distance south of Owensville. A few years later the Wiley brothers moved into Posey County, where one of them was lost in a storm and frozen to death. Thomas Sharp cleared a farm, where he settled and lived until his death, which took place about sixty years ago. The only one of his children now living is John Sharp, who at the age of eighty years is a citizen of Montgomery County, Ill. William Sharp brought his family with him and located in 1808 in the timber southwest of the present town of Owensville. And the same year George Sharp, a son of Thomas, with his wife and family of partly grown children, erected a cabin about two miles southwest of Owensville. He was the first clerk of the Salem Baptist Church. His children married and settled in the neighborhood. His son, William, was captain of militia, and was also a deacon in the church, and was a man of considerable prominence in his neighborhood.

Rev. Stephen Strickland, a minister of the Regular Baptist church, settled with his family five miles southeast of Princeton, in the year 1808. He came to Indiana Territory from Kentucky. He raised a family of five sons and four daughters. He was a very devout Christian man, and was one of the first to preach the gospel to the few scattered settlers then living here. His death occurred on the 19th of July, 1839. Of the above children the only one now living is the Rev. James Strickland. Elisha Strickland came to this county in 1808. He participated in the battle of Tippecanoe. He was for many years a farmer. He raised a family of eleven

children, all of whom grew to maturity and married. He died at the age of eighty-five years in 1853.

Another early settler who came in 1808 was William Clark. He enlisted in the War of 1812, and was stationed in Alabama at the time of the battle of New Orleans.

The Skeltons were also an old pioneer family. Mr. Strickland relates that Jacob Skelton, Sr., and his brothers, Robert and Z. Skelton, also came and located in what is now Gibson County, two years after his father came (1810). The most prominent of the brothers was Jacob, who was for many years a justice of the peace. He settled some twelve miles southeast of Princeton, where he raised a large and respected family of children, all of whom are now deceased, save two, John Skelton, aged eighty-two years, and Mrs. Anna McCleary, widow of the late Esquire William McCleary, who is in her eighty-fourth year. The names of the children were William, James, Ralph, Jacob, Jr., John, Wilson, Robert, Tempy, (she married a Mr. Vandergrift), Dicy (married Elisha Strickland), and Anna, (married William McCleary). Many of the grandchildren and great grandchildren of the Skelton brothers are still living in the county. Jacob Skelton opened the first store in the southeastern part of the county in 1829.

Rev. Alexander Devin was a native of Pittsylvania County, Va. His wife was Susan Nowlin. She was born in the same county and state. They were married in the above county in the year 1793, and continued to reside there until after the birth of their four children, when they removed to Kentucky in the year 1798, where they lived until the spring of 1808, when, in March of that year, they came to Indiana Territory and settled on a tract of land about a half mile north of the present town of Princeton, where they built a cabin and lived until the fall of 1814, when they moved out and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 20, Township 2 S., Range 10, which now forms a part of the home farm of their son-in-law, Joseph P. McClure. They had a family of thirteen children, twelve of whom grew to the estate of man and womanhood, married and raised children. The only one of the children now living is the wife of Joseph P. McClure. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Devin in the order of their ages were, Elizabeth, Lucy, James, Susan, Sarah, Alexander, Jr., Virginia, Joseph, Robert, Peyton, Nowlin, Mary and Catharine. Mr. Devin belonged to the Regular Baptist Church, and was one of the first preachers of that denomination in this county. He was a very excellent man, and he reared a family of children who became useful and enterprising citizens. He died Jan. 3, 1827. His widow survived him until Nov. 8, 1840.

The Wilkinsons were among the early settlers in the south part of the county. Cary Wilkinson and his family came from Barren County, Ky., early in the fall of 1808, and settled southwest of where Fort Branch now is. At this time the family comprised Mr. Wilkinson and his wife—her maiden name was Sarah Mangrum, (she was the daughter of William Mangrum, Sr.) —and eleven children, four of whom died quite young. Those who grew to man and womanhood were: Mary, Betsey, Nancy, William, Rebecca, Delaiah and Balaam. Those born after coming here were Isaiah and Martha. The trip was made from the home in Kentucky, in an old fashioned conestoga wagon. They brought with them very little household goods. Their live-stock comprised two horses and a few head of cattle. After the usual toils and fatigue of such a journey, they arrived on the banks of the Ohio, at Red Banks, now Henderson, from which place they could look across the beautiful river and see the promised land. At Henderson they crossed on the ferry, and made their way to their destination. The settlement was made in the timber. Then began the work for a small clearing preparatory to the building of a log cabin, the size of which was 18x20 feet. It was constructed in a very primitive manner. Not a nail or window glass was used. The floor was of puncheon, and the roof was held down by weight poles, and all the light which came into the room was from the chimney place and door. The chimney or fireplace was one of those broad, generous ones, about seven feet across, made of clay and sticks. The interior conveniences were very limited. They made their beds in the old fashioned manner, by boring holes in the logs along the side of the room and about three feet above the puncheon floor and erecting a sort of low scaffold, upon which the bed clothing was spread, and this constituted their beds. That room was used as a kitchen, dining room, sitting room and bed room, and with this large family was certainly crowded; and yet the proverbial "latch string" always hung without, and the weary traveler was made welcome at the humble cabin of the Wilkinson family. Soon after arriving they planted a small patch of corn. The first cornmeal used by this family after arriving and making their settlement was that made in what they termed a mortar, which was simply a cavity hollowed out in the heart of a stump. This was accomplished by the ax and knife, aided by fire. Deer, bears, panthers, the black and gray wolf and an abundance of wild honey and flocks of wild turkeys abounded, and the principal food of the settler in that neighborhood consisted for many years of corn bread and wild game. Cary Wilkinson only lived a few years after coming here, as his death occurred in the fall of 1815. His widow survived him about forty-five years. She subsequently married David Miller. In 1808 there were still a few Indians in the county, and every summer and fall bands of them would return here to fish and hunt. They were not inclined to disturb either the settler or his property. The block house, or Fort Branch, as it was called, was built in

the spring of 1811, and Mr. Wilkinson and his boys assisted in its construction. William Wilkinson, then a lad of eleven years, drove an ox team and assisted in the hauling together some of the logs of the fort. A more extended description of this block house is given elsewhere. William Wilkinson was born in North Carolina, where his parents were then living, Dec. 18, 1800, and came here, as mentioned above, in 1808. As a boy, he had the usual hardships to undergo, which are incident to the settlement of a new country. His first teacher was William Woods, who taught in a little log building south of the block house. Woods was a bachelor and was a man of fair education. This was in 1810. He afterward attended a school taught by John Johnson. The school house was of the most primitive character, with the usual greased paper windows. One of the text books used then was the old Dilworth speller. The scholars made their ink by boiling the outside and inner bark of the maple tree with a little copperas, which made a black fluid, and this with the quill pen furnished the implements for writing. The Wilkinson family are of English origin, and the ancestors of Cary Wilkinson settled in North Carolina prior to the Revolutionary War, and it was in that state that he was born. Subsequently moved to Kentucky, thence to this territory. William Wilkinson and wife had a family of eleven children, only four of whom are now living. The names of those deceased are as follows:—Isaiah, John, Delaiah, Sarah, Narcissa, Emily and Balaam. Those living are Aaron B., Levi J., Silas N., and Amos C. The two former are residents of Posey County, Ind., and the two latter of Gibson County. Mr. Wilkinson was for years an active farmer, and by industry and economy amassed a comfortable competency. A few years ago he left this county, and is now a resident of Cynthiana. In early life he was a Whig, and on the dissolution of that party became a Republican. His first vote for President was for John Q. Adams. He was always opposed to the institution of slavery, a great admirer of Lincoln, and during the memorable campaign made by Lincoln and Douglas, he so much admired the former that he crossed over into Illinois and attended three of his meetings, to listen to the wonderful eloquence of him who became known to the world as the great emancipator. Mr. Wilkinson is one of those men who have witnessed the remarkable changes that have taken place in the last three-quarters of a century in this county. From a region then inhabited by the wild beasts, and wily Indian of the forest, he has seen it changed to fertile fields and happy homes, and occupied by a population of industrious and peaceful citizens. To illustrate in part the condition of this county seventy-five years ago, we will relate a circumstance that occurred to him, when a lad of nine years. Accompanied by his father and one of his sisters and two large dogs, they were wending their way one morning through the heavy timber on an errand to the residence of Howell Bass. On the way the dogs treed a large panther. The elder Wilkinson and his children immediately repaired to the cabin of Allen Ingram, where he procured a rifle and returned and shot the panther. It was a large beast and measured nine feet from the end of its tail to the tip of its nose. The hide was tanned and was used as a robe in the family for many years. William Wilkinson killed another panther in 1816, and the next year in company with Tarlton Ubanks, he helped to kill three panthers. Ubanks was a noted deer and turkey hunter, and in 1819 he and Wilkinson killed two bears, one of which weighed over 400 pounds. Fifty-four years ago Mr. Wilkinson became a member of what is now known as the Christian Church, and at the age of thirty years he stopped the use of tobacco and whiskey, and during all these years has been a strictly temperance man. To his temperate habits he attributes much of his good health and long life. Prior to his joining the church, he was what the boys would call, a "good fellow," fond of tobacco, whiskey, horse-racing and other sports. About this time he was noted as a swift runner and a skillful wrestler, and at the log rollings and cabin raisings of that early day he was a noted character. He would then engage in a fight, either in defence of a friend or his own honor on slight provocation. It is said that he was quite favorite among the ladies, as he was handsome and gallant. But after he joined the church he settled down to the more sober duties of life, and became a more valued citizen, and the numerous descendants of this old pioneer are among the best citizens of this part of the state. And now, in his green old age, he is quietly enjoying the fruits of a well spent life at his home in Cynthiana.

Bee-Hunting was a favorite amusement of the old settlers. The destiny of the Indian is to recede before the approach of the white man; it is the province of the honey-bee to act on the reverse and precede the advance of civilization. The approach of the honey-bee was always a sad harbinger to the Indians, for they knew the pale-faces were not far behind. At an early period bees were very numerous in Indiana, in the groves and along the skirts of timber, hence the product of the hive became a desirable commodity in trade and commerce; and when the farmer wished a little "land office" money, this was about the only article that would readily command it. Bee-hunting excursions were of annual occurrence. In the spring of 1817 William Wilkinson and a few other settlers of the neighborhood made a little excursion down to Pigeon Creek, where they camped and remained a week. In the timber along the that stream they found thirty bee-trees. The party secured during that trip fifty-five gallons of honey, and seventy pounds of beeswax. The usual outfit for such a trip was a lot of kettles and a wagon drawn by a team of oxen.

An influential man here in the early days was Major James Smith. He was one of the early teachers in Princeton and was a man of education. He was by birth a Virginian, and removed with his father's family to Kentucky, and in the year 1808 they all removed from the latter state to this county. Major Smith served on Gen. Harrison's staff as aid-de-camp at the battle of Tippecanoe, until Capt. Jacob Warrick was mortally wounded and taken off the field, when, at the solicitation of the company, he became its captain. Major Smith was one of the delegates from this county to the constitutional convention of the state in 1816. He was also appointed the first commissioner of the Seminary School Township, and acted as such for thirty years. He also held the office of school commissioner for many years; also that of county surveyor. He married and reared a family. His death occurred in November, 1855, at the age of eighty-two years. His widow survived him. A few of his descendants are still residents of the county. Another old settler and early justice of the peace was John Braselton, who was a native of Georgia. He went to Pennsylvania, where he married Elizabeth Brown. From there they removed to Kentucky, where he stopped a season and made a crop, and in the fall of 1808 came to Gibson County, on pack-horses, and located in Pigeon Grove settlement. (This settlement was about four miles northeast of Fort Branch. It was so named on account of the great number of pigeons which inhabited the oak ridge.) Braselton brought with him his wife and six children, viz.: David B., Jacob, Jane F. (who married Amasa D. Foster, both deceased), William, Hannah, (became the wife of Samuel Treble), John, James, (was born after their removal here). The only surviving male member of the family is John Braselton, who resides on his farm west of Princeton. In 1810, when the Indians became troublesome, John Braselton moved his family into Fort Hopkins, located about a mile north of Princeton, in Section 6. He went to the war as a member of Capt. Hargrove's company. He was one of the early justices of the peace, and performed many marriage ceremonies. After the war he settled on Section 18, south of Princeton. About the same time came Daniel Putnam and Zachariah Taylor with their families. Putnam was for a time one of the county commissioners, and after a residence here a few years moved from the county. Among the old and respected pioneer families of Gibson County are the McGarys. Robert McGary immigrated hither from Kentucky with his family in the year 1809, and, after prospecting for a short time for a location, he settled in the timber, cleared a small tract of ground, and erected a cabin on Sec. 9, T. 2 S., R. 11, and the same season put in a small patch of corn, but the subsistence for himself and family for the first season was largely gained from the forest, which then abounded in plenty of game and bee trees. At that time it was no uncommon thing to see a herd of ten to twenty deer, and especially during the winter, when the snow was lying on the ground, they would come up close to the cabin of the settler, browsing in the small patch of corn, and thereby falling an easy prey to the unerring rifle of the pioneer. As the name would indicate, the McGarys were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Robert McGary's wife's maiden name was Davis. They reared a large family of children. Among them were Hugh, Harrison D., Daniel, William H., and Patsey, who subsequently married a Mr. Crow. The two first-mentioned sons were quite noted and prominent men in the early days of the county. James McGary and wife both lived to a good old age. He died about the year 1845. Harrison D., the second son, and father of Hugh D. McGary, of McGary's Station, was born in Kentucky and came here with his parents. He was a soldier from this county in the Indian war and fought in the battle of Tippecanoe. He was a man noted for his bravery and determination of character, and had some local celebrity as a hunter, and he annually killed large numbers of deer and other game. An incident took place during the Indian troubles which will illustrate the pluck of the man. On his return from the battle of Tippecanoe he tarried for a while at Vincennes. It is related that during the battle McGary accused one of the officers of cowardice, and after the army had returned from the battle, the officer, learning of the aspersions made in regard to his lack of bravery, soon after met and accosted McGary and invited the latter to step with him into a room, when officer locked the door, and then and there informed McGary that he intended to whip him. It is said that McGary retorted that "that was a game that two could play at;" and so thoroughly did McGary punish his adversary that it became necessary for some of the outsiders to break in the door and part the belligerents. It was an old-fashioned fist fight, and the officer was glad to call quits, and after the adversaries had washed the blood from their faces they shook hands, and with the crowd repaired to the nearest grocery, where the drinks were set up, and after that they were friends. Harrison McGary's business was that of a farmer. He married for his first wife Hettie Gudgel, the daughter of the pioneer, Andrew Gudgel. She died, and his second wife was Nancy Pritchett, the daughter of John Pritchett, an old settler of the neighborhood where McGary lived. By this union they had three sons, Hugh D., William H., and Joseph K. William H. was a member of Company A, Fifty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers during the Rebellion, and was killed at the battle of Stone River. Hugh D. enlisted in Company D, Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, and Joseph K. in Company E, Forty-second Indiana Regiment. Harrison D. McGary's home was on Section 9, about a half-mile west of McGary's Station, where he died in 1847. His widow survived him until the year of 1879, and for the

last fifty years of her life she had been a member of the Methodist Church.

About the years 1809 to 1810 there was quite an influx of settlers, among whom was John Armstrong, who was descended from Irish parents and born in North Carolina. His parents died when he was young, and at the age of fourteen he went to sea, where he made his home until he grew to manhood. During his sailor days he was shipwrecked three times. He quit seafaring and married Molly Swayne. Her parents emigrated at an early period from Scotland, and settled in Nantucket Island. After his marriage Mr. Armstrong returned to North Carolina, subsequently moved to Kentucky, and in 1809, with his family, came to Gibson County. He afterwards moved to the north part of Vanderburgh County, where he lived until his death. He had seven children, four sons and three daughters. One of his sons, Miles Armstrong, was a noted hunter and killed a great number of deer and bear. He served as a private soldier at the battle of Tippecanoe; he was after the war made captain of militia. Elsberry, another brother, was also in the Tippecanoe battle. By the marriage of Nancy, the Waters and Armstrong families were united. Other settlers to the county about this time were William Forbes, Charles Cross, Fielding, Zachariah, and Oliver Lucas, with their families. Capt. Henry Hopkins settled the Sanford Howe place. William Latham was an early settler and left many descendants who are residents of the county. Absalom Linn and family also came in 1810. In 1810 Morgan Leathers located with his family in the hamlet afterwards known as Patoka. He had a wife and several children. He was a man of stalwart build and daring courage, and was regarded as one of the strongest men in the county. Fist fights at that period was resorted to to settle most difficulties, and on a warm August day, a few years after he came here, and at a gathering in Patoka, he had a dispute with John Robb. A ring, as was then the custom, was soon formed and seconds chosen, and then the fight began. Both were very powerful men and equally matched. They fought for a long time in the intense heat until both were exhausted and quit. Leathers died a few minutes afterwards from the effects of the severe struggle. His son, William Leathers, who now resides near the old Severns place, was born in Kentucky, in the year 1806, and came here with his parents in 1810, and after he grew up he married for his first wife Mary, the daughter of the pioneer, John Severns, Sr. Robert Slaven, with a large family, came in 1810, and carried on the first blacksmith-shop at Patoka. His sons, John and Samuel, belonged to Hopkin's company and fought in the battle of Tippecanoe. Daniel McFetridge, a native of North Carolina, located in Section 6, T. 1, R. 10, at an early date. He had a family of four children by his first wife and five by a second marriage. John Q. McFetridge is a son of his, and Jemina, wife of W. A. Spain, a daughter. Col. Smith Miller came to the county with the McFetridges, and grew to manhood here and married Susan Robb, daughter of James Robb. He was in the constitutional convention of 1851, was a representative in the state legislature, and in 1856 was elected to Congress from this district, and re-elected in 1858. He was a Democrat. He died about 1872. Eli Strain settled in the county in 1810, was a native of North Carolina. He located about a mile and a half west of Princeton. He was in the ranger service and participated in the battle of Tippecanoe. He had a family of seven children, only two of whom are now living, T. M. and Sinai, widow of Charles Harrington, both residents of Fort Branch. Other early settlers were James Steward, John Roberts, William Leach, with their families. The Overton and Vaughn families were also pioneers. One of the prominent settlers of 1811 was Jesse Emerson, who came from Kentucky and located about five miles southwest of Princeton, on the northwestern quarter of Section 28, Township 2, R. 11. He erected the usual log cabin of the day, and began carving out of the wilderness a home for himself and family. Upon the organization of the county he was called upon to serve as associate judge of the court, and afterward held other offices and positions of trust. He was quite a conspicuous man among the early settlers. He died about 1837 or '38. Henry Emerson, at Haubstadt, is the only survivor of the family. Reuben Emerson, brother of Jesse, came to the county in 1813, and settled in Sec. 32, T. 3, R. 11, where he made his home until his death in 1832. He reared a good-sized family, and left quite a large estate. James L. Emerson, residing on the old homestead, Lucilla Rosborough, and Thomas Emerson, of Owensville, are the only members of his family now living.

Prettyman Marvel was born in Delaware in 1760 where he grew to manhood, married and had two children born to him, and removed to Georgia. From there, in 1807, he came to the Indiana Territory, settling in the timber a short distance south of where Princeton was afterward located, where he lived until 1811. In that year he moved farther south in the county, and after about two years went to Illinois, where he died in 1859. His family numbered nine children, viz: John, Patience (wife of Robert Montgomery), Comfort, Prettyman, James, Wiley, Elizabeth McReynolds, Nancy Stone, and George R. James and George are the only survivors. Patience lived to be ninety years old. James was born Dec. 10, 1803, and lives on the old homestead. Elisha Marvel, cousin of Prettyman, brought his family to the county in 1809, and settled the Samuel Redman place in Johnson Township. Of his family of seven children only one, Sena Martin, near Fort Branch, is living. James Knowles, also from Delaware, came in December, 1811, and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 23, Township 3, Range 12. He had a

family of nine children, Nathan, Ephriam, Eli, Asa, Prettyman, James, Edward, Jesse, and Comfort, the wife of Joshua Wilson, who all came with him. The four last named sons were married and had families, so that they made quite a little colony of themselves. Nathan and Asa are the only members of the family now living. Asa resides in Kansas. Nathan was born June 16, 1795, and even at his extreme old age his faculties are well preserved. Samuel Barr, Thomas Alcorn, the Lucases and several others came and settled in the southwestern part of the county about the same time.

Embree Family.—Elisha Embree was a native of Lincoln County, Kentucky, born in 1801, and in the month of November, 1811, came with his parents to Indiana Territory. They settled on a tract of land about two and a half miles southwest of the present county seat. The name of his father was Joshua, and his mother's name Elizabeth Embree *nee* Edmondson. Joshua Embree was a Kentuckian by birth; his wife of Virginia. It was a densely timbered district in which they settled, and they erected a cabin and cleared a small farm. He was a member of the Baptist and his wife of the Christian church. He lived only about two years after coming here; his widow subsequently married a Mr. Spencer, and lived in this county until her death, which took place June 24, 1829. Elisha Embree received such an education as the district schools of that period afforded, read law with Judge Samuel Hall, and began practice in Princeton in 1826. On the 15th of March, 1827, he was married to Eleanor Robb, the daughter of Robert and Mary Robb. Judge Embree was for many years a prominent man of Gibson County. (See his sketch in Bench and Barr.) He and his wife had born to them six children, viz: Maria Louisa, James T., Ophelia (died in infancy), Ophelia Elizabeth (died in infancy), David F. and Milton P. Judge Embree has been dead several years. His widow is yet living, at the advanced age of eighty-one years, and a resident of Princeton.

Andrew Gudgel, the grandfather of the present Andrew Gudgel of Columbia Township, was a man whose memory is worthy of record in this work. He was of German origin, and settled in Pennsylvania. He was married three times and was the father of seventeen children. The maiden name of his last wife was Elizabeth Pane—she was the grandmother of Andrew Gudgel of Columbia Township. After the Revolutionary War was over and peace declared, Mr. Gudgel, like many of the day, concluded to emigrate to the then far West beyond the Allegheny Mountains. So in the year 1785, he set out with his family for Kentucky, a region then being wrested from the control of the savages by Boone and his heroic companions. After a tedious and toilsome trip they arrived at their destination, and settled on Silver Creek, a strip of country which lies between the present cities of Lexington and Frankfort, where he erected a cabin and subsequently built a grist mill on Silver Creek, which was propelled by water power. He operated the mill for a number of years to the great advantage of the settlers. Mills at that early period were not numerous in the then wilds of the West. Gudgel's mill was considered to be at that time the best one in Kentucky. Owing to a defective title in his land, a farm of six hundred acres, on which his mill site was located, and which involved him in three law suits, he concluded in order to avoid the trouble and annoyance of vexatious litigation, that he would leave that locality. Therefore he disposed of some of his property and removed to the Territory of Indiana, arriving here in the early part of the year of 1811. He settled in the timber on a tract of land about two miles east of where Owensville is now situated. Here with the energy characteristic of the old settler, he cleared a small patch of ground, erected a log cabin, and subsequently made a farm, on which he continued to reside until his death. Prior to his coming to Indiana, in consequence of exposure, he had practically lost the use of his legs; but he was a man of determined energy, and he would chop and clear up brush around his cabin for hours while sitting in a chair. The following incident will show the pluck of the old veteran:—During the Indian troubles which occurred about this time, his family all went to Fort Branch for protection, which was a strong block house, erected as a rendezvous for the settlers of that locality. This plucky old pioneer would not go to the fort, but insisted on remaining at home in his cabin to take care of things. The Indians frequently came to his place, and would stroll into his cabin, and while the old man was sitting in his chair, fearless of danger, the wily savages walked around him, frequently patting him on the head, and in their rude fashion complimented him on his bravery. It is one of the peculiarities of Indian character to admire bravery in those they regard as their foes. His last and third wife survived him a few years. By his last marriage he had a family of three children, viz: Nancy, who married William Teel, and Hettie, who became the wife of Harrison McGary. Both Teel and McGary were old and prominent settlers in that part of the county, and many of their descendants still live in and around the neighborhood of Owensville. The only son by the last marriage was William Gudgel (who was the father of Andrew Gudgel, of Columbia Township). He was born in the state of Kentucky in the year 1802, and came here with his parents in 1811. As will be observed, he was then a lad of ten years of age, and he, like most of the boys of the pioneers, was handy in assisting to clear away the brush and timber around the cabin home. As he grew to manhood he became quite a noted hunter, and by his skill he succeeded in killing a great deal of game. It is related of him by his son Andrew, that it was no un-

common thing for him to sally out and on a single trip kill three or four deer and several turkeys, which were then very plentiful in the densely timbered districts of that neighborhood. The peculiarity of his fire-arms is worthy of description. His rifle was what was then known as a sixty-bullet gun to the pound. It was a hammered barrel made by hand, flint lock, horn trigger and very effective in doing its work. In the year 1824 William Gudgel married Lucy Thurman. They had born to them a family of twelve children, who grew to man and womanhood. Eleven are yet living, and ten residents of Gibson County, and one of the state of Illinois Five of the gallant sons of this old pioneer did service in the Union army during the late Rebellion. The names of the children of William and Lucy Gudgel in the order of their birth were Andrew; Henry T., who was a soldier in an Illinois regiment during the late war, died at Pine Bluff, Arkansas; Martha, who became the wife of Henderson Pritchett; Nancy, wife of Lorenzo D. Douglas; Jacob; Edward; Sarah, wife of Rice Redman, now residing in White County, Illinois; Nicholas; John; Caroline, the wife of Leroy Martin—they reside in Fort Branch; Abraham, and Harriett, the wife of Henry Yeager—they are living on a farm a short distance from Owensville. William Gudgel was a farmer, and was an industrious and enterprising man. He reared a large family who are among the best citizens of the county For many years he was an invalid, and in politics was identified with the Whig and Republican parties. His death took place in February, 1877. His widow survives him and now resides at the old homestead with her sons John and Abraham. Her age is about seventy-seven years. In 1811 Calvin Minnis moved with his family to this county. He was an expert hunter and trapper. His wife, Polly, died in April, 1853, in her seventy-fifth year. He subsequently died at a great age.

In 1812 William French married Mary Breading in Fayette County, Pa., of which they were both residents. Immediately after the wedding, they gathered together their worldly goods, loaded them on a flat boat, floated out of the Monongahela into the Ohio, thence down that river to the site of Evansville, and then made an overland trip to Patoka, where they squatted on a tract of timber land, erected a cabin, and subsequently as they grew in better circumstances, erected a good brick dwelling. They reared a family of four sons, several of whom are residents of the county. Peter Simpson moved into this county from Kentucky with a wife and seven children in 1812. He has long since been dead. One of the sons, Richard, became a well known citizen. One of the early merchants of the county was Robert Stockwell, who became a resident of the county in 1815. He did an extensive business in Princeton for many years. The Kirkman family were North Carolinians. James Kirkman moved from North Carolina in 1806 to Christian County, Ky., and in January, 1813, settled in Gibson County, west of Owensville, and the following year came to Princeton. He had a family of ten children, the most prominent of whom was Joseph J. Kirkman. He was very popular with the masses, and was many times elected sheriff of the county, and served in that office about eighteen years. He was a "crack shot," which by the early settlers was regarded as an accomplishment. He was a clever, genial, whole-souled man, and an excellent story teller. He died on the 9th of March, 1879, in his 79th year. Mrs. Nancy Stormont, wife of David Stormont, who was born in Ireland and emigrated to America before the Revolution, came with her family of eight children, and her mother, Mrs. Mary Boyd, to Indiana in the spring of 1812. Mrs. Boyd was the first person buried in the old Archer grave-yard. She settled about two or three miles northwest of where Princeton now stands, on the farm where her son David now lives, and died there. The names of the children were Martha, Mary, Robert, Ester, Samuel, Nancy, David and John. David, born August 7, 1802, is the only one of the family living. Robert was a carpenter, and died in Princeton. Nancy was the wife of Joseph Hartin, of Princeton. Charles Jones, Sr., and family came in 1812, and located west of Owensville. James Fitzgerald settled the Sylvester Benson place in 1812. Roland B. Richards, Samuel Blythe, Absalom Boren and William Rutledge were also early settlers. Rev. Joseph Wasson, the pioneer of the Wasson family in this county, also came at an early day and located south of Owensville. James Wiggins, a Kentuckian, was another early arrival. He was a Methodist preacher.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

The following list includes the first one hundred marriages in Gibson County, after its organization, as appears from the licenses and certificates. In some cases the return to the clerk was not made by the party performing the ceremony.

No. of License.	*Date.*	*Names.*	*Date of Marriage*
1	June 18, 1813.	Willis Stallions to Mary Stallions....	
2	July 9, 1813.	James Cheek to Nancy West.....	
3	July 14, 1813.	Lemuel Baldwin to Jane Lynn.....	July 25, 1813.
4	July 28, 1813.	Michael Thomas to Amelia Merrick...	
5	July 31, 1813.	James W. Hogue to Rosanna Archer...	Oct. 28, 1813.
6	Aug. 2, 1813.	Robert Wheeler to Elizabeth Barker..	Aug. 5, 1813.
7	Aug. 30, 1813.	Wm. Kennedy to Ann McCra.....	Aug. 14, 1813.
8	Sept. 24, 1813.	William Steel to Martha Butner....	
9	Sept. 25, 1813.	James Arnett to Celia Garvis.....	
10	Oct. 4, 1813.	James Tyler to Eliza Graham.....	
11	Oct. 9, 1813.	David Hornaday to Hannah Whitehead	
12	Oct. 11, 1813.	Henry I. Mills to Rachael Dyer.....	Oct. 19, 1813.
13	Oct 12, 1813.	Ace Holcomb to Lucy Devin.....	Oct. 14, 1813.
14	Oct. 15, 1813.	Vachel Clarke to Nancy Adams.....	Oct. 17, 1813

No. of License.	Date.	Names.	Date of Marriage.
15	Oct. 19, 1813	Thomas Shields to Abigal Martin	
16	Oct. 26, 1813	James Ashby to Charlotte Decker	
17	Dec. 6, 1813	Wm. Simpson to Rhody Herrine	Dec. 17, 1813.
18	Dec. 16, 1813	Benmah Gragg to Julia Fisher	Dec. 16, 1813.
19	Dec. 16, 1813	James Lynn to Sarah Baldwin	
20	Dec. 27, 1813	Archib'd Turner to Caty White	
21	Feb. 9, 1814	Thomas Spencer to Elizabeth Embree	Feb. 10, 1814.
22	M'ch 22, 1814	Joseph Woods to Nancy Embree	M'ch 24, 1814.
23	M'ch 30, 1814	John Francis to Caty Hall	M'ch 30, 1814.
24	April 5, 1814	Thomas West to Anne Cheek	May 27, 1814.
25	May 25, 1814	James West to Ruthy Boren	May 27, 1814.
26	July 7, 1814	Robert McClure to Pheobe Jerauld	July 10, 1814.
27	July 28, 1814	William Key to Susan Decker	July 28, 1814.
28	Aug. 13, 1814	John Luster to Rachel Pea	Aug. 18, 1814.
29	Aug. 22, 1814	Philip Beck to Elizabeth Clement	Aug. 22, 1814
30	Aug. 29, 1814	Frederick Reel to Rebecca Cole	Sept. 2, 1814.
31	Sept 10, 1814	Gersham Allen to Hannah Johnson	
32	Sept. 13, 1814	William Francis to Elizabeth Lynn	Sept. 13, 1814.
33	Oct. 2, 1814	John Boren to Polly McCrerey	Oct. 6, 1814.
34	Oct. 9, 1814	Henry I. Mills to E. Cunningham	
35	Oct. 28, 1814	Ignatious Levett to Mary Weber	
36	Oct. 29, 1814	Abel Sullivan to Jane Hawkins	Nov. 3, 1814.
37	Nov. 11, 1814	James Nichols to Sally Montgomery	
38	Nov. 15, 1814	S. Montg mery to Sarah Montgomery	
39	Nov. 16, 1814	John Miller to Polly Roberts	Nov. 17, 1814.
40	Nov. 23, 1814	William Embree to Elizabeth Woods	
41	Nov. 24, 1814	Aaron Decker to Polly Wright	Nov. 27, 1814.
42	Nov. 27, 1814	E. Strickland to Dice Skelton	Nov. 29, 1814.
43	Dec. 4, 1814	J. Purcell to Judah Phillips	
44	Dec. 9, 1814	Henry Coleman to Sarah Jerrauld	Dec. 10, 1814.
45	Dec. 12, 1814	W liam Revis to Caty Hensley	
46	Dec. 19, 1814	Mason Kirk to Elizabeth Crow	
47	Dec. 22, 1814	Wm Cammach to Nancy Key	Dec. 22, 1814.
48	Dec. 22, 1814	William Perkins to Polly Elliott	Dec. 22, 1814.
49	Dec. 22, 1814	George H. Rout to Polly Key	Jan. 3, 1815.
50	Jan. 6, 1815	John Hawkins to Elizabeth Cook	Jan. 15, 1815.
51	Jan. 13, 1815	Henry Hunter to Sarah Leads	Jan. 15, 1815.
52	Jan. 21, 1815	Boswell Beasley to Jane Spencer	
53	Jan. 25, 1815	Elijah Knowles to Margaret Woods	
54	Jan. 30, 1815	Wm. Hughlarnks to Rachel Taylor	
55	Feb. 1, 1815	James Skelton to Delila Burchfield	Feb. 2, 1815.
56	Feb. 11, 1815	Solomon D. King to Rebecca Mayhall	Feb. 12, 1815.
57	Feb. 24, 1815	Thomas Gardner to Polly Cunningham	M'ch 1, 1815.
58	Feb. 28, 1815	Clement Allen to Ester Stormout	
59	M'ch 3, 1815	Thomas Kell to Elizabeth Fi-ld	M'ch 7, 1815
60	M'ch 6, 18'5	Joel Boyd to Mary Pickens	M'ch 6, 1815
61	M'ch 8, 1815	Abraham Field to Gracia Rainey	M'ch 8, 1815.
62	M'ch 12, 1815	L. Burchfield to Mary Combes	M'ch 16, 1812.
63	M'ch 20, 1815	Charles Ellison to Elizabeth Adams	M'ch 20, 1815.
64	M'ch 28 1815	William Sherry to Martha Goodwin	M'ch 28, 1815.
65	April 1, 1815	Jesse Wells to Charity Durley	
66	April 3, 1815	Isam Robinson to Tobitha Ingram	April 4, 1815.
67	April 13, 1815	Moody Ingram to Mahala Douglass	
68	May 4, 1815	Isaac Hudspeth to Elisabeth Key	May 7, 1815.
69	May 5, 1815	Thomas Ashley to Sarah Jourdan	May 7, 1815.
70	May 6, 1815	Henry Reel to Catharine Neely	May 7, 1815
71	May 6, 1815	Isaac Tweedle to Rebecca Moore	May 9, 1815.
72	May 19, 1815	James Kitchens to Ann Dunkin	May 19, 1815.
73	May 22, 1815	U. Humphries to Rachel Gordon	May 25, 1815.
74	May 22, 1815	John Eubank to Patsey Ingram	May 22, 1815.
75	June 1, 1815	John Simpson to Parthena Waters	June 3, 1815.
76	June 5, 1815	John Lane to Sarah Latham	June 8, 1815.
77	July 3, 1815	Samuel Adams to Margaret Neeley	July 4, 1815.
78	Ju'y — 1515	Chas. Alexand r to Theophala Smith	
79	July 6, 1815	John Flower to Lucy Holcomb	July 6, 1815.
80	July 17, 1815	Bailey Taylor to Winney Bass	July 18, 1815.
81	July 25, 1815	James Patton to Polly McNew	July 27, 1815.
82	Aug. 2, 1815	Samuel Barker to Nancy Mills	Aug. 3, 1815.
83	Aug. 5, 1815	William Newsom to Anna Moutray	
84	Aug. 15, 1815	Robert Kell to Nancy Rainy	Aug. 15, 1815.
85	Sept. 6, 1815	Seth Adkison to Fanny Gaylord	Sept. 7, 1815.
86	Sept. 8, 1815	Wm. Thompson to Barba King	
87	Sept. 16, 1815	John O'Neal to Jane Harvey	Sept. 19, 1815.
88	Sept. 26, 1815	Wyatt Grant to Elizabeth Duty	Sept. 28, 1815.
89	Oct. 3, 1815	James C. Alsop to Elizabeth Johnston	Oct. 3 1815.
90	Oct. 12, 1815	Jacob Payne to Nancy Tweedle	Oct. 12, 1815
91	Oct. 27, 1815	Elijah Turner to Margaret Miller	Nov. 3, 1815.
92	Oct. 29, 1815	Sam l H. Woods to Ann McMillan	Nov. 3, 1815.
93	Oct. 28, 1815	Joseph Newman to Cynthia Turn r	Oct. 11, 1815.
94	Published	Killion Creek to Sarah Saxton	July 27, 1815.
95	Published	John B. Rachds to Sarah Rooks	April 9, 1815.
96	Feb. 5, 1816	Benj Holcomb to Margaret Downey	Feb. 6, 1815.
97	Feb. 6, 1816	John Ennes to Nancy Canmack	
98	M'ch 12, 1816	Thos. Williams to Hannah Lindsley	
99	M'ch 12, 18 6	Moses Hana to Mary Milry	M'ch 17, 1816.
100	M'ch 18, 1816	J B. McGarrah to Jane Bell	M'ch 17, 1816.

The spelling of the above names is according to that of the original license.

George Brownlee, from Pennsylvania, located in Princeton and engaged in the mercantile business in 1815. The most prominent member of his family was John Brownlee, who was born Dec. 18, 1794, in Pennsylvania, and was for many years one of the leading merchants of Princeton, and continued the business until his death. He was a member of Captain Crockett's rangers in Kentucky, who went to the relief of Fort Knox, and his widow, daughter of William Harrington, draws a pension for that service. He died April 17, 1855.

John Munford, born in the Chester District, S. C., rode here on horse-back in 1816, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Archer, and began farming. He died Oct. 26, 1862. His widow still survives. Dr. Munford and William, residing in Princeton, and Milton on the old Archer place, are sons of John Munford.

William Jerauld, a native of Rhode Island, immigrated to Gibson County in 1816, and settled the Huddelson

place, two miles southwest of Princeton, where he resided about one year and moved into Princeton. Here he engaged in various kinds of business; was partner in a cotton factory, merchandising, etc., until a few years before his death, which occurred in 1882, at the age of ninety years. Duter, Edward G. and Sylvester T. Jerauld, brothers of William, came here in 1820, and located in the town of Princeton, where they embarked in business. Duter was an early constable, and for many years justice of the peace. He subsequently moved to Illinois, where he was killed. Edward G. was a shoemaker, and kept a shop in Princeton until his death in 1872. George N. Jerauld, his son, is the oldest merchant in Princeton, having been engaged in the same business continually from 1832 to the present. Sylvester T. was a merchant in Patoka for many years and until his death. In the fall of 1815 William Colvin and family settled in the county.

WOLF SCALPS.

In early times there was a bounty of one dollar each offered by the county for wolf scalps, and the following list, taken from the records of 1815, 1816 and 1817, will give an idea of the number of Nimrods in those days: In 1815, Alexander Devin, Baxton Clark, John Weathrow, Benjamin Denton, Franklin E. Owen and Laban Putman; 1816, Joshua Roberts, Levi Johnson, William Woods, James Oliver, Joseph Woods, John Taylor, Azariah Ayers, Humphrey Bass, William Hopkins, John Miller, F. Taylor, A. Booker, Larkin Rutherford, Charles Burkham, Cary Wilkinson, Benjamin Reynolds and Edward Moore; in 1817, James Robb, Thomas McClure, John Drew, Elisha Strickland, Edward Moore, John McGough, William Ubanks, Conrad Johnson (7), Isaac Strain, Samuel Woods, Richard Ingram David Whetstone, Azariah Ayers, William Terry, Daniel Reavis (12), Russell W. Beane, James Bradlove, Waitman Trippet, Robert Kell, Uriah Davis, Peter Taylor, Thomas Potter, William C. Woods, James Cockrum, Conrad Lamasters, Jesse Barker, George Holbrook, Hosea Holbrook, Howard Bass, James Campbell, John T. Moorehead, William Prince, John Rodgers, Cadwalder Jones, Samuel Gordon, David Moffit and William Reavis. Some of the above presented as many as a dozen or fifteen at a time, but the majority brought only one, two or three at a time, as money was scarce in those days, and they did not wait to accumulate a very large number.

Pioneer Mills.—Among the first were the "band mills." A description of one will not prove uninteresting. The plan was cheap. The horse-power consisted of a large upright shaft, some ten or twelve feet in height, with some eight or ten long arms let into the main shaft and extending out from it fifteen feet. Auger holes were bored into the arms on the upper side at the end, into which wooden pins were driven. This was called the "big wheel," and was, as has been seen, about twenty feet in diameter. The raw-hide belt or tug was made of skins taken off of beef cattle, which were cut into strips three inches in width; these were twisted into a round cord or tug, which was long enough to encircle the circumference of the big wheel. There it was held in place by the wooden pins, then to cross and pass under a shed to run around a drum, or what is called a "trunnel head," which was attached to the grinding apparatus. The horses or oxen were hitched to the arms by means of raw-hide tugs. Then walking in a circle the machinery would be set in motion. To grind twelve bushels of corn was considered a good day's work on a band-mill.

The most rude and primitive method of manufacturing meal was by the use of the grater. A plate of tin is pierced with many holes, so that one side is very rough. The tin is made oval, and then nailed to a board. An ear of corn was rubbed hard on this grater, whereby the meal was forced through the holes, and fell down into a vessel prepared to receive it. An improvement on this was the hand-mill. The stones were smaller than those of the band-mill, and were propelled by man or woman power. A hole is made in the upper stone, and a staff of wood is put in it, and the other end of the staff is put through a hole in a plank above, so that the whole is free to act. One or two persons take hold of this staff and turn the upper stone as rapidly as possible. An eye is made in the upper stone, through which the corn is put into the mill with the hand in small quantities to suit the mill, instead of a hopper. A mortar, wherein corn was beaten into meal, is made out of a large round log three or four feet long. One end is cut or burnt out so as to hold a peck of corn, more or less, according to circumstances. This mortar is set one end on the ground, and the other up, to hold the corn. A sweep is prepared over the mortar so that the spring of the pole raises the piston, and the hands at it force it so hard down on the corn that after much beating meal is manufactured.

COMPARISON OF PRICES IN THE OLDEN TIME AND NOW.

Believing that it will be of interest to many of our readers of the present to make a comparison on the cost of articles during the early days of the county and now, we therefore append the price of a few articles as recollected by some of the old settlers. About the years 1816-'20 good calico sold here for fifty cents per yard, and domestic in about the same proportion. Goods of the same quality can now be purchased for eight cents per yard. Along about 1825 home-spun of the best quality of jeans woven by the diligent hands of the wives and daughters of the settlers, brought from seventy-five to eighty cents per yard. The industrious housewife considered if she had woven one and one-half yards of good cloth that she had performed a good day's work.

Linen made from flax brought thirty cents per yard. The usual price for coffee in 1816 was seventy-five cents per pound. Pork, much of it mast-fatted, sold during the inflated period of 1836-'37 for six dollars per hundred pounds dressed, and about the same general prices were then paid for other products. It is no wonder that the panic occurred with such an inflated condition of what was then mostly worthless currency. Dressed pork, prior to this, from 1816 to 1835, brought only $1.50 and $2.00 per hundred. Butter sold from 1820-'30 at about six and one-fourth cents per pound, and wheat averaged about fifty cents per bushel. Little was then raised. From 1820-'35 corn and oats averaged about fifteen cents per bushel. In 1816 the price of salt here was three dollars per bushel, and the average price for a first-class cow and calf was not over seven dollars, and a good horse could be purchased for twenty-five dollars. We subjoin a copy of the following bill of sale of record which will enable the reader to gather an idea of the value of property in this county at that early date:

"Know all men by these presents that I, George Curtis, do give a bill of sale unto Eli Hawkins (for the sum of fifty dollars, it being for value received of him this 13th day of July, 1813), viz: A gray mare about eight years old, fourteen and one-half hands high, one dark brindle cow with a calf, a heifer a year old this spring whose color is red and white, one bed and furniture, one cupboard and furniture, kitchen utensils, a set of shoemaker's tools, one table, chest and trunk, also house and two half-acre lots lying in Columbia west of John Severn's lots, which I, the said Curtis, purchased of Samuel Adams, Gibson County, Indiana Territory. In witnsss whereunto I set my hand and seal this day and date above mentioned.

Attest V. Clark. George Curtis.

Recorded the 2d day of August, 1813. (SEAL.)

Flat Boating.—Probably the most extensive trade carried on in this way was between 1823 and 1840, and the largest operators here were the Devin Brothers, merchants. The firm was then composed of Joseph and Alexander Devin, Jr. They sent a large number of flat boats between the years 1832 and 1850 to the New Orleans markets. Their cargoes consisted principally of corn and pork, and occasionally wheat. New Orleans was then the best market for the farm products raised in this section of Indiana. The highway of travel was via the Patoka, Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and usually occupied from five to six weeks to make the round trip. A complement of five men was the usual number required for each boat. It was no trouble to get hands, as most of the young men of the county were anxious to make the trip and would do it for little pay. Joseph P. McClure, a brother-in-law of the Devins, was captain of their boats, and made a great many trips for them. The boats were usually constructed and loaded at the village of Patoka. In the winter of 1836-'37 the Devin Brothers bought and packed nearly a million pounds of pork, and when navigation opened in the spring they had it loaded on flat boats and transported to New Orleans and sold. They realized a good profit on their undertaking. Col. James W. Cockrum, Sr., was also largely engaged in the flat-boat trade, and it is related that he ran as many as fifty flat-boat loads of pork, corn and flour, out of the Patoka and Wabash Rivers.

Cyclones.—It would seem that cyclones in this section are not modern—and for a description of them we are indebted to a sketch written by Capt. William Kurtz and published in the Princeton *Democrat*. The first cyclone passing over the country was in June, 1814, from the northwest in an easterly direction. It demolished the Barker House on Hall's Hill adjoining Princeton. The house was a log structure, and at the time contained nine children, none hurt seriously. The Williams family, who were in it, had just arrived from Pennsylvania. The scanty furniture was scattered by the wind in every direction; the largest trees were torn up by the roots, and everything standing in its path leveled to the ground; it was one-fourth of a mile in breadth, rising and falling at times. The house was afterward rebuilt. In 1839, William Barnes and his wife, living north of Patoka on his farm, were standing in his door when a cyclone passed between his house and barn, clearing a swathe about forty feet wide, uprooting large trees and tearing down fences. He describes the air as becoming very dark and close, although it was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The cloud was funnel-shaped. The wind carried in its point a ball of fire as it went rolling on in whirls. In passing through a wheat field it burned the stalks off, leaving nothing but black ashes about a foot wide. It lifted a large poplar tree fifteen feet up in the air, and turned it completely over, roots up. Mr. Barnes was then living in what is known as the Key place. On Sunday evening, Feb. 27, 1876, the most severe cyclone which ever passed over Gibson County struck Princeton. Its course was from the southwest. It destroyed almost the entire southern part of Princeton, doing damage to the extent of over fifty thousand dollars. It happened about church time and few of the people were at their homes. It took off the roof and steeple of the C. P. Church, and several private dwellings and out-houses were razed to the ground. The following will illustrate the peculiarities of this kind of storm : The Sutton family, living at the time in its course in the south part of town. The house was a large two-story frame, comparatively new. The wind lifted the house and it came down over the fence, distant thirteen feet from the foundation. The posts of the fence entered through the floor, breaking the house

into three parts, one part going north, another east and another west, all crushing to pieces flat with the ground. Ten persons, Mrs. Sutton and seven children, a son-in-law and his children, one of the children was a two-year old, had been playing on the bed, was, when the house was down found, hanging by its hands to a rafter on top of the fallen house. It is supposed he was blown out when the house was lifted and parted, and came out on top, for he was with the balance of the family under the second floor. One child nine years old was blown out of the window of the second story. He had gone upstairs to bed, and found himself crossing the yard making for a neighbor's house, about four hundred feet distant, where he knocked and gained admittance, and remarking "his house was blowed." Eight of the family were huddled in a space about ten feet square, and were protected from the debris by a bureau and other furniture which was just high enough to save them. A hole about 16x16 inches was found broken through the floor through which they crawled out. The storm first struck the county about seven miles southwest of Princeton and passed out northeast of Oakland. In 1880 a destructive cyclone passed over a portion of Boston Township doing great damage to property. It completely demolished the residence of James C. McGreger, killing Mr. McGreger and severely injuring several of his children.

Basil Brown will be remembered as one of the first tavern keepers of Princeton. He was granted a license in 1817. His house was located at the southwest corner of the Public Square. He married Mary, a sister of Capt. Jacob Warrick, who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe. He subsequently moved to Indianapolis, where he died in January, 1849.

In the year 1818 Col. James W. Cockrum removed from Tennessee to this county and settled on Section 29, Township 2 S., Range 9 (on a portion of which the town of Francisco is now located). He lived there for several years. In 1827 he prevailed on his father, who was then living near Shelbyville, Tenn., to move to this county and he gave him the 160 acres of land he had entered near Francisco, where he continued to reside. Col. James W. Cockrum then purchased the old Hargrove farm on Section 17, Township 2 S., Range 8, where he lived until 1833, when he sold his improvements and went South and engaged in steamboating on sevreal of the Southern rivers until 1835, when he returned to Gibson County and purchased a farm on which a part of the town of Oakland was afterwards laid out. He was a very enterprising man in the establishment and building up of the town of Oakland. He and Jacob Hargrove established a general store on the site where Oakland is, in 1855. They also shipped a great deal of provisions, pork and grain by flat-boats, via Patoka, Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to the New Orleans markets. In early days James W. Cockrum was a colonel of militia, and was also a member of legislature of Indiana. He died in November, 1875. Col. Cockrum and wife had a family of fourteen children, only two of whom are now living,—William M. and James M., both residents of Oakland.

John D. Boren, born in 1798, a single man, located in the county in 1818, and married here and reared a family. Samuel Kirkpatrick was another early settler. Joseph and Abraham Mauck located near Owensville in 1821, and were the original settlers of that name. Samuel P. Welborn, third son of Moses Welborn, the founder of the Welborn family in Indiana, located in Gibson County, on northeast quarter of Section 3, Township 3, Range 12, where he resided until his death in 1875. He had a family of eleven children. Judge Oscar M. and Dr. William P. Welborn, of Princeton, are sons of his. Many names of early settlers not mentioned in this chapter will be found in the sketches on the several townships and in other portions of the work.

HABITS AND MODES OF LIVING OF THE PIONEERS AND FIRST SETTLERS.

To the old man, indeed, whose life-work is accomplished, and whose thoughts dwell mainly on the past, where his treasures are, there are no days like the old days, and no song awakens so responsive an echo in his heart as "Auld Lang Syne." The very skies that arch above his gray head seem less blue to his dimmed eye than they did when, in the adoration of his young heart, he directed to them his gaze; the woods appear less green and inviting than when in the gayety of boyhood he courted their cool depths; and the songs of their feathered inhabitants fall less melodiously upon his ear. He marks the changes that are everywhere visible. No doubt we shall be led to regret the absence among us of some of the virtues of dwellers in those early days. Gone is that free-hearted hospitality which made of every settler's cabin an *inn* where the belated and weary traveler found entertainment without money and without price. Gone is that community of sentiment which made neighbors indeed neighbors; that era of kindly feeling which was marked by the almost entire absence of litigation. Gone, too, some say, is that simple, strong, upright, honest integrity which was so marked a characteristic of the pioneer. So rapid has been the improvement in machinery, and the progress in the arts and their application to the needs of man, that a study of the manner in which people lived and worked only seventy years ago seems like the study of a remote age. It is important to remember that while a majority of settlers were poor, that poverty carried with it no crushing sense of degradation like that felt by the very poor of our age. They lived in a cabin, it is true, but it was their *own*, and had been reared by their hands. Their house, too, while inconvenient and far from water-proof, was built in the prevailing style of architecture, and

would compare favorably with the homes of their neighbors. They were destitute of many of the conveniences of life, and of some things that are now considered necessaries; but they patiently endured their lot and hopefully looked forward to better. They had plenty to wear as protection against the weather, and an abundance of wholesome food. They sat down to a rude table to eat from tin or pewter dishes; but the meat thereon spread—the flesh of the deer or bear; of the wild duck or turkey; of the quail or squirrel—was superior to that we eat, and had been won by the skill of the head of the house or of that of his vigorous sons. The bread they ate was made from corn or wheat of their own raising. They walked the green carpet of the grand prairie or forest that surrounded them, not with the air of a beggar, but with the elastic step of a self-respected freeman.* The settler brought with him the keen axe, which was indispensable, and the equally necessary rifle; the first his weapon of offence against the forests that skirted the water-courses and near which he made his home; the second that of defence from the attacks of his foe, the cunning child of the forest. His first labor was to fell trees and erect his unpretentious cabin, which was rudely made of logs, and in the raising of which he had the cheerful aid of his neighbors. It was usually from fourteen to sixteen feet square, and never larger than twenty feet, and was frequently built entirely without glass, nails, hinges, or locks. The manner of building was as follows:—First large logs were laid in position as sills; on these were placed strong sleepers, and on the sleepers were laid the rough-hewed puncheons, which were to serve as floors. The logs were then built up till the proper height for the eaves was reached; then on the ends of the building were placed poles, longer than the other end-logs, which projected some eighteen or more inches over the sides, and were called "butting pole sleepers;" on the projecting ends of these was placed the "butting-pole" which served to give the line to the first row of clap-boards. These were, as a matter of course, split, and as the gables of the cabin were built up, were so laid on as to lap a third of their length. They were often kept in place by the weight of a heavy pole, which was laid across the roof parallel to the ridge-pole. The space between the logs was then chinked, and daubed with a coarse mortar. A huge fire-place was built in at one end of the house, in which fire was kindled for cooking purposes, for the settlers generally were without stoves, and which furnished the needed warmth in winter. The ceiling above was sometimes covered with the pelts of the raccoon, opossum, and of the wolf, to add to the warmth of the dwelling. Sometimes the soft inner bark of the *bass* wood was used for the same purpose. The cabin was lighted by means of greased paper-windows. A log would be left out along one side, and sheets of strong paper, well greased with coon-grease or bear oil, would be carefully tacked in. The above description only applies to the earliest times, before the rattle of the saw-mill was heard within our borders. The furniture comported admirably with the house itself, and hence, if not elegant, was in most perfect taste. The tables had four legs, and were rudely made from a puncheon. Their seats were stools having three or four legs. The bedstead was in keeping with the rest, and was often so contrived as to permit it to be drawn up and fastened to the wall during the day, thus affording more room to the family. The entire furniture was simple, and was framed with no other tools than an axe and auger. Each was his own carpenter; and some displayed considerable ingenuity in the construction of implements of agriculture, and utensils and furniture for the kitchen and house. Knives and forks they sometimes had, and sometimes had not. The common table-knife was the pack-knife or butcher-knife.* Horsecollars were sometimes made of the plaited husk of the maize sewed together. They were easy on the neck of the horse, and if tug-traces were used, would last a long while. In some instances, carts and wagons were constructed or repaired by the self-reliant settler; and the woful creakings of the untarred axles could be heard at a great distance. The women corresponded well with the description of the *virtuous woman* in the last chapter of Proverbs, for they "sought wool and flax, and worked willingly with their hands." They did not, it is true, make for themselves "coverings of tapestry," nor could it be said of them that their "clothing was silk and purple;" but they "rose while it was yet night, and gave meat to their household," and they "girded their loins with strength and strengthened their arms." "They looked well to the ways of their household, and ate not the bread of idleness." They laid "their hands to the spindle and to the distaff," and "strength and honor were in their clothing." Many bows and ribbons were worn, but scarcely any jewelry. The tow dress was superseded by the cotton gown. Around the neck, instead of a lace collar or elegant ribbon, there was disposed a copperas-colored neckkerchief. In going to church or other public gathering in summer weather, they sometimes walked barefooted till near their destination, when they would put on their shoes or moccasins. They were contented and even happy without any of the elegant articles of apparel now used by the ladies and considered necessary articles of dress. Ruffles, fine laces, silk hats, kid gloves, false curls, rings, combs and jewels were nearly unknown, nor did the lack of them

*The whole country, now dotted with smiling farms and happy villages traversed by railroads and telegraph wires, was then a wilderness. The immigrants came; some in carts, the children packed like sardines in a box; some in wagons and some on horseback with pack-horses.

*Wooden vessels, either dug out, or coppered, and called "noggens," were in common use for bowls, out of which each member of the family ate mush and milk for supper. A gourd formed the drinking cup.

vex their souls. Many of them were grown before they ever saw the interior of a well-supplied dry-goods store. They were reared in simplicity, lived in simplicity, and were happy in simplicity. It may be interesting to speak more specifically regarding cookery and diet. Wild meat was plentiful. The settlers generally brought some food with them to last till a crop could be raised. Small patches of Indian corn were raised, which, in the earliest days of the settlements, was beaten in a mortar. The meal was made into a coarse, but wholesome bread, on which the teeth could not be very tightly shut on account of the grit it contained. Johnny-cake and pones were served up at dinner, while mush and milk was the favorite dish for supper. In the fire-place hung the crane, and the Dutch-oven was used in baking. The streams abounded in fish, which formed a healthful article of food. Many kinds of greens such as dock and poke, were eaten. The "truck-patch" furnished roasting ears, pumpkins, beans, squashes and potatoes, and these were used by all. For reaping-bees, log-rollings, and house-raisings, the standard dish was pot-pie. Coffee and tea were used sparingly, as they were very dear, and the hardy pioneer thought them a drink fit only for women and children. They said it would not "stick to the ribs." Maple-sugar was much used, and honey was only five cents a pound. Butter was the same price, while eggs were three cents. The utmost good feeling prevailed. If one killed hogs all shared. Chickens were to be seen in great numbers around every doorway; and the gabble of the turkey and quack of the duck were heard in the land. Nature contributed of her fruits. The women manufactured nearly all the clothing worn by the family. In cool weather gowns made of "linsey-woolsey" were worn by the ladies. The chain was of cotton and the filling of wool. The fabric was usually plaid or striped, and the differing colors were blended according to the taste and fancy of the fair-maker. Colors were blue, copperas, turkey-red, light blue, etc. Every house contained a card-loom and spinning wheels, which were considered by the women as necessary for them as the rifle for the men. Several different kinds of cloth were made. Cloth was woven from cotton. The rolls were bought and spun, on little and big wheels, into two kinds of thread; one the "chain" and the other the "filling." The more experienced only spun the chain; the younger the filling. Two kinds of looms were in use. The most primitive in construction was called the "side-loom." The frame of it consisted of two pieces of scantling running obliquely from the floor to the wall. Later, the *frame-loom*, which was a great improvement over the other, came into use. The men and boys were "jeans" and linsey-woolsey hunting shirts. The "jeans" wore colored either light blue or *butternut*. Many times when the men gathered to a log-rolling or barn-raising, the women would assemble, bringing their spinning-wheels with them. In this way sometimes as many as ten or twelve would gather in one room, and the pleasant voices of the fair spinners were mingled with the low hum of the spinning-wheels. "Oh! golden early days!" Such articles of apparel as could not be manufactured were brought to them from the nearest store by the mail-carrier. These were few, however. The men and boys, in many instances, wore pantaloons made of the dressed skin of the deer, which then swarmed the prairies in large herds. The young man who desired to look captivating to the eye of the maiden whom he loved, had his "bucks" fringed, which lent them a not unpleasing effect. Meal sacks were also made of buckskin. Caps were made of the wolf, fox, wild-cat and musk-rat tanned with the fur on. The tail of the fox or wolf often hung from the top of the cap, lending the wearer a jaunty air. Both sexes wore moccasins, which in dry weather were an excellent substitute for shoes. There were no shoemakers, and each family made its own shoes. The settlers were separated from their neighbors often by miles. There were no church houses or regular services of any kind to call them together; hence, no doubt, the cheerfulness with which they accepted invitations to a house-raising, or a log-rolling, or a corn-husking, or a *bee* of any kind. To attend these gatherings, they would go ten or sometimes more miles. Generally with the invitation to the men went one to the women, to come to a quilting. The good woman of the house where the festivities were to take place would be busily engaged for a day or more in preparation for the coming guests. Great quantities of provisions were to be prepared, for dyspepsia was unknown to the pioneer, and good appetites were the rule and not the exception. At all the log-rollings and house-raisings it was customary to provide liquor. Excesses were not indulged in, however. The fiddler was never forgotten. After the day's work had been accomplished, out doors and in, by men and women, the floor was cleared and the merry dance began. The handsome, stalwart young men, whose fine forms were the result of their manly outdoor life, clad in fringed buckskin breeches and gaudily colored hunting-shirts, led forth the bright-eyed, buxom damsels, attired in neatly-fitting linsey-woolsey garments, to the dance, their cheeks glowing with health and eyes speaking of enjoyment, and perhaps of a tenderer emotion. In pure pioneer times the crops of corn were never husked on the stalk, as is done at this day; but were hauled home in the husk and thrown in a heap generally by the side of the crib, so that the ears, when husked, could be thrown direct into the crib. The whole neighborhood, male and female, were invited to the *shucking*, as it was called. The girls, and many of the married ladies, generally engaged in this amusing work. These shuckings nearly always ended in a dance, which generally lasted until day-light. In the morning all would go home on

horseback or on foot. Dancing was the favorite amusement, and was participated in by all.

"Alike all ages, dames of ancient days
Had led their children through the mirthful maze;
And the gray grandsire, skilled in elastic lore,
Has frisked beneath the burden of three-score."

The amusements of that day were more athletic and rude than those of to-day. Among the settlers in a new country, from the nature of the case, a higher value is set upon physical than mental endowment. Skill in woodcraft, superiority of muscular development, accuracy in shooting with the rifle, activity, swiftness of foot, were qualifications that brought their possessors fame. Foot-racing was often practised, and often the boys and young men engaged in friendly contests with the Indians. At all gatherings jumping and wrestling were indulged in, and those who excelled were thenceforth men of notoriety. Cards, dice, and other gambling implements were unknown. At their shooting matches, which were usually for the prize of a turkey, or a gallon of whiskey, good feeling generally prevailed. If disputes arose, they were settled often by a square stand-up fight, and no one thought of using other weapons than fists. They held no grudges after their fights, for this was considered unmanly. It was the rule that, if the fight occurred between two persons, the victor should pour water for the defeated as he washed away the traces of the fray, after which the latter was to perform the same service for the former. The picture here drawn of the pioneers, their modes of living, their customs, and amusements, while lacking entire completeness, we feel is not inaccurate and untruthful.

CHAPTER VIII.

CIVIL HISTORY.

THE civil history of Gibson County properly dates from the 9th of March, 1813, which was the period when the act of the territorial legislature was approved and went into effect. Previous to the meeting of the legislature the people had considered favorably the organization of a new county, and appointed a committee to attend the meeting of that body and procure the passage of an act creating the new county. The committee, it is needless to say, succeeded in their mission. Prior to this time it was embraced in the boundaries of Knox County. Nearly three-quarters of a century have elapsed since Gibson County had her birth, and great have been the changes wrought within the time, and mighty have been the events and revolutions, the discoveries and inventions that have occurred and been made on this earth of ours. Perhaps since the world was formed, so many great things have not been accomplished in any seventy-one years. Reflection on these events cannot fail to arouse wonder and to awaken thankfulness that God has appointed us the place we occupy in the eternal chain of events. Morse has discovered how to bind the subtle fluid, electricity, and send it forth to do the bidding of man; McCormick has given to the wheat-growing belt the reaper; the ocean cable has been laid by Field along the "slimy bottom of the deep," and the Atlantic and Pacific have been united by iron bands. Great cities have been created and populous counties developed; the centre of population has traveled two hundred and fifty miles along the thirty-ninth parallel; many states have been added to the glorious constellation on the blue field of our flag, and the stream of immigration is still tending westward. Gold has been discovered in the far West, which has gathered her busy populations, and the great war for the Union has been fought and won.

The county of Gibson was organized in March, 1813. Its territory had been previously included in the county of Knox. Since then portions of its territory have been taken off at different times, and have assisted in forming the counties of Posey, Vanderbergh, Pike and Warrick.

The name Gibson was bestowed on the county in honor of Gen. John Gibson, who was a gallant soldier in the French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth, born in the city of Lancaster, in May, 1740, and was well educated. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was thoroughly imbued with the patriotism, energy, physical and intellect-

ual strength so typical of that people. In his youth he served under Gen. Forbes, who commanded an expedition against Fort Du Quesne, on the site of the present city of Pittsburg, Pa., which resulted in its reduction. This became the first settlement west of the main ridge of the Alleghenies, and away from the seaboard, and he remained in the infant town as an Indian trader. In 1763 he was captured by the Indians, and was adopted by an Indian squaw whose son he had slain in battle. With them he had an opportunity to acquire several languages and also to learn their customs, which afterward became of great utility to him, both as a trader and as a government official. He was released after some time spent in captivity, and resumed his business at Pittsburg. Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, organized an expedition against the Indians in 1774, and he rendered the officers important services in the negotiation of their treaties with the savages. The speech of the celebrated Indian chief, Logan, on this occasion, which was cited by Jefferson as one of the masterpieces of eloquence of all times, owes its English version to the skill of Gibson. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he was made a colonel of a Virginia regiment, remaining in command until the close, when he again went to Pittsburg. That district elected him a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention; he became also a major general of the militia and an associate judge. In 1800 he was appointed secretary of the Territory of Indiana, and held the office until 1816. At the breaking out of the second war against Great Britain, he was left in charge as acting governor, while Gen. Harrison was engaged in the front. In his old age he became afflicted with an incurable cataract, which compelled his retirement from office, and he ended his days with his son-in-law, George Wallace, at Braddock's Fields, near Vincennes. He died in May, 1822.

THE ACT ORGANIZING GIBSON COUNTY READS AS FOLLOWS:

That from and after the passage hereof, all that part of Knox County which is included in the following boundaries shall form and constitute two new counties, that is to say, beginning at the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the same with the meanders thereof to the mouth of White River, thence up White River with the meanders thereof to the forks of White River, thence up the east fork of White River, to where the line between Sections number twenty and twenty-nine, in Township number one north, of Range number four west, thence with said line of Harrison County, thence with the line dividing the counties of Harrison and Knox. To the Ohio River, thence down the Ohio River to the beginning.

Be it further enacted that the tract of country included within the aforesaid boundaries be, and is hereby divided into two separate and distinct counties, by a line beginning on the Wabash River, and known and designated by the name of Rector's Base Line, and with said line east until it intersects the line of Harrison County, and that from and after the fifth day of April, 1813, the tract of country following, within the southern division thereof, shall be known and designated by the name and style of the county of Warrick. And the northern division thereof, shall be known and designated by the name and style of the county of Gibson. That the said counties shall severally enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions which to separate counties of the territory do or may properly appertain and belong. Provided always, that all suits, pleas, plaints, actions and proceedings which may, before the 5th day of May, 1813, have been commenced, instituted and pending within the present county of Knox, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and effect, in the same manner as if this act had never been passed. And provided also, that the territorial and county levies which are now due within the bounds of the said new counties shall be collected and paid in the same manner and by the same officers as they would have been if the creation of the said new counties had not taken place. Be it further enacted, that so soon as the place for holding the courts for the said county of Gibson be established the judges of the courts of common pleas in said county shall, within six months thereafter, proceed to erect the necessary public buildings for the same, in such place, in the same manner as is required by law in respect to other counties, and after the public buildings are so erected, the courts of the said county shall adjourn to the said place, at their next term after the same shall have been completed, which shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be the seat of justice for the county of Gibson. Be it further enacted, that until the public buildings of the said new county shall be completed, the court of common pleas for the county of Gibson shall be held at the house of William Harrington, in said county. Provided also, that all officers, both civil and military, in the bounds of the said new counties shall continue to exercise the function of their respective offices as officers of the said new counties until some other legal organization shall take place, in the same manner as if the formation of the said new counties had not taken place.

JAMES DILL, Speaker of the House of Representatives,
JAMES BEGGS, President of the Legislative Council.

Approved March 9, 1813, JOHN GIBSON, Secretary of the Territory.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS (FIRST SESSION).

This court convened at the house of William Harrington on Monday the 10th of May, 1813. [Mr. Harrington's house was situated about one mile and a half west of the present town of Princeton. It was a large double log-house, and was blown down in June, 1814, by a hurricane. The building was roofed with clapboards,

which were held to their places by weight poles, and when the building fell one of his daughters was crippled. The house was immediately rebuilt.] Present, William Harrington, Isaac Montgomery, Daniel Putnam, judges. The court immediately proceeded to the formation of townships. It was ordered that all that portion of country east of Congo's Creek, lying in the bounds of Gibson County, form one township, to be designated by the name of Madison Township, and that tract of country west of Madison Township, and lying between White River and Patoka* River, Pike County, form a township known as White River Township, and the tract of country lying between Patoka River and Anderson's Creek, from the mouth thereof and up the same to where John Barber now lives, thence due south to the line of Warrick County, form a township known as Patoka. Ordered that all that tract of country lying between Anders on's Creek, the Wabash River and Black River, up to the plantation where James Mutes formerly lived, thence due south to the line of Warrick County, form Montgomery Township; that portion of country lying south and west of Black River, and in the bounds of Gibson County, to form and be known as Black River Township.

Thus it will be seen that the court fixed and created the boundaries of five townships, as named and described. After which the judges proceeded to the appointment of commissioners, for the assessment of county and territorial taxes. Hosea Smith was appointed for the assessment of taxes in Madison Township for the year 1813, and the others were Jonathan Gulick in White River; John Barker, Patoka Township; John W. Maddox, Montgomery and Thomas Robb, for Black River Township.

During this term Daniel Sullivan made an application to the court that a writ of *ad quod damnum* be granted for the purposes of ascertaining what damages would result from the erection of a mill dam across the Patoka on the land of said Sullivan. The dam was subsequently built and furnished the power for a water mill for many years.

This court also appointed Jesse Emerson and William McCormick trustees to manage the reserve sections of land for the use of schools.

FIRST LICENSE TO KEEP TAVERN.

At the May term of court, 1813, a license was granted Gervrs Hazleton to keep a tavern for the term of one year, he having complied with the requirements of the law, and having paid a license fee of four dollars.

It was ordered by the court that the following be the tavern rates in and for Gibson County:

For one meal's victuals.....25 cents.
" gallon of corn.....12½ "
" and a half gallon of oats.....12½ "
For one night's lodging.....12½ cents
" horse at hay for twelve hours.....25 "

After fixing tavern rates the court then adjourned until the next day, Tuesday, May 11th, at ten o'clock, at which time they convened with the members present as before.

First Roads.—Joseph Decker, of White River Township, presented a petition that a road fifteen feet wide be cut out (it must be remembered by the reader that in 1813 that section of the county was densely timbered) from Decker's ferry on White River to Severns' ferry on Patoka River, thence to intersect the Saline road at or near the plantation of Robert M. Evans. And it was also ordered that Abraham Decker, Robert Falls, and James Robb be appointed commissioners to view and mark out the road. The court also appointed Robert Crow supervisor of the above road, with authority to call on all the working hands in White River Township to assist in making the same, and he was also ordered to keep the road in repair when made. This thoroughfare was the first county road built and maintained after the organization of the county. Jeremiah Harrison was appointed supervisor of the road, from Hogan's ferry on Patoka to Richland Creek, near the residence of William Harrington, also from Severns' ferry on the Patoka to where the road intersects the Saline road. Azariah Ayers was appointed supervisor of the road from Richland Creek to Anderson Creek, and was fully authorized to call on all the able working men between those two creeks in the bounds of Patoka Township (except those residing on the waters of Pigeon), to maintain and keep the same in good repair. The court appointed Joshua Embree supervisor of the road through Montgomery Township, from Anderson's Creek to opposite John Hunter's. All residents east of Hunter's place were required to assist in maintaining the road. And for the Saline road opposite John Hunter's to Black River, Robert Anderson was appointed supervisor, and the residents west of Hunter's in Montgomery Township were required to assist in keeping the road in repair. John Waller was appointed supervisor for that part of the Saline road which lies in Black River Township. Probably the most important road projected during this time was from the south end of Robert M. Evan's lane to the line of Warrick County, there to intersect with a road then opening from Anthony's mill toward Patoka. Elias Baker was appointed supervisor. It was required that the road be cut twenty feet wide, and the residents living in the two Pigeon settlements were to aid in making the road, and for so doing were to be exempt from working on any other road. James McClure was appointed supervisor of the road from the south end of Robert M. Evan's lane to where the new road leaves the Old Red-Bank road, and he was authorized to summons the hands living between Richland Creek and Patoka, together with

*In 1813 the records show Patoka spelled thus: Pattoco. We here give the orthography correct.

those on the south side of Richland Creek, within one mile of said road, to assist in keeping the same in good condition. It will be observed that the court created eight road districts and appointed supervisors for the same.

SECOND LICENSE TO KEEP TAVERN.—On an application of Eli Hawkins he was authorized to keep a tavern in the town of Columbia. The name of this town was subsequently changed to Patoka, and was the first town platted after the organization of the county.

CONSTABLES APPOINTED.—Constables were appointed for the several townships as follows:

Abraham Pea in Madison Township.
James Crow, Jr., in White River Township.
William Scales in Patoka Township.
William Stewart in Montgomery Township.
Peter Jones in Black River Township.

And the overseers of the poor who were appointed were Jacob Pea and James Branton in Madison Township.

Andrew Cunningham and William Price in White River Township.

William Latham and Thomas Potter in Patoka Township.

Robert McGary and Thomas Sharp in Montgomery Township.

Thomas Alman and Samuel James in Black River Township.

MAY TERM COURT COMMON PLEAS, 1813.

FIRST GRAND JURORS.

The sheriff returned into court the following list of Grand Jurors.—Present:—William McCormick, foreman, Jeremiah Harrison, Robert Milburn, Azariah Ayres, David Woods, John Barker, Mathias Mounts, Jesse Emerson, Thomas Sharp, Robert McGary, Joshua Embree, Walter Montgomery, Francis Hopkins, James Montgomery and John Roberts. The Grand Jury returned into court having agreed on no presentments or indictments. The jury were then discharged.

AUGUST TERM 1813. SECOND VENUE OF GRAND JURORS

were David Robb, foreman, John Braselton, James McClure, Ralph Skelton, Thomas Potter, Joseph Humphries, John Reed, Thomas Hardy, Robert Crow, Eli Hawkins, Hugh Calhoun, William Harman, William Calton, Thomas Neely and Fergus Stone. The jury returned three indictments,

viz.,

United States, *vs.* Robert Gell. } Indictment for Assault and Battery. Ordered that a venire be returned to next court.

The other two indictments were against the overseers of the roads from McFunkin's ferry on White River to Severns' ferry on Patoka, and from Hazleton's ferry on White River to Hogan's ferry on Patoka.

The court then proceeded to levy a tax or license on the different ferries and to establish the rates of ferriage, viz:

Joseph Decker's ferry on	White	River	.....	$4 00
Garvis Hazleton's	"	"	"	4 00
John McJunkin's	"	"	"	4 00
Aaron Decker's	"	"	"	4 00
Ebenezer Severns'	"	Patoka	"	1 00
Edmund Hogan's	"	"	"	2 00

It was also ordered that each ferryman on White River shall be entitled to $1.00 for each four-wheeled carriage, horses and driver; for each two-wheeled carriage, horses and driver, fifty cents; for each man and horse, twelve and one-half cents; for each horse, six and one-fourth cents; for each head of cattle, four cents; for each head of sheep or hogs, two cents. The ferrymen on the Patoka were entitled to fifty cents for each four-wheeled carriage, horses and driver; for each two-wheeled carriage, horses and driver, twenty-five cents; for each man and horse, six and one-fourth cents; for each horse, three cents; for each head of cattle, three cents; for each head of sheep or hogs, one and a half cents.

It will readily be observed that the court, during its brief session of two days, dispatched its business with promptness, and with a proper regard for the best interests of the young county. And the early records show that the clerk of the court, transcribed its orders in a neat and legible manner. Pursuant to adjournment it was ordered that the court adjourn until court in course. WILLIAM HARRINGTON, P. J.

FIRST CASE ENTERED OF PROBATE.

May 26, 1813, the court granted letters of administration to John Armstrong as administrator on the estate of Daniel Fisher, deceased, late of Gibson County. He filed a bond with Alexander Devin, Sr., and Robert M. Evans as his securities, in the penal sum of $1,000. It was also ordered that James Martin, John Barr and Jesse Kimball be appointed appraisers of the estate of Daniel Fisher, deceased, and that they make return thereof at the next August term, which order was duly carried out. At the August term 23d day, 1813, appeared Jesse Emerson, one of the executors of the will of Joshua Embree, deceased (spelled Embry on the records), and produced the will in court. James Smith and John Miller, two of the witnesses, testified in regard to the validity of the same; letters were duly granted, and they entered into bond in the sum of $10,000, with James Smith, William McCormick and Smith Mounts as securities; William Harrington, Daniel Putnam and Mathias Mounts were appointed appraisers of the estate. From the amount of the bond required it would seem that this was quite an important estate for that period.

Among other acts the court appointed James Russell commissioner for the assessment of county and terri-

torial taxes for the year 1813, in lieu of Hosea Smith. James Russell was also appointed constable for Madison Township, and Robert Moseley, supervisor of the road leading from Hazleton's ferry on White River to Hogan's ferry on the Patoka, commonly called the Saline road, which road was laid out by the court of Knox County, previous to the division of said county. Abraham Decker was appointed supervisor of the road leading from McJunkin's ferry on White River to Severns' ferry on Patoka.

TAX LEVY.—It was ordered that the following be the rate of taxation for the year 1813, viz:

For each hundred acres of first rate land....25 cents.
" " " second " ....$6\frac{1}{4}$ "
" " " third " .... 8 "
" horse creature over 3 years old.....$31\frac{1}{4}$ "

Isaac Woods was appointed supervisor of a portion of the Saline road, from Anderson's Creek to the Indian Creek, and Smith Mounts, supervisor of that portion of the same road from Indian Camp Creek to opposite John Hunter's place. Also Jonathan Evans was appointed constable in Patoka Township, and Hosea Smith supervisor of the road leading from Aaron Decker's ferry on White River to the White Oak Springs. The court next turned its attention to the examination of the assessment of taxes, which were found to be correct, whereupon the clerk was ordered to certify the same, and transmit one copy of each to the auditor of territorial accounts, one copy to the sheriff, and retain a copy in his office for the use of the court. It was then ordered that court adjourn till court in course.

NOVEMBER 8, 1813. (NOVEMBER TERM.)

There was very little business of importance transacted during this term. Judges present as before. A few new roads were projected and others vacated.

FIRST FINES COLLECTED FOR BREACH OF THE PEACE.—John Braselton, Esq., came into court and paid into the hands of the sheriff $1.00, the amount of fine assessed on Keen Fields, Sr., for breach of the peace; also the same amount assessed on Noah Stapleford for a like offense. Fines were usually inflicted for assault and battery. In the early days many of the settlers were in the habit of adjusting their personal disagreements by a resort to a trial of strength in a pugilistic manner, instead of applying to the courts for redress. Those encounters as a rule were not deemed dishonorable at that period, and were used as a means for the settlement of differences—which like differences burden our courts to-day with petty litigation.

FIRST JURY IMPANELED TO HOLD AN INQUEST.

Indiana Territory, }
GIBSON COUNTY. } We, the jurors of Madison Township, after being duly sworn on an inquest to examine the body of Walter Jerril, found dead, after strict examination we do agree by all the signs and discoveries as far as we can discover, that the said Walter Jerril's death was occasioned by the fire of his own gun, which we, the jurors, agree was by accident, by the position the body was found in and his gun lying by, which was discharged, and no other wound appearing, but being shot through the head under the chin and out behind his left ear, which we all agree was by accident.

Given under our hands this 27th day of November, 1813. James Lindsey, foreman of the jury, Henry Brenton, Henry Miley, David Miley, Sr., William Craton, Jonathan Walker, Jacob Harrison, Peter Brenton, John Butler, Jr., David Veace, Thomas Milburn, Henry Miley, Jr., son of David.

THE SEAT OF JUSTICE.

February 14, 1814, special session. Judges present: William Harrington, Joseph Montgomery, Daniel Putnam.

This was an interesting and important meeting of the court, as, in accordance with an act of the legislature relating to the fixing the seat of justice for counties, approved March 2, 1813, the commissioners appointed in the said act made their report to the court, that they had fixed upon the northeast quarter of Section 7, in Township 2, South Range 10 West, 160 acres, which was purchased of the government, and was ordered by the court to be made as a first payment $80. Henry Hopkins had previously donated 80 acres adjoining the above purchase. At the time this location was made the above described quarter section belonged to the general government. Upon the request of the commissioners Robert M. Evans, as county agent, entered the above quarter section and afterwards transferred the same to the county. The commissioners who located the seat of justice were William Prince, Robert Elliott, Abel Westfall and William Polk. After receiving the above report the court ordered that the seat of justice of Gibson County be hereafter known as *Princeton*. The county agent was also authorized to cause the town of Princeton to be laid out according to a specified plan and to appoint a day for the public sale of lots, and for the letting of contracts for the erection of public buildings—the moneys derived from the sale of lots to be applied in payment for the building of the court-house and jail.

Recommendations were made to His Excellency, Thomas Posey, for the appointment of Isaac Montgomery as one of the judges of the court of common pleas, and that John Waller be appointed one of the justices of the peace for the county, vice Joseph Montgomery, who would not accept. The court at this term rescinded the tavern rate made at the May term and formulated the following as the rates to obtain thereafter:

For one meals victuals.....25 cts.
" " gallon of corn.....$12\frac{1}{2}$ "
" $\frac{1}{2}$ " of oats.....$12\frac{1}{2}$ "

For one night's lodging.....12½ cts.
" " horse at hay or blades, 12 hours.....25 "
" each half pint of whisky.....18¾ "
" " " " " peach or apple brandy..25 "
" " " " " wine, rum, or French brandy.....50 "
For each half pint of cordial.....37½ "
" " quart of cider or cider oil.....25 "

By which it will be seen that the fathers looked after the "spiritual" as well as the "mortal" welfare of the traveling public.

EARLY LEGAL PAPERS—DEED RELINQUISHING LAND TO THE COUNTY.

I, Robt. M. Evans, of Gibson County, Indiana Territory, do hereby relinquish, renounce and forever abdicate unto the court of Gibson County, to and for the use of said county, all my right, title and claim unto the following lots in the town of Princeton, viz., out Lot No. 4, and that part of out Lot No. 3 and in Lot No. 6, which lies on the southeast quarter of Section No. 7, in Township No. 2 South, of Range 10 West; also in Lots No. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 23, being part of the above described quarter section, together with the streets surrounding the said lots, to have and to hold, or dispose of said lots, with their appurtenances, for the use of the said county of Gibson. And of the said Robert M. Evans, for myself and my heirs, do hereby relinquish, renounce, and forever abdicate and quit claim all my right, title and claim unto the said lots or parcels of ground, unto the said court of Gibson County to and for the use of said county. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 28th day of March, 1814.

ROBERT M. EVANS. : Seal :

The above instrument was properly acknowledged and attested before John Braselton, a justice of the peace, on March 28, 1814. At the May term several roads were projected, the most important of which was that from Princeton to the Warrick County line, there intersecting with a road cut out from Evansville on the Ohio River. This road passed by the farm of John Braselton, and the viewers of the same were William Barker, Allen Ingram and William Holbrook. The supervisors of the different roads were appointed annually. Five were appointed at this term of court and the following overseers of the poor for the year 1814: Thomas Robb and Thomas S. House for Black River Township; Thomas Alcorn and James Montgomery for Montgomery Township; Alexander Devin and Forgy Sloane for Patoka Township; Stephen Lewis and Robert Falls for White River Township; James Brenton and James Lindsey for Madison Township.

Of the above townships Montgomery, Patoka, and White River, have retained their names to the present writing, with their boundaries somewhat modified, while Madison and Black River have lost their individuality. The court appointed William Colvin and Isaac Woods to summons the necessary hands and build a bridge across Anderson's Creek, at or near the place where the Saline road crossed the same.

Roads and bridges in the early days were an urgent necessity, and the county authorities seemed to appreciate that fact and acted with the requisite promptness, roads and bridges being among the prime factors in the development and civilization of a new county.

Superintendents of election for the several townships were appointed as follows. (The elections were held May 30, 1814):—John Johnson, superintendent for Madison Township; election held at the house of Hosea Smith. Jonathan Gulick, superintendent for White River Township; election held at the house of James Robb. William Hargrove, superintendent for Patoka Township; election held at the house of William Harrington. Jesse Emerson, superintendent for Montgomery Township; election held at the house of Walter Montgomery. Thomas Robb, superintendent for Black River Township; election held at the house of Langston Drew.

At the August term, 1814, the court ordered that the following rates of taxation be levied for that year, and as will be observed, very little changes occur different from the rates of 1813:

On each 100 acres of first rate land.....31¾ cents.
" " " second " .....18¾ "
" " " third " .....12½ "
On each horse or mare over three years old..31¼ "
On each stallion the rate at which he stood for the season.
On Joseph Decker's ferry on White River.....$4 50
On Gervis Hazleton's ferry on White River..... 4 50
On John McJunkin's ferry on White River..... 4 50
On Aaron Decker's ferry on White River..... 4 50
On Ebenezer Severns' ferry on Patoka..... 2 00
On Hogan and Neely's bridge on Patoka..... 5 00

At a special term begun and held at the house of William Harrington on Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1814, the judges present were Willis E. Osbourne and Jesse Emerson. At this sitting Thomas Spencer was elected a trustee for the purpose of leasing school sections. The next session was held at William Harrington's house, Jan. 9, 1815, judges presiding as before. At this meeting several tracts of school land were ordered to be leased, and a number of road supervisors appointed and a few roads projected, which comprised about all the business of importance transacted.

FIRST TERM OF COURT HELD AT THE NEW COURT HOUSE,

(Special term, June 19, 1815.)

The meeting of the court at this time in its new quarters was quite an important event, and drew together large crowds of the settlers to witness the dedication of the new edifice to the "blind goddess of justice." The judges presiding were Willis C. Osbourne and Jesse Emerson.

The first indictment for murder was in 1815 against Elisha V. Turner. He was tried and acquitted. The killing of the person he was charged with was accidental.

On petition of some of the inhabitants of Harmony and the vicinity, it was ordered that John Cox, Robert Allen and Wright Stallions be appointed to view and mark out a road from Harmony the nearest and best route toward Princeton until the same intersect with the Saline road. George Rapp and his associates were licensed to keep a tavern in Harmony (now known as New Harmony) for one year from the first of March, 1815. The fee for the same was two dollars. Some of the inhabitants were evidently unruly at this time, as we find that John Braselton, J. P., came into court and paid in the sum of eleven dollars, being the amount of fines collected by him of different persons for various petty offenses. And Anthony Griffin, J. P., contributed to the same fund for like causes, the sum of fifteen dollars. The court ordered that the clerk forward to Thomas Posey, Governor of the State, its recommendation for the appointment as magistrates of Gibson County the following persons:—James Montgomery, Thomas Polk, Patrick Payne, George Davidson, James Smith, Jr., and William Phillips. It appears that the court had almost unlimited powers in the appointment of county and township officers, and that the citizens of the county seemed to have had very little elective privileges. Albert M. Evans was allowed fifteen dollars for services rendered for making out a list of taxable property for the year 1813. From this delay it will be observed that the county authorities were somewhat dilatory in paying the fees earned by officers.

From the organization of the county up to June 19, 1815, the court had been held at the residence of William Harrison. For the use of his house he was allowed at this term the sum of fifteen dollars which was received in payment for the full term, from 1813 up to June, 1815. This was not a very munificent rental. James Russell was allowed the sum of three dollars for his services as jailor in keeping Elisha Turner in jail, who was incarcerated on a charge of murder.

OVERSEERS OF POOR.

June 21, 1815, the court made the following appointments for the respective townships:—Jacob Pea and Henry Brenton in Madison Township; Robert Moseley and Armstead Bennett in White River Township; William Harrington and Daniel Putnam in Patoka Township; Thomas Sharp and Reuben Alsop in Montgomery Township; John Waller and John Cox in Black River Township.

OVERSEERS OF ROADS.—Richard Ingram, for the road leading from Princeton to Evansville; Reuben Alsop, for the road leading from Indian Camp Creek to Wiley's trace; Joseph Griffin, for that part of the Saline road from Wiley's trace to Barron Creek; James Walden, for that part of the Saline road between Barron Creek and Black River; Samuel James for that part of the road from Black River to the line of Posey County; Zachariah Skelton, for that part of the road from Princeton to Evansville; Jacob Skelton, for that part of the road from Public Square in Princeton to Severns' ferry on the Patoka; Abraham Decker, for that part of the road from Severns' ferry to the center of the pond near Hyndman's place; Rhoda Phillips for the road from the center of the pond near Hyndman's place to McJunkin's ferry; Stewart Cunningham, for the road from McJunkin's ferry to Decker's ferry; Lemuel Baldwin, for the road from Richland Creek to the bridge on the Patoka; David Robb, for the road from Saline road from the bridge on Patoka to Hazleton's ferry; Azariah Ayres for the road from Richland Creek to Anderson's Creek; Joseph Woods for the road from Anderson's Creek to Indian Camp Creek.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1815.—Session held at the courthouse for county purposes September 4th. Judges present were Willis C. Osbourne and Jesse Emerson. Considerable probate business was transacted at this term and some new roads ordered to be built. A number of road supervisors were also appointed, among whom were Simon Key, superintendent of a road from Columbia (now Patoka) to the rapids on White River. The tax levy for this year (1815) was at about the same rates as for the year 1814.

JANUARY TERM, 1816.—Monday, Jan. 1, 1816, considerable time of the court was taken up in appointing and hearing reports of road supervisors and reports of executors and administrators in regard to estates, etc., and the projecting of new roads. It would also seem that the people had been more peaceable this year, as the amount of fines paid to the county treasurer were not so great. John Braselton, J. P., returned into court a list of fines collected amounting to two dollars and fifty cents. William Putnam was allowed two dollars and twenty-five cents for his services a bailiff, at the October term of the circuit court. It would appear that gambling was also a pastime for some of the pioneers, as Thomas Montgomery, J. P., paid down in open court $1.50, the amount of fines by him collected of Hugh McCleary, James Elliott and John Arbuthnot, for gambling at the house of James Russell on the first of January, 1816. Gambling in those times was a cheap luxury at fifty cents apiece. The court also ordered that the sum of one hundred dollars be paid to Henry Hopkins for his services as tax lister for the county for the year 1815. We append the following unique order of court:

"Ordered that Joseph Whiteside be allowed the sum of sixty-four dollars for his services in keeping Susanna Grissam, a good person *farmed out* to him on the first day of May, 1815, for the sum of $128, for one year.

The above allowance is for his half-yearly payment." The farming out of the unfortunate poor in the early days of the county, to the lowest bidder, was the custom which then prevailed. It was in many respects wrong, as in many instances the successful bidder proved to be a brutal and harsh taskmaster.

The printing bill paid for the year 1814 by Robert M. Evans, clerk, amounted to only eleven dollars. The printer was Elihu Stout, of Vincennes. This exhibits rigid economy. At the same term William Prince was allowed one hundred and twenty-five dollars for his services as financial agent for the county from the 24th of September, 1814, to the first day of January, 1816, which was not a very large salary for the amount of service performed.

ELECTION OF TERRITORIAL DELEGATES.

MAY TERM OF COURT, 1816.—Perhaps the most important act of this court was providing for the election of delegates to a constitutional convention. The election was May 13, 1816, and the following gentlemen were appointed superintendents of the election in the several townships:—Henry Brenton, superintendent for Madison Township, election held at house of Hosea Smith; Jonathan Gulick, superintendent for White River Township, election held at house of James Robb; Isaac Montgomery, superintendent for Patoka Township, election held at house of court-house; James Stewart, superintendent for Montgomery Township, election held at house of Walter C. Montgomery; Peter Jones, superintendent for Black River Township, election held at house of Langston Drew.

FORMATION OF A NEW TOWNSHIP.—"Ordered that from and after the date hereof, all that portion of Madison Township which lies east of the present line dividing Capt. Hope's and Capt. Harrel's companies be erected into a separate territory, and that the same be hereafter known and designated, Harbinson Township, and that the same be hereafter held and considered a separate township, entitled to all the benefits and privileges to which other townships are entitled."

Adam Hope, William McDonald, and Arthur Harbinson were appointed road commissioners in Harbinson Township and Adam Hope treasurer thereof. Prior to the formation of "Harbinson" the county had only five townships, but the increasing population required the creation of another.

Up to this time the public square of the county seat laid out to the commons; but at this term the court ordered the agent for the county to contract for and cause to be erected a good substantial post and rail fence around the public square, which was accordingly done.

SPECIAL TERM, JULY 15, 1816.—Judges present as before. The following inspectors of elections were appointed for the respective townships:—Thomas Robb, inspector of an election held at the house of Langston Drew, Black River Township; James Stewart, inspector of an election held at the house of Walter C. Montgomery, Montgomery Township; William Barker, inspector of an election held at the court house in Princeton Township; John Milburn, inspector of an election held at the house of James Robb, White River Township; James Campbell, inspector of an election held at the house of Hosea Smith, Madison Township; Adam Hope, inspector of an election held at the house of William McDonald, Harbinson Township.

At this term the court cut off a portion from Montgomery Township and attached the same to Black River Township as the following order will show:—"Ordered that all that part of Montgomery Township beginning on the Wabash River at the northeast corner of Section 16 in Township 3 South, Range 13 West, thence with that line south to Black River, be, and the same is hereby attached to Black River Township. The sheriff was also ordered to furnish a sufficient number of ballot boxes for the use of the respective voting precincts, agreeably to law regulating elections. The same were to be ready on or before the first Monday of August next. He was subsequently allowed the sum of $12.25 for the same.

We append the following papers, which will evidently be of interest to our readers. The following is a copy of one of the early legal papers in relation to the sale and purchase of a negro girl. Slavery had, however, existed in the county prior to this time:—"Know all men by these presents that I, John Goodwyn, of the county of Gibson and Indiana Territory, for and in consideration of the sum of $371, to me in hand paid, at or before the ensealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof I, the said John Goodwyn, do hereby acknowledge, have bargained and sold, and by these presents do bargain and sell, unto Benjamin Scales, his executor, administrators or assigns, a certain negro woman, named Dinah, aged about seventeen years, to have and to hold the said negro woman (Dinah) above bargained, sold, or mentioned or intended so to be, to the said Benjamin Scales, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns forever. And I, the said John Goodwyn, for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, unto the said Benjamin Scales, his heirs, etc., shall, will, and do warrant and forever defend against me, my heirs, etc., and all and every person or persons claiming under me, as well as against the claim or claims of all and every other person or persons whatsoever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this, the 20th day of October, 1813.

JOHN GOODWYN. {SEAL.}

Attest: { HENRY HOPKINS, JONATHAN EVANS.

Recorded this 20th day of October, 1813,

ROBERT M. EVANS, *Recorder*."

On the 18th day of March, 1816, Matthew, a negro man, seemingly agrees with his master, James Lyon, and consents to be removed from Gibson County to any other state or territory as a slave for life, and the instrument goes on to state that "the same may be recorded."

On the 4th of July, 1814, Robert M. Evans emancipated a black man named John Born, who was formerly a slave in the state of Virginia, then owned by Benjamin Taylor, and after the ownership passed to Evans, and the removal to this territory, he was liberated as above stated, which was a commendable act performed by Mr. Evans, on the anniversary of the natal day of our republic. Now, then, the next day, July 5, 1814, an instrument was placed on record which shows that that which purports to be a generous act of Evans was simply a farce on liberty and justice; because on this day the negro man, John, became an indentured servant to Evans for thirty years, and on the 21st of December, 1814, for the consideration of $550, Robert M. Evans sold and transferred John (the colored man), to Nathaniel Evans.

MANUMISSION OF A COLORED FAMILY.

On the 17th day of April, 1816, the legal heirs and representatives of Robert Archer, deceased, of Gibson County, caused to be placed on record a deed granting liberty to Simpson, a man of color, and Eve, a woman of color, and in behalf of themselves, and for and in the behalf of Mitchell and Rachel, infant children of the said Eve, for and in consideration of the sum of $1.00, paid by the said Simpson and Eve, and, in the terms of the deed, "forever exonerate and discharge, and for and in consideration of five years' faithful servitude of the said Simpson and Eve, rendered heretofore to the family of our deceased father in his lifetime, and abhorring as we do the idea of involuntary servitude, have, and by these presents each of us hath from this henceforward and for evermore exonerated, discharged and set free the said Simpson, Eve, Mitchell and Rachel, from any and all manner of servitude. * * * "

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of SAMUEL HOGE, JR., SAMUEL HOGE.

WILLIAM ARCHER,	[SEAL.]
THOMAS ARCHER,	[SEAL.]
ISABELLA (her X mark) ARCHER,	[SEAL.]
CATHARINE (her X mark) ARCHER,	[SEAL.]
POLLY (her mark) ARCHER,	[SEAL.]
MARGARET ARCHER,	[SEAL.
JAMES W. HOGE,	[SEAL.]
ROSEY A. HOGE (nee Archer),	[SEAL.]
ROBERT MILBURN,	[SEAL.]
NANCY MILBURN (nee Archer).	

SPECIAL TERM, AUG. 12, 1816.—From a report of the sheriff and *ex-officio* treasurer it appears that the moneys paid for fines, tavern licenses and licenses to vend merchandise since he has been in office amounted to $1,341.93, and that the amount of county orders taken in by him, as well as the amount of his allowance for delinquents, together with his commissions for collection, amounts to $2,034.42¾ leaving a balance in favor of said sheriff of $692.49¾. Down to this time (1817) the business of the county had been transacted under and according to the laws of the territorial government of Indiana, which vested in the court full judicial powers. But now Indiana, by the adoption of her constitution, and the act of admission into the Union, had taken her proud position in the sisterhood of states. And the laws formulated under the new order of things somewhat modified the powers of the court, as will be seen in the first election of the board of commissioners, they having heretofore been appointed by the territorial governor, with power to appoint county and township officers.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, FEBRUARY 10, 1817. —At a meeting of the board of county commissioners held pursuant to an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, at the court house in Princeton, on Monday the 10th of February, 1817, William Hargrove and Thomas Montgomery appeared and produced certificates of their having been duly elected as two of the commissioners, and after taking the oath prescribed by law they entered on their duties as such. The officers were William Hargrove and Thomas Montgomery, commissioners.

ROBT. M. EVANS, Clerk.
HENRY HOPKINS, Sheriff.

Among the first acts performed by the commissioners was the dividing of the county into three townships and establishing the boundaries of the respective townships, as follows:—That part of the county north of the Patoka River and west of the line dividing the counties of Gibson and Pike was designated as White River Township. And that part of the county south of Patoka River, and between said river and Anderson's Creek, and a due south course from the head of said creek to the line dividing the counties of Gibson and Posey, shall constitute Patoka Township. That part of the county west of Anderson's Creek and a line drawn due west from the head of the same to Posey County, and north of the line dividing the counties of Gibson and Posey, was declared Montgomery Township.

Now comes the first election of justice of the peace, as shown by the records. The commissioners ordered an election to be held at the house of Philip Brisco in Montgomery Township, for the election of two justices, and that Joseph Montgomery be appointed inspector of said election. It was also ordered that an election take place the same day at Princeton, in Patoka Township, for the election of two justices, and that George Chapman be appointed inspector. And also at the house of James Robb, an election be held the same day, for the election of two justices for White River Township, and

the inspector of this election was David Robb. The sheriff was directed to serve copies of the above orders on the respective inspectors, and to advertise said elections ten days previous to the holding of the same and to provide necessary polls and boxes. As there were no newspapers published in the county at that time the sheriff advertised by posting notices in three different places in each of said townships.

SECOND MEETING OF THE BOARD, MAY 12, 1817.—At this meeting James Stuart presented a certificate of his election as a county commissioner and took his seat as such; when the following composed the board:—William Hargrove, James Stuart, Thomas Montgomery, commissioners. For some reason unassigned Mr. Stuart did not meet with the commissioners at the first session. At this second meeting it appeared that William Hargrove and James Stuart had an equal number of votes; the law contemplating that the commissioner who received the greatest number of votes was entitled to the long term, but it appearing as above that Stuart and Hargrove had an equal number they decided the tie by lot, which resulted in favor of Hargrove for the long term, three years. The board increased the rate of taxation somewhat for this year, as the following will show:

For every horse, mare, mule or ass, over three years	$ .37½
For stallions the price at which they stand for the season	
For Hazleton's ferry on White River	7.50
" Hogan's " " " "	7.50
" Joseph Decker's ferry on White River	4.00
" Aaron " " " " "	7.50
" Hogan & Neely's bridge	7.50
" every slave or person of color above twelve years of age	2.00
For every billiard table	50.00
" each hundred acres of first rate land	.37½
" " " " second " "	.25
" " " " third " "	.12½
" " town lot fifty cents on each $100 of its value	.50

It will be observed that up to this time, and during the administration of affairs under the territorial laws, that slaves were not taxed. But after the admission of the territory as a state and the adoption of the constitution and the promulgation of laws under the same, then slaves in Indiana became taxable property. On the 12th of May, 1817, the commissioners appointed James W. Jones county treasurer, and directed him to file a bond with approved security in the sum of two thousand dollars; heretofore the sheriff had been *ex officio* collector. The commissioners at this meeting appointed supervisors for the different road districts in the county for the ensuing year, and in some instances filled by appointment the office of constable where the same had become vacant.

COUNTY AGENT.—May 13, 1817, it was ordered that George Humphreys, Sr., be appointed agent for Gibson County vice William Prince, and that he be required to enter into bond with sufficient security in the sum of three thousand dollars.

ESTRAY PEN.—The county agent was instructed to contract with some suitable person to build an estray pen of forty feet square, in the northwest corner of the public square in Princeton.

The blanks and books for the use of the several offices for the year 1817 cost twenty-one dollars, which was not a very heavy amount for the stationery account. This shows with what economy county affairs were operated. On Nov. 10th, 1817, the sheriff filed a protest with the board in regard to the insufficiency of the jail, stating that it was not a safe place to confine criminals, or even debtors. Under the head of Public Building the matters pertaining to the jails and court houses are set forth.

Board of commissioners met Feb. 16, 1818, and among other things the commissioners established the rate of taxation for the year 1818. It did not differ materially from the year before except a little change in regard to ferries.

At this term George Humphreys resigned his office as county agent, and Richard Daniel was appointed to fill the vacancy.

WHIPPING POST.—We make the following excerpt from the proceedings of the circuit court:—At the February term, 1818, Nathan Nichols was indicted for passing a counterfeit note on one Martha D. Tarleton. He was also indicted for passing one on John Arbuthnot. He pleaded guilty in the former case, and was sentenced by the court to pay a fine of thirty dollars, and receive on his bare back twenty-five lashes. A *nolle pros.* was entered as to the other indictment. Whipping for crime was in vogue many years in the territory and state, but it, like many other barbarous methods, was forced to give way before the more humane ideas of modern civilization, and the law authorizing this punishment has long been repealed.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS MET AUG. 10, 1818.—At the election for county officers, William Barker and Jonathan Gulick were elected and took their seats. The board for this year consisted of the following members:—James Stuart, William Barker, Jonathan Gulick; and the first business transacted by this board was to order the payment of one dollar to Peter Taylor for a wolf scalp, and the balance of the time was largely occupied in hearing reports and directing new roads to be made, etc. It was also ordered that the agent of the county, in accordance with the law governing such matters, procure for the said county the several weights and measures as contemplated by law. From an order of court it appears that the pay of a county commissioner was two dollars per day when the board was in session.

Meeting of Board of Commissioners, Nov. 10, 1818.—Jesse Emerson was allowed sixty-four dollars for his services as an associate judge under the state government. An election was also ordered to take place in Patoka Township for the election of one justice of the peace. This board also granted license to the following parties to keep tavern:—John Youngman, William A. Hardy, Alsop and Ash, William Key and Joseph Brown. They also modified the tavern rates, increasing somewhat the price of liquors, which was an article very much sought after in the early times by the old settlers.

Meeting of Board of County Commissioners, Feb. 8, 1819.—Present:—James Stuart, William Barker. During this term the board indicated the rates for the keeper to charge on the lower bridge on the Patoka as tolls, viz.,

For each four-wheeled carriage loaded and horses and driver	.37½
For each four-wheeled carriage and horses without a load	.25
For each two-wheeled carriage	.12½
" " sleigh or sled and driver	.12½
" man and horse	.06¼
" each loose horse	.03
" " footman	.06¼
" " neat cattle	.03
" " head of sheep or hogs	.01½

At that day it cost a footman 6¼ cents to cross a wooden bridge over the Patoka, less than sixty yards wide, which is in singular contrast to the present (1884), when a footman may walk over the magnificent steel bridge at St. Louis for five cents, a structure which cost about thirteen millions of dollars; and still some men pine for the "good old times when we were boys," and wolf scalps and coon skins were a legal tender.

May Term, 1819, Board County Commissioners.—Present:—James Stuart, William Barker, Jonathan Gulick. It would seem at this term that the board had little to do and felt like consulting their ease, and therefore ordered that Samuel Boicourt be allowed the sum of twenty dollars for three writing chairs for the use of the court. Judging from the observation of the writer such chairs at the present day would not be worth more than a dollar apiece. A few appointments for road supervisors and other minor matters were the only transactions at this session.

August Term, 1819.—Thomas Alcorn presented his certificate of election, and took his seat with the board. Present:—William Barker, Jonathan Gulick, Thomas Alcorn, commissioners; John I. Neely, clerk; Thomas Stone, sheriff. At this session a little change was made in the boundary lines between Patoka and Montgomery Townships, and much work was done in regard to the county roads.

November Term, 1819.—Present, members as before. From the orders made at this term to pay the fees of the overseers of the poor for the several townships, it appears that the average amount of fees was about seven dollars and fifty cents per annum. William Prince, for his services as prosecuting attorney for the county for the year 1819, was paid one hundred dollars. This looks like rather small compensation for the prosecuting attorney. He, however, had additional fees. A report made by the sheriff at this term in making a statement of *county tax* for the years 1817 and 1818, shows that it amounted to $1,388.70. For the collection of the above tax his legal allowance was six per cent. The sheriff in making his returns overpaid the county $55.33, which was subsequently repaid to him. Public officers at this period had not acquired, as is sometimes the case at present, the art of embezzling public funds. However, Gibson County has been remarkably fortunate in having officers of integrity to administer her affairs; and few, if any, counties in Indiana, can show a brighter record in this respect. Economy in the early days was carefully studied and practiced. Of course many things were cheap; for instance, the cost of fuel for the use of the several offices in the court house was only sixteen dollars for the year 1819.

Inspector Appointed.—What will seem at present to be rather a peculiar order is the following:—It was ordered that Walter Wilson be appointed inspector of *beef*, *pork* and *flour* for Gibson County for one year. This was a new office first created this year, and the data at hand fails to show the reason for the creation of this office, but it is presumed that some of the settlers were in the habit of selling improperly cured meat, as salt and the other necessary ingredients were a rare luxury. At this time as a sanitary measure it was no doubt beneficial.

February Term, 1820.—The board met on the 14th of February, 1820, with the members present as before. It would seem that about this time much was being done to build up and advance the transportation facilities of the county, thereby aiding in the material development of the same. The records are burdened at each session for years in regard to reports of viewers and road supervisors, and suggestions and resolutions in regard to the same. This business seemed to have comprised the principal duties of the board for several years.

May Term, 1820.—The court ordered that the following be the rate of taxation for this year. On farming lands, town lots, horses, ferries and bridges, the rates were about the same as in 1818–'19. A few other articles were added to the list, viz:

On each four-wheeled pleasure carriage	$1 25
" two " " "	1 00
" silver watch	25
" gold "	50

The sheriff at this term refused to receive the tax book for the year 1820. Therefore the board appointed Charles Harrington collector of state and county taxes for the said year. Heretofore the sheriff had been *ex-officio* collector.

August Term.—Thomas Spencer presented a certificate of his election as a member of this board and took his seat as such. Present:—Jonathan Gulick, Thomas Alcorn, Thomas Spencer, commissioners. At this term Richard Daniel resigned his office as agent for the county, whereupon Joel F. Casey was appointed to fill the vacancy, and entered into bond in the sum of $2,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. For his services Mr. Daniel was allowed the sum of $120.50.

November Term, 1820.—Commissioners present as before. And their first act was to order the payment of $12.44 to Charles Harrington for taking the *census* of the county for the year 1820. The order reads that he was to receive $2 per 100, which would make the population of the county at that time 622. For various reasons we assume that the population was greater at this time.

February Term, 1821.—It was ordered by the board that an assessor be appointed in each township to take the assessment of the taxable property for the present year, and that the persons hereafter appointed enter into bonds in the sum of $500 with approved security for the faithful performance of their duties, whereupon the following persons were appointed:—Samuel Montgomery assessor for Montgomery Township, David B. Braselton for Patoka, and William Phillips for White River Township. Prior to this time the assessments had been made by a county assessor appointed by the board, whose duty it was to assess the whole county, though he was generally assisted by deputies.

November Term, 1821.—William Harrington, county treasurer, was cited to appear before the board and show cause why he had not proceeded against the sheriff and collectors for delinquent taxes, and for his not carrying out the mandate of the board he was suspended from office, and James W. Hogue was appointed treasurer of Gibson County *ad interim*, until the next meeting of the commissioners. He entered into bond in the sum of $2,000, with Robert Milburn and John Kell as his securities. The county agent, Joel F. Casey, presented his resignation, which was accepted. The commissioners appointed Robert Stockwell as his successor. The securities on his bond were John Brownlee and Robert Milburn. The agent was ordered to make such repairs on the court house as he deemed necessary, and he was also required to proceed immediately to make collection of all moneys due the county on lots sold in Princeton. The county tax this year amounted to $802.25.

February Term, 1822.—The board met on Monday, February, 11. Present, Thomas Spencer, John Milburn, Thomas Alcorn, commissioners. At this meeting James W. Hogue exhibited his report of the amounts collected by him, which was satisfactory, whereupon the board appointed him treasurer of the county for the ensuing year, and he filed his bond accordingly. The board further ordered that all that part of Posey County which was at the last session of the general assembly attached to the county of Gibson, lying west of the Red Bank road, be considered as part of Montgomery Township, and all east of said road be considered as part of Patoka Township. An election was ordered to be held on the last Saturday of March next in Montgomery and White River Townships, for the election of two justices of the peace for each township. In order that Gibson County may receive the benefits arising from a state law for opening and repairing public highways and approved Dec. 31, 1818, it was declared by the board that hereafter the roads in this county shall be operated in conformity with said law.

At the May Term, a uniform rate of $12 was fixed as the fee for tavern licenses, the same to be paid in advance. This in reality was a saloon license as well as a license to keep hotel, as each landlord was authorized to sell liquors according to the specified rates fixed by the board which were established annually.

August Term, 1822.—Present:—John Milburn, Thomas Spencer, commissioners. On petition, James Murze was granted the right to establish a ferry from his landing on the Wabash River to the opposite shore. He was ordered to provide himself with a safe boat and one good ferry keeper. He was also required to give a bond with approved security in the sum of $500. The rates which he was allowed to charge were as follows:

For each man and horse	$ .12½
" " led or loose horse	.06¼
" " four-wheeled loaded carriage, team and driver	.50
" " four-wheeled carriage without load	.37½
" " two-wheeled carriage, team and driver	.25
" " cow beast	.06¼
" " hog, sheep or goat	.02
" " foot passenger	.06¼

And when the river is above the middle stage of water he is authorized to charge as follows, viz:

Each four-wheeled carriage, team and driver	.75
" two " " " " "	.50
" horse and man	.18¾

At this session David B. Braselton was appointed pound keeper.

November Term, 1822.—It will be remembered that elections for county commissioners occurred in August, and at this session Charles Jones presented his certificate of election as such. Commissioners present were Thomas Spencer, John Milburn, Charles Jones. Augustus Lavelliott was authorized to establish a ferry on the Wabash River from the Indiana shore to the opposite bank at Coffee Island. He was required to have a good and sufficient boat, or boats, and skillful ferrymen, and was allowed to charge the usual rates.

February Term, 1823.—Commissioners present as before. Among the first acts performed was the appointment of James W. Hogue treasurer of the county.

MAY TERM, 1823.—The board met Monday, May 12th. Thomas Spencer having resigned, William Latham produced the certificate of the associate judges of the county, showing that he had been appointed by them to fill said vacancy until the next election in August. Commissioners present were John Milburn, Charles Jones, William Latham. At this meeting the board was principally occupied in hearing reports and adjusting road matters, and making a few appointments.

AUGUST TERM, 1823.—At the August election a new board was elected, and they presented their certificates and took their seats on the 11th day of said month. Commissioners present:—James Robb, Charles Jones, William Latham.

FORMATION OF JOHNSON TOWNSHIP.—On petition of a number of citizens, the board made the following order relating to said township, to-wit:—"Beginning on the state road leading from Princeton to Evansville, in Range 10, Township No. 3, one mile south of the line dividing Townships 2 and 3, thence east to Pike County line thence and west to the Gibson County line until it intersects the line dividing Ranges 11 and 12, thence south until it strikes Garrard Mounce (not to include all his farm), thence on a direct line to the center of Section 16 in Range 11 and Township No. 3, thence a northeast course until it strikes the beginning point, and within the above bounds to form said new township, to be known by the name of Johnson Township." It was further ordered that an election be held at the house of Samuel Adams, and Alexander Johnson was appointed inspector of said election.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1824.—Commissioners present as before. The board ordered an election to take place in Johnson Township, on the first Saturday in April next, to elect two justices of the peace to fill the vacancy of John Miller, removed from the township, and Alexander Johnson, whose term of service will expire by that time. Also at this term were appointed a county treasurer, assessor and collector; also several constables and inspectors of elections for the several townships. The assessor was required to give a bond of five hundred dollars, and the collector a bond of five thousand dollars.

AUGUST TERM, 1824.—The board convened on the 9th of August. Commissioners present as above.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP FORMED.—William Putnam and others presented a petition and it was ordered that a new township be laid off, to be known by the name of Washington. The following were made the boundaries of the same:—"Beginning at the southeast corner of the old county line, then running the same north to the line dividing Townships 2 and 3, thence west to the line dividing Sections 3 and 4 in Township 3, thence south one mile, thence west one-half mile, thence north one-half mile, thence west to the line dividing Ranges 10 and 11, thence south to the county line, thence east to the beginning corner, so including said township."

The next election was ordered to be held at the house of Patrick Woods, on the second Monday of September, for the election of two justices of the peace. John De Priest was appointed inspector of the election. At the close of this session ends the board of county commissioners for the time being.

CHANGE OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

In accordance with an act of the General Assembly, passed and approved Jan. 31, 1824, regulating the mode of doing county business, the board of county commissioners ceased to exist, and a board consisting of the justices of the peace from the respective townships, assumed and performed the duties heretofore devolving on said commissioners.

FIRST MEETING OF THE BOARD OF JUSTICES, SEPTEMBER 6, 1824.—Members present:—James Evans, president; James Kitchens, Alexander Johnson, Frederick Bruner, William De Priest, Charles Harrington, Philip Brisco, Lewis Harman, Jonathan Gulick. At this session James Evans was elected president of the board. The first act they performed was granting a license to William Daniel, to keep tavern.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1824.—Justices present were James Evans, president; Alexander Johnson, William De Priest, James Kitchens, Frederick Bruner, Lewis Harman, Robert McCrary, Charles Harrington, and William McClary. At this session Robert M. Evans was appointed trustee of the county seminary fund, in place of John Brownlee, who declined to be reappointed. Mr. Evans entered into bond with John Arbuthnot and James Devin, as his securities in the sum of $1,258 for the faithful performance of his duties.

JANUARY TERM, 1825.—Justices present as before, with the addition of Aaron Le Grange. In the absence of the president William De Priest was appointed president *pro tem.* The business of this session comprised the auditing of bills and the appointment of a few officers. But little business of importance was transacted at this session.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1825.—At this meeting a petition was presented by James Devin and others requesting that a new township be formed known as *Columbia* Township. The same was organized with the following boundaries: "Beginning at Patoka, where the range line between Ranges 9 and 10 leaves the same, thence south to a line which divides a part of Gibson and Warrick Counties on the south, thence east with the said line of Gibson and Warrick Counties to the line between Gibson and Pike Counties, then north on said line to the Patoka." The board further ordered that an election take place on the second Saturday of October following, at the house of John Farmer, for the election of an additional justice of the peace. James W. Cockrum was appointed inspector of said election. The following order was

also made in regard to the changing of the boundaries of *Washington* Township, to-wit: All that part of Washington Township not included in Columbia, the same is attached to Patoka and Johnson Townships. Occasionally after this time changes were made in the boundaries of some of the townships.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1825.—At this meeting the board elected William De Priest president. It was ordered at this session that William B. Demick be appointed trustee of the seminary fund. A few minor appointments made and road interests looked after was about all the business of importance transacted at this term.

JANUARY TERM, 1826.—William De Priest, president. Members present, Jonathan Gulick, James Kitchens, Robert McCrary, William McClary, Frederick Bruner and James Evans. Among their first acts was the appointment of Robert Stockwell county agent. They also appointed a treasurer, assessor and collector for the county. These duties were performed annually.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1826.—Frederick Bruner was elected president for the ensuing year. At this meeting it was ordered that Hazleton's ferry be vacated.

JANUARY TERM, 1827.—President and members present as before, with the addition of John Treble. At this meeting a county treasurer, collector and assessor were appointed, besides several road supervisors and constables for the respective townships. They also appointed Robert Stockwell agent for the county for the ensuing year. His bond was for the usual amount —$2,000—with Samuel Hall and David S. King as his securities.

MARCH TERM, 1828.—The board convened on the 3d day of March. Present, Robert McCrary, president, John Hargrove, Samuel L. Boicourt, Frederick Bruner, William McClary and James Evans. At this session Elisha Embree was appointed agent for the county for the year. For his services he received the sum of $25. Jesse Emerson was appointed commissioner to build a bridge across Indian Creek, where the state road crossed the same. He was to act in conjunction with the state commissioner of post roads. One-half the expense was to be borne by the county and the balance by the state. A penal order of this period is the following, that those persons who refused to give in their property which was subject to taxation should be forced to pay double tax on the same. It was the duty of the assessor to make report on property where parties refused to give it in, hence the above order.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1828.—At this session it was ordered that the sheriff be appointed to take care of the court house, and for acting as custodian of the same he was to receive a fair compensation. Heretofore the board had appointed different persons to look after the public buildings.

JANUARY TERM, 1849.—Members present were Jonathan Gulick, president, Robert McCrary, William McClary, James Kitchens, Payton Wheeler, John Hargrove, Frederick Bruner, Lewis Harmon, Samuel Boicourt and James Evans. At this term a franchise was granted James Sproule to keep a ferry across the Wabash River from the Indiana shore, on Section 28, Township 1 South, Range 12 West, at or near the mouth of the Patoka. He gave a bond with approved security in the sum of $500 for the faithful discharge of his duties.

MAY TERM, 1829.—Members present as above. The board established the rates of taxation for this year, which we subjoin:

On each horse, mule or ass	$ 0	25
" work ox		12½
" silver watch		25
" gold "		50
" four-wheeled pleasure carriage	1	00
" two " " "		75
" brass clock		75
" stallion, the rate at which he stands.		
" town lot, value per $100		45
" Widow Dicker's ferry	2	00
" David Robb's "	10	00
" James Sproule's "	2	00
" 100 acres first rate land		40
" " " second " "		30
" " " third " "		20

The labor of the board at this term was principally given to attending to road matters.

JULY TERM, 1829.—An election was ordered to take place on the first Monday in August next, in each township, to elect one commissioner to sell the school lands or 16th section in each congressional township, in conformity to an act of the legislature.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1829.—John Hargrove elected president. Members present:—Jonathan Gulick, Payton Wheeler, John Treble, Frederick Bruner, Robert McCrary, William Robinson, William McClary, and Lewis Harmon. Petitions of citizens in regard to roads were presented and acted on. Among other things the board made an order that the sheriff and clerk be exempt from personal labor on public roads.

JANUARY TERM, 1830, BOARD OF JUSTICES.—John Hargrove, president. The members present were Thomas J. Montgomery, Jonathan Gulick, John Treble, Payton Wheeler, James Evans, and Samuel L. Boicourt. John I. Neely and Elisha Embree were appointed to make calculation of the amount due the county on a judgment against Bazel Brown and others, and arrange with the said Brown to confess judgment, and give notes with approved security for the payment of said judgment. This plan was frequently adopted in the early times by the county authorities in effecting a settlement of such matters, which saved the expense of litigation and was considered to be the most economical method.

NOVEMBER MEETING, 1830.—Payton Wheeler, president.

Members, John Hargrove, Jonathan Gulick, Thomas J. Montgomery, Frederick Bruner, William McClary, Samuel Boicourt, John Treble, William Robinson, and James Evans. At this session the board ordered a bridge to be built across Patoka Creek, where the state road crosses the same at the town of Columbia (now Patoka.) This was the second bridge erected there.

MAY TERM, 1831.—Board of justices present as before. A law having been passed by the legislature, changing the form of county government, it was therefore at this session ordered that the county be divided into districts for the purpose of electing *county commissioners*, to wit:—White River Township, as now laid off, to be the first district, Patoka and Columbia Townships to be the second, and Montgomery and Johnson Townships to be the third. The election was to be held at the usual time and place. At this meeting the board was very diligent in looking after the road and other interests of the county.

LAST MEETING OF THE BOARD OF JUSTICES, JULY TERM, 1831.—Present:—Abram B. Harper, James Evans, William McClary, Frederick Bruner, Thomas J. Montmery, Jonathan Gulick, and Michael H. Milton. This board did but little business, being in session only one day. It seems to have met solely for legal dissolution.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1831.—The commissioners elected from the three several districts as above provided for took their seats as follows:—Charles Jones, for the term of three years, John Milburn, two years, Samuel H. Shannon, one year. On petition Thomas S. Hinde was granted a franchise to establish a ferry on the Wabash on Section 21, Township 1 South, Range 12. James Sproul opposed the issuing of said franchise inasmuch as he had a ferry near by. The usual rates of charges were fixed.

MARCH TERM, 1832.—Members present as above. We append the expenses of bailiffs at the last term of the circuit court, which will show the economy in that branch of court expenses, viz.:

Abraham Bradlo	$1 00
John McCrary	1 00
John Aldridge	1 50
Joseph Whitsett	1 00
H. Reaves	1 75
Lewis Harmon	1 00
Milton Bradlo	1 50
George Byers	1 00
Lindsey Hargrove	3 00
Joseph Richmond	3 00

The grand and petit juries at this period were allowed but seventy-five cents per diem. This illustrates the close economy practiced by the people in the early days. In fact, it was necessary, as there was but little money in the country at that time and many persons were willing to hold official positions for the honors conferred.

MAY TERM, 1832.—Commissioners present:—Charles Jones, John Milburn and Samuel H. Shannon. It was ordered that hereafter, the bond of all constables shall be in the penal sum of five hundred dollars. An order was also made that the United States field notes at Vincennes be transcribed and properly entered of record. At this meeting the board appointed John I. Neely, special agent of the county, to convey to the board of trustees of the Patoka "regular" Baptist Church, a lot in the town of Princeton, for the sum of thirty dollars. An election was also ordered to take place at the house of the Widow Robb, in White River Township, on the first Saturday in June next, for the election of a justice of the peace to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Jonathan Gulick. After appointing a large number of supervisors of roads for the several districts, and auditing a few bills, appointing a collector of taxes, and examining a few petitions, etc., the board adjourned.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1832.—Commissioners present:—John Milburn, Samuel H. Shannon and Robert McCrary. An election having taken place in August it will be observed that a new member was elected in place f Charles Jones. At this session a number of tavern and store licenses were granted and supervisors for road districts appointed, and several roads and bridges were ordered to be built. One hundred and forty-six dollars was appropriated to build a bridge across the Patoka at Crow's and Kirk's mills. The board made an order that a fire-proof clerk's office be erected, and John I. Neely and Samuel Hall were appointed commissioners for the building of the same. The contract was let to John I. Neely and Thomas F. Stockwell.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1833.—Commissioners present as before. The annual appointments for supervisors of roads were made during this and the May term.

NAVIGATION OF THE PATOKA.—As the people were desirous to improve the navigation of this stream, the board ordered that the same be laid off in districts and that commissioners be appointed to cause the necessary work to be performed. From the mouth to the Columbia mill formed District No. 1, with John Alexander, superintendent; from Columbia mill to where the Patoka strikes the Pike County line formed District No. 2, with Richard M. Kirk, superintendent. The commissioners filed a bond in the sum of two hundred dollars for the faithful performance of their duties. The Patoka during the early times furnished a highway by which much of the products of the settler was conveyed to the different markets.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1834.—Present:—John Milburn, James Skelton, Charles Harrington, commissioners. At this session a large number of bills were audited, and also reports were made by the commissioners in regard to improvements on the Patoka, and a number of store and grocery licenses were granted. As will be

observed, in accordance with an act of the legislature, the county government was again vested in a

BOARD OF JUSTICES.

MARCH TERM, 1835.—At a meeting of the board of justices forming a board of commissioners, on the second Monday of March, there were present the following justices of the peace:—Asa C. Mills, Duter Jerauld, William French, Thomas J. Montgomery, A. D. Foster, Jonathan Gulick, Isaac Welburn, Adam B. Harper, Joshua Duncan. Whereupon Jonathan Gulick was appointed president. The board being now organized, proceeded to business under an act approved Jan. 10, 1835. The principal matters attended to at this session were looking after the interests of the public highways, and the extending the time of the contractors for the jail until the following May. They also appointed Maj. James Smith commissioner to look after, and properly expend, the three per cent fund. This was a fund which had previously been created for the purpose of furthering the internal improvements of the county.

MAY TERM, 1835.—Jonathan Gulick, president. Present:—A. D. Foster, J. Duncan, William McClary, A. B. Harper, William French, A. C. Mills, John Treble, T. J. Montgomery, Duter Jerauld. At this meeting the board made the following appointments of listers of townships:—William Phillips, White River; Adam B. Harper, Columbia; A. C. Mills, Patoka; Robert McCrary, Montgomery; John Treble, for Johnson Township. The reader will observe that frequent changes were made in regard to the business and financial management of the county. The county as well as the legislative authorities were during these years very vacillating in their endeavors to permanently establish a system of county finance and government, and even to this day the system in this state is cumbersome and unwieldy, and in this respect Indiana has not kept pace with her neighboring prosperous and growing states.

SEAL.—The following order was made, that the brass seal, inscribed with the plow and scales, and lettered, Commissioners of Gibson County, Indiana, be, and the same is adopted as the seal of this board. At this term an order was made that the commissioners for the improvement of Patoka River be continued in office and an additional sum was allowed them for the same, so that they may carry forward their contemplated work. Even after the expenditure of considerable money and labor, they failed to make the Patoka a navigable stream only for a short distance above its mouth. The accumulation of driftwood rendered it impracticable to keep the stream free.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1836.—Commissioners:—Jonathan Gulick, William McClary, Amasa D. Foster, Henry Gambril, William French, Asa C. Mills, Daniel Smith, D. Jerauld, president, Joshua Duncan, T. J. Montgomery, Adam B. Harper.

MAY TERM, BOARD OF JUSTICES, 1837.—William French, president. D. Jerauld, Jonathan Gulick, William McClary, A. D. Foster, David Robb, A. C. Mills, T. J. Montgomery, Daniel Smith, Adam B. Harper, Henry Gambril, Vincent Barnett. At this session the board of justices did but little business. It was their last meeting, the law having been changed substituting a board of three commissioners.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, AUGUST TERM, 1837.—At the last regular election the following gentlemen were elected county commissioners:—Frederick Bruner, William Montgomery, Charles Harrington. The usual routine business was performed, such as appointing road commissioners and other township officers.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1838.—The following persons comprised the board for this year:—Frederick Bruner, William Montgomery, William McClary. The board received the report of Robert Stockwell, John Milburn and William French, who were appointed commissioners to build a bridge across the Patoka at Columbia (now Patoka). The cost of the same was seven thousand one hundred and sixty dollars and five cents ($7,160.05). It was built in a strong and substantial manner. And they also caused to be organized *Wabash Township*. The same was formed from the western part of Montgomery Township.

JANUARY TERM, 1839.—Commissioners present as before. This meeting was held on the seventh day of January, and the following was the first order made:—"Ordered, that the said board do adjourn instanter to the clerk's office in said town of Princeton, the court house being unfit for the session of said board." After hearing reports of different officers in regard to roads and other matters, the board proceeded to the appointment of John R. Montgomery and Elias S. Terry, commissioners to procure plans and estimates for a *court house* for Gibson County. They were also authorized to ascertain of the banks at Vincennes and Evansville on what terms funds for building the same can be procured.

Believing that it will be of interest to our readers, we append the following financial exhibit of receipts and expenditures of the county from the first Monday of November, 1837, to the first Monday of November, 1838:

RECEIPTS.

Amount in the treasury on the first Monday of November, 1837	$ 181 12½
Revenue for 1837	1,989 69¼
Road tax for 1837	19 34½
County agent for lots	373 12½
D. T. King for timber sold	59 68¾
Store license	122 50
Grocery "	110 00
Tavern "	45 00
Show "	30 00
Estrays "	20 37½
Jury fees	45 00
	$2,995 85

EXPENDITURES.

Allowances by board Nov. term, 1837....					$458 57
" " Jan. " 1838.....					905 87½
" " Mch. " "					296 80¾
" " " " " for Grand Jury.....					48 00
" " " " " " Petit "					63 75
" " May " "					488 05¼
" " Aug. " "					196 47½
" " Sept. " " Grand Jury.....					52 50
" " " " " Petit "					81 00
					$2,591 03
Leaving a balance in favor of the county of					$404 82

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1840.—At the election in August of this year David Milburn was elected, and at this term the board was as follows:—William Montgomery, William McCleary, David Milburn. But little business of importance was transacted during this session.

AUGUST TERM, 1841.—William Montgomery, David Milburn, A. D. Foster, commissioners. At the August election it will be observed that Mr. Foster was elected in place of Mr. McCleary. The system in vogue to license hotels, merchants and others to do business, furnished a considerable portion of the revenue of the county. The commissioners this term were mostly employed in appointing road supervisors, hearing reports on road districts, etc.

AUGUST TERM, 1842.—A. D. Foster, William Montgomery, James Huddleson, commissioners. At this meeting Mr. Foster was appointed president of the board for the ensuing year.

AUGUST TERM, 1843.—A. D. Foster, Samuel Treble, James Huddleson, commissioners. Treble was elected from District No. 3, to serve two years, and Huddleson from District No. 1, to serve three years. These same commissioners served during the year 1844.

Under the law the county auditor, when he deemed it necessary for the interest of the county so to do, could cause the sheriff to convene the board of county commissioners in special session, and Mr. Ames exercised this prerogative Sept. 1, 1843, for the first time. And on the next day he handed his resignation to the board as auditor, and Alfred Poland was appointed to fill the vacancy until the next ensuing election.

As there is but little interest which attaches to the acts of the board for several years, we therefore pass on to the period at the commencement of the late civil war.

SPECIAL TERM, APRIL 24, 1861.—Commissioners present, James Huddleson, Henry Gambrel, Joseph Devin. The board were convened by the auditor in special session, to take into consideration the proceedings of a mass meeting held in Princeton the 23d of April, 1861, requesting of them an appropriation out of the county treasury, for the military defense of the county. The commissioners concluded that they had no legal authority for making such allowance, and therefore declined making any appropriation. Joseph Devin dissented from the action of the board in the case of application for the appropriation. The commissioners afterward recorded the order and did appropriate funds for the families of soldiers and for bounties. (The history of the patriotism of the county will be found in a chapter under head of Patriotism, in which the amount of money expended by the county is given.) A portion of the time the county authorities were out of funds, and an agreement was made with Mr. Joseph Devin, a patriot merchant and citizen of Princeton, who furnished money and goods to the families of soldiers who needed it, thereby preventing discounts on the orders. The promptness with which Mr. Devin came to the rescue of the wives and children of the gallant soldiers deserves the highest commendation.

MILITIA DONATIONS, LOCATIONS AND SURVEYS.

A portion of the lands south of White River in the northern part of the county were by the general government divided into militia donations, locations and surveys. These surveys were made between the years 1794 and 1802. Buckingham, a surveyor in 1804, in his field notes in running certain boundaries, states that the blazes and marks on the trees indicated that the last locations were made about two years previously. These donations were originally made to a company of 128 militia men, of 100 acres each to the man, and were laid off in lots of 100 acres. These lands were given for services rendered in one of the Indian wars. The persons who received the warrants were allowed to either locate or dispose of the same. These lands are principally in White River and Washington Townships, with a few locations and surveys in Patoka Township. There were other locations which were given for various purposes to parties holding claims against the general government.

SECTIONS.—William Rector was surveyor-general of United States surveys, and under his supervision a portion of the county was sectionized between the years 1801 and 1805; the balance at a later period. Several deputy surveyors performed the work, among whom were Buckingham, Bradley, Robert Bunton, Sr., and Robert Bunton, Jr.

COLLEGE LANDS.

By the fifth section of the act of Congress approved on the 26th of March, 1804, entitled, An Act making Provisions for the Disposal of the Public Lands in the Indiana Territory, there was reserved and appropriated for the use of a seminary of learning in the district of Vincennes, an entire township of land, and which should thereafter be located by the secretary of the treasury. After the survey was completed the selection was made of Township 2 South, Range 11 West. In accordance with the act of the legislature of the Indiana Territory approved Nov. 29, 1806, it was directed that William Henry Harrison and certain others therein named, should constitute and form a board of trustees of the said university. The act also provided that they, or a majority of them, should dispose of a part of the

COURT HOUSE, GIBSON CO. IND.

JOSEPH G. MILLER,
CONTRACTOR & BUILDER.

said land not exceeding four thousand acres, and whereas, the said board, by their resolves of the 9th of January and 12th of February, 1807, did authorize and empower William Henry Harrison, Henry Vanderburgh, John Rice Jones, and Francis Vigo, as a committee on the part and in behalf of the said board to sell and dispose of the said land, according to the act and the said resolve of January 9th. It was further agreed that whenever a section or quarter section was sold and the money paid in, then the president of the board was authorized to make a deed of transfer. It appears that the first land sold and conveyed by this board was to Joseph Woods, Sr., it being the southwest quarter of Section 23, at the rate of $2 per acre. A public sale of these lands was held on the 26th day of August, 1812. The lands were subsequently sold from time to time, and from the purchase-money and rental of the same the University of Vincennes was established. In 1832 James Smith was appointed as the state commissioner of these lands, and served as such for many years, until the lands were disposed of and the office abolished.

FIRST LEGAL HANGING.

The first legal execution in this county was that of William Thomas Camp, for the murder of J. R. Bilderback. They were both residents of Pike County. The murder took place in Johnson Township, near Haubstadt, on the night of July 31, 1871. Camp and Bilderback had traveled together to Haubstadt, the former walking, and the latter riding his horse. Not finding a place to stay at Haubstadt they concluded to sleep in a small piece of woods a short distance from the village. On the way there Camp picked up a hickory club, which he used as a cane. On arriving in the timber Bilderback lay down with his head on the roots of a tree and went to sleep, after which Camp struck him on the head several times and killed him. There had been no grudge or quarrel between them, but the motive for the crime was shown by the larceny of a note for seventy-five dollars which Bilderback held on Camp and had with him. Camp threw the dead body into the top of a fallen tree. He also appropriated to his own use a part of the clothing of the murdered man and rode Bilderback's horse down to New Harmony in Posey County, where his arrest was caused by William L. Bilderback, a brother of the deceased. Camp was brought back to Haubstadt and afterwards pointed out to the brother of the slain man and the officers in charge where he had thrown the body. A coroner's jury was summoned, and in the presence of the remains, which were found horribly mangled by hogs, Camp made a confession under oath to the above facts. After being put in jail at Princeton, and before his trial he made an escape, and was hid out for some time in the neighborhood of his mother's home. He subsequently went to Kentucky, where a short time afterwards he was arrested for horse-stealing and incarcerated in the jail at Owensboro. News of his arrest reached the sheriff of Gibson County, who brought him back here to stand his trial. He was tried and convicted at the July term of the Circuit Court, 1872, found guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hung on Friday, October 4th. Gov. Baker gave him a respite until Friday, Nov. 22, 1872, when, at 2 o'clock P. M. of that day, he was executed by Sheriff F. W. Hauss. The prisoner was ably defended by Col. Charles Denby and the eloquent and able lawyer, Hon. C. A. Buskirk.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The location of the seat of justice having been definitely fixed upon, the next step was the erection of a suitable building for the accommodation of the public officers. The sessions of the county commissioners and the early circuit and common pleas courts had been held at the house of William Harrington, and the first session was not held at the new court house until June, 1815. Gibson County has had three court houses and three jails. The board of commissioners ordered the county agent, Robert M. Evans, to let the contract for the making of the brick at a cost not exceeding $5.50 per thousand. The brick was made on the public square. The first court house was built on the following general plan:—The walls were of brick thirty-three by forty feet high; the foundation was laid eighteen inches below the surface of the ground; the height of the lower story was twelve feet; above the bottom of the sleepers, which were one foot above the ground, the wall of the lower story was two and a half brick thick and the upper story two brick; there were two chimneys with fire-places. The brick and all the necessary timbers for the construction of the building were furnished by the court. Work was commenced Sept. 1, 1814. Killion Creek was the contractor who laid the walls, Samuel Hogue put on the roof of the court house and furnished the timbers for the window frames, etc., and John Decker had the contract for the inside work on the building. Samuel Boicourt did the painting. This building was used by the county for over a quarter of a century, until in the year 1841 it was deemed advisable to cause a new court house to be erected, and the court appointed Joseph Devin, Samuel Hall and Wallis Howe commissioners (Mr. Devin resigned and Jonathan Young was appointed in his place), and directed them to procure plans and specifications. The plan agreed upon and adopted was one furnished by Edward Coleman. The contract for the erection of the court house was awarded to Alfred Poland. The structure was of brick and was finished in the year 1843, at a cost of about $9,000. It was a good substantial building almost square, and served for the purpose for which it was built until 1883. The new court house now building is of the modern style of architecture, and when completed will be a commodious and hand-

some edifice. The contract for the building was let to Mr. Joseph Miller, of Washington, Ind.; contract price $118,661. This does not include the furniture. We invite the readers' attention to an illustration of this building and the jail and county poorhouse, on another page of this work. The corner-stone of the new court house was laid June 17, 1884, in the presence of several thousand people, and with appropriate Masonic ceremonies, assisted by lodges of other societies.

First Jail at the February Term, 1814.—The court ordered a public jail (or gaol as it was then called) to be built on the following plan and located on the public square:—The walls to be of well seasoned timber eighteen feet square; the lower story seven feet between the floors; the timber for the walls to be twelve inches square; neatly dovetailed down so that each log may touch the other. There was an inside wall of good timber built in the same manner as the outer wall, as high as the first story; a space of ten inches was left between the walls which was filled in with hewn timbers nine by twelve inches square set on end touching each other; the outer wall extended seven feet high above the upper floor of the lower story; there were three floors of hewn timber ten inches square, one below, one above and one between the upper and lower story. The lower floor was confined down by the inside wall of the lower room or dungeon. The second floor was fastened down by the out wall. There was one small window and two grates in the lower story or dungeon. The requirements of the court called for an outside door to the upper or debtors' room, and required the shutters to be very strong and well hung with iron bars. From the debtors' room there was a trap door to go down to the dungeon, with strong bolts and locks to confine it down. There was a division in the debtors' room for the separation of the sexes, made of hewed timber, six by ten inches square, with a good door and shutter through the wall, with one small window with grates to each room. The building was covered and clapboarded with yellow poplar shingles. Samuel Hogue had the contract for and built the jail. This jail served for several years until the commissioners at the September term, 1833, received a report from the grand jury, setting forth the fact that the jail was insufficient for the safe keeping of prisoners. The board ordered that Robert Stockwell, John Arbuthnot, John I. Neely, Jonathan Gulick, Isaac Montgomery, Charles Jones and Joshua Duncan be requested to meet on the second Tuesday of October, and consult and present a plan for a jail. A lot was purchased for $60 on which to build the jail, and Robert Stormont and Joseph Hartin were the contractors. The building was completed in the spring of 1835. The old jail was sold at public auction and the proceeds used for making a well at the new jail. This building served the county many years, and until the present substantial brick jail was built. The latter edifice has most of the modern improvements for the safe keeping of prisoners. Connected thereto is the residence of the jailor. A few years ago comfortable buildings were erected which serve as an asylum for the poor of the county. They are situated adjoining the town of Princeton, and the careful attention paid to the unfortunate poor is very creditable to the citizens and officials of the county.

The different boards of commissioners from 1845 are as follows:—1845: A. D. Foster, James Huddleson, and John Simpson. 1847: James Huddleson, John Simpson and M. G. C. Hargrove. 1848: John Simpson, M. G. C. Hargrove and John Ennes. 1850: John Simpson, John Ennes and David Barker. 1852: John Simpson, David Barker, and Stewart N. Cunningham. 1854: John Simpson, Stewart Cunningham, and A. D. Foster. 1855: Stewart Cunningham, A. D. Foster, and John M. Boren. December term, 1855: A. D. Foster, David Robb, and James Huddleson. 1856: A. D. Foster, James Huddleson, and W. M. Land. 1857: David Robb, James Huddleson, and Joseph Yeager. 1859: Joseph Yeager, James Huddleson, and Joseph Devin. 1861: James Huddleson, Henry Gambrel, and Joseph Devin. 1862: Henry Gambrel, James Huddelson, and G. Vickers. 1864: G. Vickers, Henry Gambrel, and Stewart Cunningham. 1865: G. Vickers, Stewart Cunningham, and H. G. Mauck. 1866: Stewart Cunningham, William McReynolds, and W. R. McCleary. 1867: A. J. Cunningham, William R. McCleary, Logan McCrary. 1871: W. R. McCleary, A. J. Cunningham, John N. Mangrum. 1871: A. J. Cunningham, John N. Mangrum, George W. Finch. 1873: John N. Mangrum, George W. Finch, Moses K. Robb. 1874: John N. Mangrum, Moses K. Robb, Calvin Drysdale. 1876: Moses K. Robb, Calvin Drysdale, Sylvester Benson. 1877: Moses K. Robb, Sylvester Benson, William Cooper. 1879: Sylvester Benson, William Cooper, A. J. Shoultz. 1880: Sylvester Benson, A. J. Shoultz, John S. Mead. 1882: Sylvester Benson, John S. Mead, Josiah Kightly, present incumbents.

RECORDERS.

Robert M. Evans, John I. Neely, J. R. Montgomery, John Hargrove, John McCoy, T. B. Montgomery (died in office), J. L. Craig (appointed to fill vacancy), James H. Fentriss, Thomas J. Robb, James M. Keys, Solomon Van Nada, present incumbent.

SURVEYORS.

David Robb, Robert M. Evans, Purnel Fisher, James Smith, Alexander H. Polk, W. T. Stillwell, Alfred Poland, Alexander H. Polk, Charles A. Slayback, D. S. W. Miller, Alexander H. Polk present incumbent.

ASSESSORS AND APPRAISERS.

James Russell, appointed in 1813 commissioner to have charge of the assessment; then followed Henry

Hopkins, James Ramsey, Charles Harrington, James Evans, Walter Wilson, Thomas B. Embree, Walter Wilson, William Jerauld, Alexander L. Evans, William De Priest, John Hargrove, Joseph Neely, Alexander L. Evans, John Ayers, James F. Wasson, Jonathan Latham, D. Jerauld, Jonathan Latham, Hugh Parkinson, James Boswell, William Jerauld, William De Priest, Jesse Weatherby, Silas M. Holcomb, Bluford H. Criswell, George Beloat and Thomas Emerson. During the incumbency of Mr. Emerson the office of appraiser was abolished.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Robert M. Evans, John I. Neely, J. R. Montgomery, John Hargrove, Andrew Lewis, S. M. Barton (resigned), O. M. Welborn (appointed to fill vacancy), Richard M. J. Miller, Dr. W. P. Welborn, and James S. Epperson, present incumbent.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

James W. Jones, William Prince, William Harrington, James W. Hogue, David T. King, Willis Howe, James Boswell, M. G. C. Hargrove, William Reavis, S. P. Welborn, Logan McCrary, Caleb Trippet, Charles C. Whiting, Emil Sasse, William Simpson, John Sipp, William N. Tichenor, present incumbent.

SHERIFFS.

James Crow, Henry Hopkins, Thomas Stone, James Devin, James Stone, Joseph Neely, Nicholas J. Hargrove, J. J. Kirkman, Joseph E. Woods, J. J. Kirkman, Samuel H. Shannon, J. J. Kirkman, Jesse Moore, James Boswell, J. J. Kirkman, August F. Boswell, Henry Ayers, J. G. Vail (appointed to fill unexpired term of Ayers), James Ragsdale, J. G. Vail, John Lockhart, Francis W. Hauss, J. G. Vail, W. L. Hargrove, H. P. Chambers, present incumbent.

COLLECTORS.

May term, 1820. The board of county commissioners appointed Charles Harrington county collector; prior to this time the sheriff had collected the taxes. Robert Milburn, John R. Montgomery, James Devin, Nicholas J. Hargrove, James Devin, John Ayers, James Skelton, John Sullivan, Joseph J. Kirkman, Roland B. Richards, William Sharp, William Phillips, Samuel A. Stewart, Thomas I. Montgomery. After this time, 1841, the treasurer became collector of taxes.

AUDITOR.

This office was not created until the year 1841, and the first officer elected was John Ames, resigned Sept. 2, 1843, and Alfred Poland, appointed to fill the vacancy until the next ensuing election; William Kurtz, John E. Phillips, Willis S. Hargrove, John C. Holcomb, William J. Casey, Alexander J. Montgomery, John W. Johnson, present incumbent.

DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

In the constitutional convention of 1816, Gibson County was represented by Alexander Devin, James Smith, Frederick Rapp, and David Robb. In the convention of 1852 Smith Miller was the delegate from this county.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—In the senate, from Gibson County, or the district of which the same formed a part. First senator William Prince. First session held at Corydon, Nov. 4, 1816. Session held at Corydon, Dec. 2, 1818, Isaac Montgomery. Session held at Corydon Nov. 17, 1821, Richard Daniel. Session held at Corydon Dec. 2, 1822, Richard Daniel. First session held at Indianapolis, Dec. 5, 1825, Isaac Montgomery—served from 1825–1829.

1829 to 1833	David Robb
1833 to 1835	Elisha Embree
1835 to 1838	Thomas E. Stewart
1838 to 1841	John Hargrove
1841 to 1844	Smith Miller
1844 to 1847	Benjamin R. Edmunson
1847 to 1850	Smith Miller
1850 to 1855	Benjamin T. Goodman
1855 to 1857	William Hawthorn
1857 to 1861	John Hargrove
1862 to 1865	Thomas Shoulders
1865 to 1867	James Barker
1867 to 1871	Thomas C. Jaques (Posey and Gibson)
1871 to 1875	Magnes T. Carnahan
1875 to 1879	Jasper Davidson
1879 to 1883	Gustavus F. Menzies
1883 to 1884	James E. McCullough

THE REPRESENTATIVES

from Gibson County or the district of which the same composed a part.

First session at Corydon, 1816, Edward Hogan and John Johnson.

1817 to 1818	James Campbell and Richard Daniel
1818	Richard Daniel and John Johnson
1820 to 1822	David Robb
1823	John Gibson
1825	David Robb and Robert M. Evans
1826 to 1827	Walter Wilson
1828	David Robb
1829 to 1830	Samuel Hall
1831 to 1835	John Hargrove
1835 to 1838	Smith Miller
1838	James Devin
1839	Smith Miller
1840	Isaac Montgomery
1841	Joseph Devin
1842	John Hargrove
1843 to 1844	William Montgomery
1845	Samuel Hall
1846	Samuel Miller
1847	George W. Thompson
1848	James W. Cockrum
1849	Silas M. Holcomb
1850	George B. Graff
1851	James W. Cockrum
1853	Alexander C. Donald
1855	John Hargrove
1857	Caleb Trippett

1858 to 1861	Isaac M. Woods
1861 to 1865	Silas M. Holcomb
1865	John Hargrove
1867	Jacob F. Bird
1869	Austin Huston
1871	William J. McGowan
1872 to 1875	Clarence A. Buskirk
1875	Jacob M. Montgomery
1877	Francis W. Hauss
1879	Jasper Davidson
1881	George C. Nearn
1883	William Genung

CHAPTER IX.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

BY a wise ordination of providence, law and order govern everything in the vast and complex system of the universe. Law would still exist, though every one of its teachers and professors should perish from the face of the earth. And should such a thing occur, and a new race spring up, the first instinctive desire of its best men would be to bring order out of chaos by the enactment and promulgation of wise and beneficent laws.

The laws of our republic have to do with the individual, the family, the village, the city, the county, the district, the state, the national government, and with other governments. As society improves and develops, the body corporate becomes more complex, its traditions more numerous, its customs more binding, from the authority of age and repetition; its statutes more voluminous from the comments of legal expounders, the decisions of judges and the enactments of legislatures; precedents multiply technicalities and specialists introduce terms meaningless to the unpracticed. So intricate is the jurisprudence of a civilized people that men lose faith in the spirit of the law, because they are easily involved in its meshes. The laws have been accumulating for ages, have a cosmopolitan origin, a language that needs an interpreter, are burdened with forms and technicalities, and are so minute in detail as to render lawyers more than a convenience—a positive necessity. The study of a lifetime could not master all these details, tracing them to their historical sources, and their application to the individual. That all men should know them is patent; that all can not acquire and know them is equally distinct. Hence, the necessity for a class of men who study law as a profession, that they may place their knowledge thus obtained at the disposal of such of their friends and acquaintances as may need it.

THE BENCH.

The constitution of 1816 provided that the judicial power of the state should be vested in one supreme court and circuit courts. The supreme court consisted of three judges, two of whom made a quorum. The circuit courts were formed by a president and two associates. In the absence of the president judge, the two associates were competent to hold court, except in capital cases and in cases in chancery. The judges of both the supreme, circuit and inferior courts held their offices for a term of seven years. The supreme judges were appointed by the governor and consent of the senate; the presidents of the circuit courts were elected by joint ballot of both branches of the General Assembly and their associates were elected by the qualified electors in the counties forming the circuits.

In 1831 a probate court was organized in each county in the state, the act authorizing said court being approved February 10th of that year.

The constitution of 1851 provides that the state shall be divided into as many districts as there are judges of the supreme court, and the judges shall be elected from each district, and reside therein; "but said judges shall be elected by the electors of the state at large." The associate judges were abolished, and one judge in each circuit is elected by the voters of the counties forming the circuits. The judges now hold their offices for a term of six years. The probate court having been abolished a court of common pleas was organized, the act being approved May 14, 1852, and continued until December, 1872, when it too was abolished, and since then the whole judicial duty has devolved upon the circuit judges, including chancery and probate business.

The first courts held in this county were in 1813. They were common pleas courts, and continued until the organization of the state in 1816. The counties of Warrick and Gibson formed the first judicial district and William Harrington was judge, and Isaac Montgomery and Daniel Putnam, associates.

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.—ISAAC BLACKFORD, president from 1814 to March 18, 1816; Willis C. Osbourn and Jesse Emerson, associates. Judge Blackford organized and held the first circuit courts in this district. Dec 10, 1817, he was appointed to the supreme bench, which position be occupied until Jan.

3, 1853. He was one of the most eminent jurists of his day.

David Raymond, president from March 18, 1816, to Aug. 16, 1816; Willis C. Osbourn and Jesse Emerson, associates.

William Prince, president from Aug. 16, 1816, to March 17, 1817, emigrated from Ireland in 1804 and settled in Vincennes. He there began the study of law and rose so rapidly that he was appointed to the position of circuit judge in 1816. He was Indian agent and had settled as early as 1811 or 1812 and made a small improvement on the site where Princeton was afterward located, and in whose honor it was named. He was the first prosecuting attorney of the county, and was elected to Congress from this district. He was a very intelligent lawyer and useful citizen. He remained in the county until his death. The associates on the bench with him were Isaac Montgomery and Jesse Emerson.

David Hart, president from Feb. 16, 1818, to March 8, 1819, Roland B. Richards and Jesse Emerson, associates. Judge Hart had the reputation of being a fine lawyer and an honest and impartial judge. He was a resident of Princeton from 1815 until his death, about 1820.

Richard Daniel, remembered by some of the earliest settlers as one of the ablest and most eloquent lawyers of that time in the territory, came to Princeton in 1816 and remained a resident for five or six years. He was subsequently a member of the Indiana legislature. March 8, 1819, he was appointed judge and served to March 3, 1820. His associates were Thomas Montgomery and Jesse Emerson.

James R. E. Goodlett, was president judge from March 20, 1820, to February, 1832, and Thomas Montgomery remained as associate, with Walter Wilson, Joseph Davidson, Thomas Alcorn and Patrick Payne, until the expiration of Judge Goodlett's term. Goodlett was considered a very inefficient judge, but he was something of a politician and through that fact secured the appointment of circuit judgeship. He was possessed of a violent, irritable temper, and was very unsatisfactory to the lawyers, who worked with a will to defeat him in 1832. Judge Hall, his opponent, was appointed by the Governor, and took the bench vacated by Judge Goodlett, who became possessed of a very bitter and resentful feeling against his successor. At the regular March term convened at Mt. Vernon, in 1834, Judge Goodlett was employed in a case, during the trial of which he disputed in a very insolent manner the rulings of Judge Hall, who thereupon ruled Goodlett to show cause why he should not be fined for contempt of court. On the following morning William T. T. Jones, knowing the fiery disposition of Judge Goodlett and anticipating trouble, walked up to Judge Hall, while on the bench, and skilfully dropped into his lap a silken handkerchief, which contained within its folds a bright and dangerous dagger such as were worn by many persons in those days. Soon after this Judge Hall informed Goodlett that it would be in order for him to show cause why he should not be fined for contempt of court. "I will show cause now," exclaimed Goodlett springing to his feet, and attacking Judge Hall as he sat upon the bench. With dagger in hand Hall made furious thrusts at Goodlett, who was jerked suddenly backward by the sheriff, by which in all probability his life was saved. The scene created considerable excitement, and Goodlett was fined $50 and imprisonment in the county jail. After a brief period Goodlett sued Judge Hall for false imprisonment. The case was taken to Vincennes, but was withdrawn before it was brought to trial.

Samuel Hall, president judge from February, 1832, to Sept. 13, 1835; Thomas Montgomery and Patrick Payne, associates. Judge Hall was born in Somerset County, Maryland, June 1, 1797. In 1805 his father, John Hall, moved with his family to Kentucky, where he died in 1822. In 1814, while yet a boy, he left his home in Kentucky and came to Gibson County. He first engaged in clerking in a country store and subsequently wrote in the clerk's office for Gen. Robert M. Evans, for which he received his board and fifty dollars per annum. While thus engaged he employed his leisure hours in the study of law and prepared himself for the practice in seventeen months. In 1820 he obtained license and began on his professional career, soon acquiring a large and lucrative practice. As a speaker he was not eloquent, yet his earnest and logical arguments commanded the respect and attention of both court and juries. As a lawyer he acquired an enviable reputation. Early in his professional life he adopted the rule of compromising, without suit, and many citizens of southern Indiana are living witnesses to his success in restoring friendly relations between disputants, who, had they not been checked in time, would have embarked in lawsuits that might have taken years to settle. In 1823 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Indiana and in the district court of the United States. In 1829 he was elected by the Whigs a member of the legislature, and re-elected for a second term and served as chairman of the judiciary committee, in which capacity he introduced many reforms in the practice of law. In 1836 the western country ran wild over the subject of internal improvement, and the state of Indiana embarked in schemes which would have cost, when finished, thirty millions of dollars. A board of public works, consisting of nine members, was created by the general assembly, and Judge Hall was appointed one of its number. While a member the judge used all his efforts to check the ruinous and extravagant plans, and finding his views strongly opposed, at the end of seven months he resigned the office. He was elected lieutenant governor of Indiana in 1840, for a term of three years, and afterward gave but little atten-

tion to the legal profession, as a business. He was one of the vice-presidents of the great Whig convention at Nashville in 1840, and in 1844 was a delegate to Baltimore, and was made vice-president of the convention that nominated Henry Clay for President of the United States. He was also a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1850 and was chairman of the committee on state debt and public works. Judge Hall was probably the most influential and prominent citizen that ever resided in Gibson County. He was an able lawyer, a sound judge and pre-eminently a self-made man. While his scholastic attainments were not of a high order, his native ability and strong common sense, aided by extensive and varied experience, counterbalanced the lack of them. He died in Princeton, May 11, 1862.

Charles I. Battell, of Knox County, was president judge from Sept. 13, 1835, to 1836; Thomas Montgomery and Patrick Payne, associates.

Elisha Embree, president from 1836 to March, 1846; Thomas Montgomery and Patrick Payne, Samuel A. Stewart and Robert McCrary, James Wilson and Anderson F. Ely, were associated with Judge Embree. Judge Embree was a native of Lincoln County, Ky., born Sept. 28, 1801. He was the son of Joshua and Elizabeth Embree, who emigrated to Gibson County, Ind., in 1811, and encamped for the first night about three miles from the present site of Princeton. Here his parents settled and began clearing a farm. The year following his father died, leaving a widow and six children. Elisha was obliged to labor hard toward the support of himself and family. His early educational advantages were very limited, and he did not begin attending school until seventeen or eighteen years old. His progress, however, was very rapid, and at exhibitions given by the school he displayed such aptitude for declamation and oratory that his teacher advised him to become a lawyer.

Believing that his taste and talents would best be cultivated in that field, he accordingly began the study of law with Hon. Samuel Hall, in 1825, and May 3, 1826, he was licensed to practice law by the Supreme Court of Indianapolis. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Princeton, in which he was eminently successful, and was soon in possession of an extensive business. He became an able and eloquent advocate and a sound and practical counselor, and took rank with the ablest members of the bar. He was elected to the state senate in 1833, and while a member of that body he stood almost alone opposed to the internal improvement legislation of that time, which subsequently bore such evil fruits. In 1835 he was elected Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Samuel Hall, and was re-elected for a full term in 1838, serving ten years in that judicial position. In 1847 he was elected to Congress from the First Congressional District, defeating the Hon. Robert Dale Owen, and being the first and only Whig ever elected in this district. While in Congress he originated the proposition to abolish mileage to members of that body. He was defeated for the same office in 1849, by Hon. Nathaniel Albertson. After this he virtually gave up the practice of law, and devoted much of his time to the personal supervision of his estate. He was a strong Union man, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion, he aided and encouraged the enlistment of troops, and his three sons entered the army. They were all he had. The oldest, James T., was a lieutenant-colonel in the Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He also spent much of his time at the front, where he devoted his services to the sick and wounded soldiers. His labors and exposures during this period are believed to have been the cause of his death, which occurred at his home in Princeton, Feb. 28, 1863, lamented by all who knew him. His wife, Eleanor Robb, the daughter of Maj. David Robb, who settled in this county in 1800, is still living, a resident of Princeton.

James Lockhart was born New York, Feb. 13, 1806, and came to Indiana at an early day. Was president judge from March, 1846, to Sept. 21, 1851. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1850, and was elected a Democratic member of the Thirty-second Congress, and was a member of that body at the time of his death in 1857. He was an impartial and popular judge. His associates were James Wilson and James French, who were the last of the associate judges, they having been abolished by the late constitution.

Alvin P. Hovey, judge of the circuit court from Sept. 21, 1851, to April, 1854, resigned his seat to accept an appointment May 8, 1854, to fill vacancy on the supreme bench, occasioned by the resignation of A. L. Roache. Gen. Hovey was a brave and gallant officer in the late war, being promoted from colonel of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Regiment to the rank of brigadier-general, at the battle of Shiloh; and July 4, 1864, he was commissioned a major-general by President Lincoln. August 12, 1865, he was appointed envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to Peru, South America, which position he resigned in 1870. He resides in Mt. Vernon, Ind., and is one of the prominent lawyers of Indiana.

William E. Niblack, judge from April, 1854, to March 29, 1858, was born in Dubois County, Ind., May 22, 1822. He is a graduate of the Indiana State University, and began the practice of law in 1845. In 1849 he was elected to the legislature from Martin County, and the year following to the state senate, for a term of three years. He was appointed to the circuit judgeship by Gov. Wright, and in January, 1854, was elected to the same office for a full term. The circuit then comprised eleven of the southwestern counties.

In 1855 he moved to Vincennes, where he still resides. October, 1857 he was elected to Congress to take the place of Hon. James Lockhart, who died in September of that year, and was re-elected in 1858 and again in 1864, retaining his seat until March 4, 1875. In 1876 he was elected judge of the supreme court and still occupies a seat in that body. Judge Niblack is an able jurist and a leading politician of the Democratic party.

Ballard Smith was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Niblack, March 29, 1858, and served on the bench until April, 1859.

Michael F. Burke, a native of Ireland, born March 10, 1829, came to America in 1848. Previous to his emigration to this country he had acquired a classical education. He located in Washington, in this state, and began the study of law, and took a course of law lectures in the state university at Bloomington, graduating in 1851. He was a leader in the Democratic ranks of the Second District, and a stanch believer in the Roman Catholic religion. Judge Burke was noted as a thorough and intellectual lawyer, and a correct judge. He died in office.

James C. Denny, one of the leading lawyers of southern Indiana, and a resident of Vincennes, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Burke, and by election served in that position until June, 1864. In 1872 he was elected attorney-general of Indiana by the Republican party, and served two years.

John Baker presided on the bench from June, 1864, to November, 1870. He was a sound judge. He resides at Vincennes, but is retired from the practice of law.

Newton F. Malott was on the bench from November, 1870, to March 7, 1873. He was a native of Washington County, Ind. Was admitted to the bar in 1853.

Oscar M. Welborn, the present judge, received his early education in the common schools of Gibson County; read law in the office of A. C. Donald of Princeton, and afterward attended the Ohio Law School, at Cleveland, where he graduated in 1863, and in July of the same year was admitted to the bar at Princeton, where he immediately began practice. In March, 1873, was appointed circuit judge of the eleventh circuit, and in the fall of the same year was elected to the same office, and is a candidate for re-election.

The Judges of the Probate Court, which was established in 1830, were:—Isaac Montgomery, from 1830 to 1832; James Devin, from November, 1832, to January, 1837; John Hargrove, from January, 1837, to August, 1838; William French, from August, 1837, to December, 1837; Samuel A. Stewart, from December, 1838, to February, 1845; Frederick Bruner, from June, 1849, to November, 1849; Amasa D. Foster, from November, 1849, to 1851, when this court was abolished. Previous to the establishment of this court the associates of the circuit did the probate business. The circuit judges now attend to the probate business.

The Judges of the Common Pleas Court were:—John Pitcher, from October, 1852, to Nov. 5, 1866; Andrew L. Robinson, from Nov. 5, 1866, to Nov. 4, 1867; Morris S. Johnson, from Nov. 4, 1867, to July 11, 1871; William P. Edson, from Nov. 6, 1871, to July 13, 1872; William M. Land, from August, 1872, to Nov. 4, 1872; J. B. Handy, from Nov. 4, 1872, to March 12, 1873, when it was abolished.

THE BAR.

Non-resident Lawyers.—Many were the privations and hardships that surrounded the early bar of Indiana. In those primitive times the judicial district was sparsely settled, and owing to the small amount of litigation, attorneys, in order to gain a livelihood from the practice of their profession, found it necessary to follow the court from county to county. Nevertheless, some of the most illustrious legal lights that the state has produced lived in those days.

The prominent members of the bar on this circuit at an early day, were:—George S. Green (a member of the legislature and afterward judge), Charles I. Battell (subsequently a judge), David Hart, William Prince (previously judge), W. T. T. Jones (a promising lawyer who died young), James Lockhart (afterward judge and Congressman), John Pitcher (once judge), Eben D. Edson (afterward a member of the legislature), Judge Samuel Hall, Richard Daniel (a judge and brilliant lawyer), Elisha Embree (subsequently a judge and member of Congress), Amos Clark (who emigrated to Texas), John Law (subsequently judge and Congressman), Judge James R. E. Goodlett, and a few others. As new counties were formed they were added to the circuit, and in 1830 it embraced Crawford, Perry, Spencer, Dubois, Warrick, Pike, Gibson, Vanderburgh and Posey, and several of these lawyers could be seen at the various county seats at each term of court. They generally traveled on horseback with a few law books and a change of linen in their saddle-bags, and, all things considered, they had a much gayer time than the lawyers of the present generation, who are transported in the palatial railway car.

Among those that came to practice at the Gibson County court at a later date were:—James E. Blythe, H. Q. Wheeler, A. L. Robinson (noted as a criminal prosecutor), John J. Chandler, Conrad Baker (colonel of Tenth Indiana Cavalry Regiment and afterward governor), Isaac S. Moore, Samuel Judah (a brilliant lawyer), James C. Denny (subsequently judge and attorney-general), W. H. DeWolf, Thomas E. Garvin, Joseph P. Glezen, William Harrow (a bright lawyer, afterward killed by a railroad accident), Nathaniel Usher, James F. Welborn, Ellis Lewis, William E. Niblack (Congressman and judge of the supreme court), Judge John Baker, Col. Charles Denby, L. L. De Brewler (an eloquent

advocate), Judge John B. Handy, A. G. Dennis, Judge Morris S. Johnson, Col. Cyrus M. Allen, William M. Hoggatt, F. W. Viehe, Asa Iglehart (eminent lawyer and legal author), Gen. J. M. Shackelford, Thomas R. Cobb (now in Congress), Judge Newton F. Malott, Capt. George G. Reily, Judge William F. Parrett, Col. J. S. Buchanan, Gen. Alvin P. Hovey and many others.

Former Resident Lawyers.—Judge William Prince was the first resident attorney in Gibson County. He was living here at the time the county was organized and was appointed the first prosecuting attorney. David Hart and Richard Daniel also located in Princeton a short time afterward. They were all prominent and influential men in their time and all became judges of the circuit court. See sketches under head of Bench.

It is related that Judge Hart tried the first case in Indiana, of a negro slave who sued for freedom. The trial was held in Princeton, in 1818, soon after he had been appointed to the bench, and great importance was set upon his decision, the result of which was regarded as settling the legal status of the slave in Indiana. His opinion was, that as soon as the slave set foot on the soil of Indiana, by consent of his master, he became a free man. Considering that Judge Hart was reared in a slave state and in a slave family, his decision shows remarkable impartiality.

For several years in the early history of the county Judge Samuel Hall and Judge Elisha Embree were the only resident lawyers of any note. As before stated, in those days the lawyers were few in number, and they followed the court from county to county. Extended notices of these gentlemen are given among the circuit judges in this chapter. Judge John Pitcher, an able and distinguished lawyer of Mt. Vernon, Ind., was an early member of the Gibson County bar and resided at Princeton for a short period.

Judge Bowman, once a resident of the county, and subsequently of Mt. Carmel, Ill., and Vincennes, Ind., was an early judge of the adjoining circuit. He committed suicide at his home at Vincennes several years ago.

Abner T. Ellis, then a young man fresh from an Eastern college, located in Princeton about 1835. He moved to Vincennes and afterward became a judge.

Judge Elias Terry came to the bar about 1845, but remained only a few years. He lives in Washington City, D. C.

William P. Hall, son of Judge Samuel Hall, was born in Princeton, Oct. 30, 1826. He was a graduate of the college at Greencastle, Ind., studied law with his father, and practiced in Princeton until his death, which occurred about 1857. He was a fine scholar and a good lawyer.

Hon. Alexander C. Donald, one of the ablest and most brilliant members of the bar in southern Indiana, commenced the practice of his profession in Princeton in 1850. He was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, born May 6, 1818. He received a good education in his native country at Edinburgh, and studied law and wrote in the office of an advocate. He left Scotland, in November, 1836, and after being wrecked, landed in New York in May, 1837, and immediately came West in search of work. His first employment was clerking in the state bank at Evansville. From 1840 to 1850 he was engaged most of the time in teaching school in Gibson and adjoining counties. Was admitted to practice law in the spring of 1850. Two years later he was elected on the Whig ticket to a seat in the legislature, defeating Bailey M. Martin by a majority of fifty-two votes. He walked from his farm to Princeton, twelve miles distant, every Monday morning, returning on Saturday, until 1855, when he moved into Princeton. He was deputy clerk under Dr. Andrew Lewis, up to 1859. In 1860 he formed a law partnership with Hon. Samuel Hall, which continued until the death of that distinguished gentleman, in 1862. This was one of the strongest legal firms in the state. Mr. Donald attained a high reputation for professional skill and knowledge, and was retained in most of the important cases. His success and popularity in the profession was owing no less to his powers as an advocate than to his knowledge of the principles of law and his familiarity with the proceedings of courts. He possessed a naturally vigorous mind, cultivated by close study and severe thought, until it was distinguished by the amplitude of its grasp and the delicacy of its tact. He had a most extraordinary quickness of perception, united to the close and clear reasoning of the logician. He was an ardent and eloquent speaker, his language copious and chaste, and his arguments concise and forcible. His death occurred at his home in Princeton, April 27, 1872.

Jacob F. Bird, at present residing at Owensville, in this county, came here from Tennessee and taught school for several years, and practiced here during part of the decade of 1850. He is now engaged in the mercantile business at Owensville, and practices occasionally in the courts. He represented Gibson County in the legislature in 1866.

James T. Embree, son of Judge Elisha Embree, was educated at the Asbury University, read law with his father and graduated from the law department of the state university at Bloomington in 1852. Immediately afterward he became associated with his father in the practice of his profession under the name and style of E. & J. T. Embree, which continued for several years. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fifty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, for three years' service, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After his return from the war he practiced alone until 1866, when he formed a partnership with his brother, David F. Embree, with whom he was engaged until his death, Aug. 3, 1867. He was a good, successful lawyer, and acquired an honorable reputation at the Gibson bar.

H. T. KAIGER, a native of Bloomington, and son of Rev. John Kaiger, came to the bar about 1850, and was prosecutor of the common pleas court from 1852 to 1854. He was a young man of some ability, but his legal reputation was greatly marred by a too free and habitual indulgence in the flowing bowl. He departed from Princeton in 1860, and subsequently died at Indianapolis.

BURR H. POLK was admitted to the bar in Princeton at the May term, 1857, and practiced here until the breaking out of the war, when he became major of the Thirty-third Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. After the close of the war he located at Vicksburg and is still a resident there.

WILLIAM H. BROWNLEE, son of the pioneer merchant, John Brownlee, was a member of the early bar. He left here in 1857 and is now a resident of Missouri, where he has held the position of judge.

WILLIAM REAVIS, a native of Gibson County and minister of the Baptist Church, was admitted to the bar in Princeton in 1858. He was at one time treasurer of the county. He moved to Illinois, was a captain in the late war, and now resides at Evansville and is the leading pension claim agent in the district.

DAVID T. LINEGAR located in Princeton in 1856, practiced law and was one of the parties to establish the Princeton *Courier*, in that year. He only remained about two years, and is now a resident of Cairo, Ill.

JOHN E. PHILLIPS, born in Kentucky in 1825, came with his parents to this county when about eight years old. In 1851 he was elected county auditor, and served in that position four years, after which he took up the practice of law in Princeton, being admitted in 1859. In 1861 he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Indiana Regiment, and he was successively promoted in office to the rank of adjutant of the regiment, and was acting adjutant-general of Gen. Hovey's brigade. After completing the three years' service he was commissioned major of the Forty-third Indiana Volunteers, and remained in the field until the close of the war. In 1866 he returned to his practice in Princeton and remained until 1883, since which time he has been a resident of Mississippi. He was regarded as a fair lawyer.

In 1861 and '62 nearly all the lawyers enlisted in the service for the suppression of the Rebellion, and DR. ANDREW LEWIS, being solicited by several of his friends, took out a license and entered into the practice of law. Dr. Lewis was for many years one of the leading physician in Princeton. He was born in Pennsylvania April 19, 1813, and came to Gibson County in 1839, and with the exception of about three years, from 1840 to '43, he resided here from that time until his death. In 1850 he was elected on the Whig ticket clerk of the Gibson County circuit court, and held the office until the expiration of his second term, in February, 1852. In 1861 he was commissioned by Gov. Morton to recruit the Fifty-eighth Regiment, which he completed in four weeks, and was appointed its colonel, but declined the appointment. He was subsequently appointed commandant of the First Congressional District, and conducted the recruiting of several regiments. He was greatly esteemed by the war governor and the loyal citizens of this part of the state. He was one of the most enterprising and public-spirited men of his time in Gibson County. He took an active part in the procuring and constructing railroads, draining the bottom lands, and in fact was interested in all enterprises for the benefit and progress of Gibson County.

ERASMUS P. GLICK was a member of the Gibson County bar for a few months and enlisted in the Eightieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, as sergeant.

CHARLES G. BENNETT, prosecuting attorney of the common pleas court from 1864 to 1868, was a resident of Princeton for about three years.

WILLIAM AYDELOTTE, born in Gibson County; had a collegiate education and was admitted to the bar in 1864. He was a partner of Clarence A. Buskirk in 1866. In 1870 he departed for Philadelphia, where he is now living.

DAVID F. EMBREE, son of Hon. Elisha Embree, completed his collegiate education at the Asbury University, and studied law under the direction and supervision of his brother James T. Embree. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he joined the Forty-second Regiment and remained three years in the service, after which he attended the Albany, N. Y., Law School for one year. He completed his legal course at the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating from that institution in 1865. Immediately afterward he became the junior member in the firm of James T. & David F. Embree, which continued until the death of the former in 1867. Mr. Embree was a talented gentleman, possessed of a fine legal knowledge, and rose to a distinguished position at the bar. During the last few years before his death, failing health compelled him to give up the practice, and he sought rest and recreation in traveling in the South and West. Returning in 1876, he resumed the practice of his profession and formed a partnership with Thomas R. Paxton. He died in January, 1877.

DAVID DE LASHMENT, a grandson of Maj. David McCalla, and a native of Princeton, was admitted to practice at this court in 1867. He did not remain here long afterward. Mr. Fitzpatrick located in this county in 1870 and made a short stay.

DANIEL B. BARKER, a young man from Owensville and a graduate of the State University, came to the bar in 1872, and was associated with Judge Land in the practice of law. He is now one of the leading attorneys at McPherson, Kans.

WILLIAM H. TRIPPET came about the same time and

was in partnership with Clarence A. Buskirk for two years. He was deputy prosecutor for a period. Left Princeton in 1882 and now resides in Montana.

J. Ralph Burton, a young man from Lawrence County, Ind., located here about 1873, and remained three or four years. He now lives in Abilene, Kas., where he is one of the leading lawyers and politicians.

John M. Breeze located in Princeton in 1874 and was here for two years, being associated as a partner with Henry A. Yeager, in the practice of law.

Prosecuting Attorneys (Circuit Court).—William Prince was the first prosecuting attorney of the county. The court recommended him to his excellency, Thomas Posey, from whom he received the appointment in November, 1813. He remained prosecutor until 1818. He received one hundred dollars a year for his services, which was the amount paid for several years. Richard Daniel was prosecutor in 1818, and William Prince again in 1819. Afterward they came in the following order:—Eben D. Edson, James Blythe, Thomas B. Holt, Richard Clements, H. G. Barkwell, A. L. Robinson, Nat. Usher, James M. Shanklin, R. A. Clements, Jr., C. S. Dobbins, S. H. Taylor, John C. Schafer, William H. Trippet, A. H. Taylor, present incumbent.

Prosecuting Attorneys (Common Pleas Court).—Henry Kaiger, from 1852 to 1854; Joseph P. Edson, 1854 to 1856; E. M. Spencer, 1856 to 1858; William P. Edson, 1858 to 1860; E. M. Spencer, 1860 to 1862; Ellis Lewis, 1862 to 1864; Charles G. Bennett, 1864 to 1868; William M. Hoggatt, 1868 to 1870; Milton M. Pearse, from 1870 to 1873.

Present Members of the Bar.—It is not our object to bestow fulsome praise upon those gentlemen who at the present time are practicing the profession of law in this county. We aim to briefly mention each member of the bar, specifying as far as practicable their respective qualifications. The practice is not sufficiently extensive to permit any individual making a specialty of any particular branch of the profession. It comprises, however, men of experience and ability; men who have associated professionally with the brightest legal talent the state of Indiana has produced, and taken as a whole it is above the average country bar.

The oldest lawyer and practitioner at the bar in Gibson County is William M. Land. He is a descendant of one of the early settlers, and was born in the county Aug. 28, 1827. His parents were farmers and his early education was obtained in the rude log school-houses of the day. At the age of twenty he enlisted in Company "I" of the Fourteenth United States Infantry Regiment and served in the Mexican war. After his return from Mexico he attended school for one term, and engaged in teaching and studying law, and in a short time began to practice in the justice of peace courts. He was assessor and treasurer of Johnson Township for several years, and in 1856 was elected a member of the board of county commissioners. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1857. He remained a resident of Johnson Township until 1864, when he came to Princeton, and entered the office of A. C. Donald, on a salary as clerk. Aug. 15, 1865, he established an office in Princeton, and has continued constantly in the practice of his profession from that time to the present. In 1872 he was appointed judge of the common pleas court in this district, vice William R. Edison, resigned. Judge Land is a hard student, a good, careful, painstaking, honest lawyer, and is a man who commands the respect of his fellow associates at the bar, and the citizens of Gibson County.

Clarence A. Buskirk was born at Friendship, Allegany County, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1842. He received his early education in the schools of western New York, and Friendship Academy, completing his course of study in the literary departments of the University of Michigan. He began reading law in the office of Balch & Smiley, at Kalamazoo, Mich.; subsequently attended a course of law lectures at Ann Arbor, and was licensed to practice there in 1865. He located first in the practice of his profession at Princeton, in June, 1866, forming a partnership with William Aydelotte, and he rose rapidly to the front rank of the bar. From 1872 to 1875 he was in partnership with William H. Trippet. In 1872 he was called upon by his fellow citizens to enter public life, and was elected to represent the county in the legislature. In 1874 he was elected on the Democratic ticket attorney-general of the state of Indiana, and by re-election served until Nov. 6, 1878. During his administration as attorney-general he resided at Indianapolis; returning to Princeton in 1879, he resumed the practice. In 1883 he formed a partnership with W. L. Smith, with whom he is still associated under the name and style of Buskirk & Smith. As a lawyer Mr. Buskirk ranks among the ablest in the state, and as a pleader and advocate has few equals. His great forte in the management of cases is the complete mastery of all details, and he is remarkably skillful in his manner of handling and bringing out evidence. In the presentation of cases before courts and juries he is clear, concise and logical in his statements, and his speeches are generally very ornate and eloquent. His mind has been carefully cultivated and trained by much study and reflection. Mr. Buskirk has participated in many important *causus celebre*, which have shed luster on the bar of Indiana.

Thomas R. Paxton was born in Shelby County, Ky., Sept. 5, 1847. His scholastic education was obtained at Hanover College, from which institution he graduated in 1870. He commenced reading law under the supervision of David F. Embree in 1872, and afterward attended a two years' course in the law department of Harvard University. September, 1874, he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profes-

sion. Two years later, in July, he formed a partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Embree, which lasted about six months, since which time Mr. Paxton has practiced alone. He is a lawyer of recognized ability.

James E. McCollough is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born April 1, 1847, and came with his father's family to Spencer County, Ind., in 1857. He completed his education in the literary and law departments of the State University, at Bloomington, Ind., graduating in 1871. He engaged in practice the same year, locating at Petersburg, this state, in partnership with Hon. Thomas R. Cobb, of Vincennes, and subsequently with John H. Miller, remaining there until the spring of 1875, when he came to Princeton, forming a partnership with John W. Ewing. From the fall of 1877 to 1879 he was associated with L. C. Embree, and since the latter date he has practiced alone. In 1882 he was elected by the Democratic party a member of the state senate, for a term of four years. Mr. McCollough, as a lawyer, has attained a prominent place in the ranks of the profession in this portion of the state. He is a successful practitioner, a clear and forcible reasoner, and an able advocate. He seems to be a born lawyer, bringing to the duties of his profession much natural ability, which has been augmented by careful study and research in the wide realm of the law.

R. M. J. Miller, born in Gibson County, Oct. 20, 1839, graduated in the scientific course at the State University in 1861. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteers; was commissioned first lieutenant and remained in service until the close of the war. In the fall of 1865 he was elected by the Republican party clerk of the Gibson County circuit court and served five years. He was cashier of the Princeton Banking Company in 1869. Was licensed to practice law in Pike County in 1866, and at Princeton in 1870. He is now the senior member of the firm of Miller & Skelton.

Elisha E. Wilkinson was born in Gibson County Dec. 20, 1847. He was educated at the Union Christian College at Merom, Ind., and began reading law with Judge Land in 1870, and after two years of study was admitted to practice in 1872. He subsequently taught school for two years at Francisco, and one year at Haubstadt in this county. In 1876 he located in Princeton and has since been engaged in the profession of law. He makes a specialty of collecting and brokerage business, in which he is very successful.

Silas M. Holcomb is one of the oldest attorneys at the bar, being born in the county in 1838. He received his early educational training in the common schools and followed the art of teaching for thirteen years, and during the latter part of this time studied law under the direction of A. C. Donald and Charles Denby, of Evansville. He began the practice of law at Haubstadt, in this county, in 1866, locating permanently at Ft. Branch in 1869, where he still resides. He gives particular attention to the real estate branch of law. He was lieutenant in Company C, Sixty-third Indiana Volunteers, enlisting in the latter part of 1861.

Arthur P. Twineham, a native of Indiana, born in 1847, was educated at the Wabash College and at the State University. He came to Princeton in August, 1873, and began practicing his profession with Judge Land. He was in the one-year service in the Fifth Ohio Regiment in 1864, and was chairman of the Republican central committee of Gibson County from 1878 to 1882.

John W. Ewing is a graduate of the literary and law department of the State University. He was admitted to practice in April, 1873.

George W. Gorman, located in practice at Owensville, is a native of New Haven, Conn. His parents came to Vigo County, Ind., when he was six years of age, and it was in that county that he received his schooling. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the Wabash *Courier*, and worked in that office until 1842. He came to Gibson County in 1850. He was licensed to practice law in 1874. Was a soldier in the Mexican war, 1846 and '47, and was lieutenant colonel in the Eightieth Indiana Regiment in the late Rebellion.

Henry A. Yeager, was born in Gibson County in 1843, and educated at the State University in both literary and law departments; was superintendent of the Fort Branch schools from 1870 to 1875, when he came to Princeton, and in November of that year was admitted to the bar and established himself in the practice of law. In 1881 he was elected to the office of county school superintendent, and re-elected in 1883, and is the present incumbent. He was attorney for the town of Princeton from 1878 to 1884, with the exception of the year 1879. Mr. Yeager is a close student and a good lawyer.

Lucius C. Embree, son of James T. Embree, was born in Princeton in 1853. He received his early training in the public schools of Princeton and subsequently took a three years' course at Asbury University. He commenced reading law in the office of his uncle, David F. Embree, in 1873, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. In the fall of 1876 he entered the University of Virginia, and attended one year, taking a regular course of instruction. He first engaged in the practice of his profession in partnership with J. E. McCollough. From September, 1879, to September, 1883, he practiced alone. He is now associated with M. W. Fields. Mr. Embree has a fine knowledge of the law, and is one of the rising young attorneys at the bar.

William L. Bilderback, of Somerville, came from Pike County, this state, in 1875. He was admitted to the bar at Petersburg previous to his coming to this county.

Martin W. Fields came from Illinois to Princeton

in 1872, and began reading law in the office of Judge William M. Land. He continued the study of law and teaching school until the fall of 1876, when he was admitted to the bar, and soon afterward formed a partnership with William H. Trippet. Sept. 1, 1883, he became a partner with L. C. Embree, under the name and style of Fields & Embree, which still continues. As a lawyer, Mr. Fields is a young man of considerable ability.

James M. Cockrum was born in this county in 1828, and was admitted to practice in 1846. He is a resident of Oakland.

David D. Doughty was born in Clearmont County, Ohio, and came with his parents to Gibson County in 1858. He read law with Charles E. Marsh, at Evansville, and was admitted to the bar there in 1868. In 1871 he became a resident of Oakland, and was one of the proprietors of the Oakland *Independent*. In 1875 he located in the practice of law at Princeton, and remained until 1883, when he returned to Oakland, where he is still a resident.

A. W. Sprague, of Owensville, was admitted to the bar at Princeton in February, 1877, and began the practice at the above place immediately afterward. He has been justice of the peace for fourteen years consecutively.

James B. Gamble studied law under Judge Land, and was admitted to the bar in 1877, and immediately afterward formed a partnership with him. The firm of Land & Gamble still exists.

Jacob D. Skelton was born in Gibson County, April 27, 1837. His early education was obtained in the common and private schools of the county. He engaged in teaching and farming until 1861, when he enlisted in the Forty-second Indiana Regiment Volunteers, and April, 1865, he was promoted captain of Company F, and remained in the service until the close of the war. In 1868 he was elected justice of the peace at Ft. Branch, and served in that position for eight years, during which time he gave particular attention to the study of law. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar and located in Princeton. In December, 1881, he went into partnership with R. M. J. Miller, which still continues. Mr. Skelton makes a specialty as attorney in U. S. claim cases, which has been quite extensive, He is a successful lawyer.

Harry Kurtz still claims membership in the Gibson County bar, though he is not in actual practice here. He was educated in the State University at Bloomington, Ind., and Lincoln University at Lincoln, Ill. Read law with McCollough & Embree in 1877, and was admitted in 1879. One year later he entered the legal department of the L. E. & St. L. Railroad, and has engaged in that branch of practice ever since. He is now with the E. W. & B. Railroad Company.

John R. McCoy began reading law and teaching school in 1876, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1879. He began the practice in August, 1882, in Princeton.

L. W. Gudgel, was born in this county July 26, 1854. He attended the Asbury University from 1877 to 1879, taking a scientific course. He commenced the study of law with Judge Land, in June, 1879, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. For one year he was engaged in the practice with James B. Gamble, since which time he has been alone. He is a man of studious habits and looks well after the interests of his clients.

Charles O. Erwin, born in Gibson County, August 9, 1857; began reading law in March, 1879, with C. A. Buskirk, and afterward with J. E. McCollough. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and formed a partnership with J. W. Ewing. Ewing & Erwin have a complete set of abstract books of the county. The form is very convenient, and is of their own invention and patent.

William L. Smith, the junior member of the legal firm of Buskirk & Smith, was born in this county in 1848. He attended the Lincoln University at Lincoln, Ill., for several terms, and read law in the office of A. C. Donald, in 1871. He was admitted to the bar in 1872. In February, 1875, he went to California, for the benefit of his health, and while there engaged in the practice of his profession, and in teaching school. In 1882 he was elected to represent the counties of Merced and Mariposa, in the state legislature. He did not remain there, however, to serve out his term, returning to Princeton in 1883. He then formed a partnership with C. A. Buskirk, which still continues.

W. D. Robinson was born in De Witt County, Ill., in 1857, and came to this county with his parents when quite young. He attended the Indiana State University for four years, graduating in 1879. He then spent three years in teaching school, after which he attended the law departments of the University of Virginia and the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, graduating from the latter institution in March, 1883. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1883, and is now engaged in practice in Princeton, and is also one of the editors and proprietors of the *Gibson County Leader*.

Douglas Kemble, a Kentuckian, born in 1860, graduated at the Oakland Normal Institute in 1869, and from the law department of the Northern Indiana Normal in 1883. He read law with H. A. Yeager, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1883. He has been deputy prosecutor under A. H. Taylor since he began practicing at the above date.

John H. Miller is a native of Spencer County, Ind., educated at Rockfort and Gentryville in this state. Read law in the office of Adams & Buettner, at Jasper, admitted to the bar in 1866 at Petersburg, Ind., where he began practice. July 1, 1884, came to Princeton and formed a law partnership with J. E. McCollough,

CHAPTER X.

THE PRESS.

THE art of printing was invented by Laurentius Coster, in the early part of the fifteenth century. Coster was born in Harlem, Holland, about the year 1370. It was while rambling through the forest contiguous to his native city, that he carved some letters out of the bark of a birch tree, and drowsy from his efforts, and the relaxation of a holiday, he wrapped his handiwork in a handkerchief and lay down to sleep. While men sleep the world moves. Dampened by the atmospheric moisture, the material wrapped about his carvings had taken an impression from them, and Coster awoke to discover an inverted image of his engravings. This phenomenon was suggestive, because it led to experiments that resulted in establishing a printing office, the first of its kind, in the old Dutch town of Harlem. The printing from wood blocks, on which the pages to be printed were engraved, began between the years 1420 and 1426. It is claimed, however, that this crude method of printing was known in China as far back as the seventh century, but the credit of its invention or discovery is now quite generally given to Coster. John Gutenberg, born near the close of the fourteenth century, at Metz, Germany, served a faithful and appreciative apprenticeship with Coster, and is regarded by some German writers as being the inventor of printing, but the preponderance of evidence is in favor of the former. He, however, was the first to employ movable types in printing, the date of which was about the year 1438. After the death of Coster, he absconded, taking with him a considerable portion of the type and apparatus; settled in Metz, where he won the favor and partnership of John Faust, a wealthy goldsmith, and of sufficient means and enterprise to set up the printing business upon a secure financial basis. The date of this partnership was 1450, and it continued for several years, when, owing to a misunderstanding, it was dissolved. Gutenberg then formed a partnership with a younger brother who had established an office at Strasburg, but had not been successful, and becoming involved in law-suits had fled from that city and joined his brother at Metz. These brothers were the first to use metal types. Gutenberg's office existed in Metz until 1465. He died Feb. 4, 1568.

After the dissolution of partnership with Gutenberg, John Faust took into partnership Peter Schoeffer, one of his servants, and an ingenious workman. He privately cut matrices for the whole alphabet, and when he showed his master the type cast from these, Faust was so much pleased that he gave Schoeffer his only daughter in marriage. Schoeffer's invention for casting type from matrices was made in 1456.

William Caxton, who introduced the art of printing into England, was the first English printer of whom there is any knowledge. He was born in Kent, in 1422. In 1471 he entered the services of Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, and during his sojourn in Bruges, formed the acquaintance of Colard Mansion, a well-known printer of that city. He acquired a knowledge of the art and in 1476 returned to England and set up his wooden printing-press in Westminster. The "Game and the Play of Chess" was one of his earliest publications. He died about the year 1491. These are the great names in the early history of printing, and each is worthy of special honor.

For many years printing was dependent upon most clumsy apparatus. The earliest press had a contrivance for running the form under the point of pressure by means of a screw. When the pressure had been supplied, the screw was loosened, the form withdrawn and the sheet removed. At length William Jansen Blaine, of Amsterdam, made an improvement on this rude mechanism, in which the carriage holding the form was wound below the point of pressure, which was given by moving a handle attached to a screw in the beam, having a spring that caused the screw to fly back as soon as the impression was given. The Blaine press was made entirely of wood and was in general use in Europe and America until the present century. The Earl of Stanhope made the next improvement in printing-presses by constructing one entirely of iron which printed the whole surface of the sheet at one impression—the size of the sheet being regulated by the size of the press. There were numerous improvements made on the Stanhope press, which culminated in the *Columbian*, an American invention, patented in 1816. Other inventions and improvements rapidly followed. The Washington hand-press came into more general use in America than any other. The cylinder presses are the great modern inventions in the history of the art. The inventor was Mr. Nicholson, an Englishman, who received his patent as early as 1790. Messrs. Applegath and Cowper greatly improved the cylinder presses in 1818. Steam was first applied to printing in 1814 by Frederick Konig, a Saxon genius, and the subsequent progress made in the art of printing has been so remarkable as to almost justify a belief in its absolute perfection.

The manufacture, or founding of type, originated in Germany along with printing, and dates as early as 1492. For a long time it was connected with the business of printing, but finally became a separate and distinct manufacture. The process of casting type was much the same, very crude, and done by hand, from the

sixteenth century until 1848, when Meller & Richard of Edinburg, Scotland, invented and patented a machine for casting them. In 1860 it was much improved by the patentees, and is now the most advanced and approved system of type casting in both Europe and America. The earliest type used were made in the style now known as "Gothic" or black letters.

It would be interesting to trace more minutely the history of this great art from its humble origin in Harlem, through all successive stages to the present, and to classify its productions, but space will not permit us. Therefore, we can only mention here a few of the leading facts pertaining to the history of journalism. The earliest account of the compilation of passing events, written for the benefit of the public mind, occurs among the Romans in the time of the emperors, when they had periodical notices of this description written and posted in public places. These *Acta Diurna* (daily events) were the newspapers of the day. The first printed news sheet in Europe are traceable to Germany and Venice, and date from soon after the discovery of printing. In 1536 the first newspaper of modern times was issued at Venice, but governmental bigotry compelled its circulation in manuscript form. Small sheets named the "Regulationer" and "Neu Zeytung," appeared in the leading commercial cities of Germany in the latter half of the sixteenth century, but they were generally in the form of a letter. The *Frankfort Gazette* was the first newspaper established in Germany, appearing in 1615. It still survives and is credited with being the oldest newspaper in the civilized world. The earliest and nearest approach to newspapers in the English language were the pamphlets called the "English Mercury," "News of Holland" and others that made their appearance in 1622. They, however, hardly deserve the name of newspapers. In 1663, the *Public Intelligencer*, printed in London, was the first English paper to attempt the dissemination of general news. There were no papers printed oftener than once a week until in the reign of Queen Anne; then from the interest created by the war in progress, and the brilliant victories achieved by Marlborough, there was a demand for more frequent intelligence. To satisfy this demand the *Daily Courant* was issued every day of the week, Sundays excepted. The *Courant* was the first daily paper issued.

The first printing-press in America was set up at Cambridge, Conn., in 1639, and Stephen Daye, the pioneer American printer, struck off the "Freeman's Oath," and the next year the "Bay Psalm-Book." The first newspaper issued in America was the *Public Occurrence*, at Boston, Sept. 25, 1690, by Richard Pierce, and was immediately suppressed by the government. No man had the presumption to undertake a similar enterprise until fourteen years later, when John Campbell, postmaster, established the *Boston News Letter*. The first issue was April 24, 1704. The *Boston Gazette* was issued Dec 21, 1719, and the *American Weekly*, at Philadelphia, one day later, Dec. 22, 1719. In 1721 James Franklin started the *Boston Courant*, which was edited for six years by his brother Benjamin. From 1704 to 1748 there were but six newspapers published in America. From 1748 to 1783 the number increased to forty-nine. The oldest living newspaper in the United States is the *New Hampshire Gazette*, founded Oct. 7, 1756, and has been published without intermission or radical change of name from that date to the present. The first daily paper in the United States was the *American Daily Advertiser*, established in Philadelphia in 1784. The next year was issued the *New York Daily Advertiser*. In 1828 the number had increased to 852, and at the present time nearly 9,000 newspapers are supported by the people of the United States.

The early settlements in Indiana were made in the southern and southwestern portions of the state, and the old French post of Vincennes became the seat of territorial government. It was for many years the most important town of the southwest, and the distributing point for emigrants seeking homes in this portion of the country. For some years it was a rival with other places as to which should become the metropolis of the great West. In its laudable efforts to accomplish this end, the establishment of a newspaper, an important and almost indispensable auxiliary, was at an early date set on foot, and resulted in the issue of the *Western Sun and General Advertiser*, July 4, 1804. This paper was founded by Elihu Stout, and was the first newspaper published in Indiana Territory, and the third one established west of the Allegheny Mountains. The material was brought from Kentucky on pack mules. The paper was started and published as a medium through which the people might learn what acts of Congress affected them and give the laws validity through the medium of publication. The paper has had a continuous existence in some form or another, and is now called the *Vincennes Sun*.

Previous to the establishment of newspapers in Gibson, the people of the county were dependent mostly upon the *Western Sun*, of Vincennes, and on those published at Evansville and Louisville, for their information from the outside world. The first journalistic venture within the borders of the county was made by John F. Bunton. He brought an old Franklin press and material to Princeton, in 1845, and issued

THE PRINCETON CHRONICLE.

It made its first appearance in July of the year above mentioned. In form it was a six-column folio, about 20x28 inches; in politics, neutral. It made its issue quite regular for the first six months, when many of its subscribers stopped the paper, saying that they "only subscribed to encourage the enterprise," after which it soon expired. Its last efforts were heralded by frequent issues of half sheets and column strips of old

advertisements, and it finally collapsed. The editor moved across the Wabash, taking the press and outfit with him. The *Chronicle*, although it had been a failure, was the means of proving the worth and advantage of a newspaper in the community, and in the summer of 1846 an arrangement was effected to establish an office, and William Kurtz, then county auditor, purchased a Washington press and new material at the Cincinnati Type Foundry, brought it to Princeton and August 13, 1846, the first number of

THE DEMOCRATIC CLARION,

made its appearance. This was the first permanent office established in Gibson County, and has continued from that time to the present, under various names and managements. It was first edited and published by William F. Hutchens, who was financially interested in the concern. He was a practical printer and the paper, a file of which is in possession of Captain Kurtz, shows mechanical skill and neatness in execution. The style of the paper was a six-column folio. Mr. Hutchens remained in charge of the paper for about three months, at which time William Kurtz became editor and publisher. The title indicates its political complexion. At this date the columns of the *Clarion* were much occupied with news from Mexico, then the seat of war. In looking over the advertisements we find the name of parties who are still residents of the county, but the greater portion have passed to that bourne from whence no traveler returns.

Under the thrift and vigorous management of Mr. Kurtz, the *Clarion* soon acquired a large circulation in Gibson and adjoining counties, and as it prospered it became necessary to enlarge the sheet and improve its mechanical appearance. For this purpose its editor purchased a new press and new type fresh from the foundry, and on the 6th of October, 1855, it came out with an entire "new dress." The title was changed to

THE PRINCETON CLARION,

and it was enlarged to a double medium six-column folio. Its motto was, "He is a freeman whom the truth makes free," rather favoring the "popular sovereignty" doctrine. In the great political contest of 1860 the *Clarion* supported the Douglas wing of the Democratic party, and as a consequence gradually drifted in full sympathy with the Republican administration. In the early years of the war Mr. Kurtz's time was much occupied in organizing and recruiting troops, and Nov. 21, 1863, he suspended the publication of his paper, and later, as captain of Company C, of the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment, marched himself to the front. Captain Kurtz is still a resident of Princeton, and is one of the aged and respected citizens. He was born in Lancaster City, Penn., April 3, 1818, came to Indiana in 1833 and to this county in 1840. In 1844 he was elected auditor of the county; re-elected in 1850 and served in that position until 1855. He never learned the trade of printing, but as a journalist he was successful.

The *Clarion* lay idle for several months, when in September, 1864, A. J. Calkins, late from the war, a practical printer and a gentleman of journalistic experience, purchased the office and outfit of Mr. Kurtz and re-established the paper. It then appeared as the *Princeton Union Clarion*, the word Union being added to its former title. Its first issue under the management of Mr. Calkins occurred October 4, 1864, as Vol. 1, No. 1, but it still retained the "whole number." May 11, 1865, its form was changed from a six-column to seven-column folio. It continued in this style until Oct. 9, 1873, when the word Union was dropped and the paper resumed its former title, *Princeton Clarion*, and it was enlarged to a five-column quarto. Under the management of Mr. Calkins the *Clarion* became a stanch supporter of the Republican party. He continued its publication until August 23, 1877, when he sold the paper and office to Gill R. Stormont, the present editor and proprietor. The paper was again remodeled, this time to an eight-column folio, and December 20,1883, it was made nine columns, its present size. Mr. Stormont is a native of the county and his parents were among the early settlers. In 1867 and '68 he attended the Indiana State University at Bloomington, and while there was a frequent contributor to the college papers, and it was there that he acquired a taste for journalism. In 1871 he was associated with the *Princeton Clarion* as local editor. In July, 1873, he purchased the office of the *Albion Pioneer* at Albion, Ill., a paper struggling in its last efforts, established the *Albion Journal*, and soon placed it in rank with the leading country newspapers. In 1876 he sold the *Journal* and returned to Princeton, taking the position of foreman in the *Clarion* office, and August 23, 1877, purchased the paper as before stated.

In 1881 Mr. Stormont purchased a Campbell cylinder press and refitted the office with new and modern styles of type, and in January, 1884, made additional improvements by introducing steam as a motive power. This was the first, and is the only steam-power printing press in Gibson County. It was a model country printing office. Under the management of Mr. Stormont, the *Clarion* has risen to be one of the potential Republican organs of the district.

We have been disappointed in our efforts to gather many facts concerning the next paper that was published in Princeton, and it seems to have passed from the recollection of many of the older citizens. It was called

THE GIBSON REVIEW,

and was started some time in 1850, by John Evans and James Patterson. The latter named gentleman was a practical printer, having learned the trade in the *Clarion* office. In politics the *Review* advocated the principles of

the Whig party. It existed about one year, after which Mr. Evans moved the outfit to Petersburg.

It was this year (1850) that the Kansas-Nebraska trouble began, and four years later they were made territories under the famous "squatter sovereignty" doctrine. This act excited the most intense feeling throughout the country and created many factions that were extremists in their political views, who were only waiting for some organization to be effected to which they could ally their forces and hope for political supremacy. The constant aggressions of the slavery party drove these factions together, and in 1856 the young and aggressive Republican party, for the first time in its history, formed a national organization and presented a ticket at whose head was John C. Fremont. There were few members of the new party in Gibson County, but the principles presented in its platform were in unison with the half-formed thought of the North. To properly present these principles a newspaper was a necessity. With this purpose in view, John E. Phillips and David F. Linegar, two young attorneys of Princeton, purchased an old press and outfit at Rockford, Ind., brought it to Princeton, and in the summer of 1856 published the

PRINCETON COURIER.

These gentlemen continued its publication for nearly two years, when it expired. We were unable to find a copy of this paper, but are informed it was a neat and ably edited journal. Linegar had learned the printer's trade. Mr. Phillips served as county auditor from 1854 to 1859; volunteered in the Twenty-fourth Indiana Regiment in 1861, and was promoted to the rank of major. He was also acting adjutant general of Gen. Hovey's brigade. He is now a resident of Mississippi.

After the *Courier* had suspended, one James G. Logan, a printer by trade, took hold of the office, mounted the tripod and attempted to establish a Democratic journal of the "Bourbon" stripe, but too frequent indulgence in the latter commodity wrecked the concern after a few issues.

In 1858 the office came into the possession of Hester & Patterson, who published a newspaper called the

SOUTHERN INDIANIAN.

These gentlemen succeeded in running the *Indianian* about one year and sold it to J. H. Keys and N. B. Risinger, who continued its publication until the spring of 1860. It then passed into the hands of N. B. and Charles Risinger, brothers, who, in the latter part of the campaign of 1860 (for a pecuniary consideration), carried it for a portion of the time into the Democratic ranks. Early in the summer of 1861, N. B. Risinger enlisted in the war, and in August of that year the *Indianian* disappeared. This paper was printed on an old Franklin press that had been used by the St. Louis *Republican*, which was established in 1808, and later by the *Vincennes Gazette*. From there it was taken to Bloomington, Ind. There was also a religious newspaper, called the *Baptist Banner*, published from this office for a short period.

The *Clarion* at this time having wheeled into the Republican ranks, the Democrats were left without a paper to reflect the sentiments of their party; consequently in the summer of 1861 some of the leading Democrats of Princeton organized a stock company, purchased a press and material at Bedford, Ind., and William H. Evans and James M. Keyes were placed in charge of the office. These gentlemen issued the first number of the

PRINCETON DEMOCRAT,

August 17, 1861. It was then called the *Gibson Union Democrat*. At the expiration of three months Keys retired from the firm and Mr. Evans soon bought up the entire stock and became sole proprietor, and has continued as editor and publisher from that time to the present. On the 10th of June, 1871, the words *Gibson Union* were erased and that of *Princeton* inserted in its title. The form, which had been six columns, was increased to a seven-column folio, and in 1873 it was again enlarged to eight columns, its present size. In April, 1884, the office was enlarged and refitted with a new improved Prouty power press and new type of the latest and most improved design. Mr. Evans is a native of Princeton, born October 1, 1835. He learned the trade in the office of the *Vincennes Gazette*, and has been in a printing office ever since he was thirteen years of age. He is one of the veteran printers and journalists of southern Indiana, and the *Democrat* has for many years been one of the leading Democratic journals of the first congressional district.

THE BROAD-AXE,

a campaign paper, edited by Capt. William Kurtz, was published from the *Clarion* office during the campaign of 1877. It advocated the principles of the Independent state platform.

There have also been several newspaper enterprises started at other places in the county. The first of these was the

MONTGOMERY NEWS,

a four-paged, four-column paper, published weekly by Erwin D. Hulfish, at Owensville, in 1870. The press and material were bought new, and the sheet was attractive in mechanical design, and well edited, but it did not receive its proper support, and after publishing it for about eight months Mr. Hulfish took the office to Manchester, Tenn., where he established the *Manchester Conservative*. He sold the *Conservative* office in 1872, and returning to Owensville he started a job office, which he continued until 1877, when he took into partnership his brother, Stephen Hulfish, and on the 18th day of January of that year they made the first issue of the

VILLAGE ECHO,

a five-column, four-page newspaper. In 1880, the name was changed to the

WEEKLY ECHO,

and the sheet enlarged to six columns, its present size. The *Echo* was continued by the Hulfish Bros. until September, 1881, when Stephen retired from the firm and E. D. Hulfish became the sole owner and proprietor. Mr. Hulfish publishes a good country journal, and well deserves a liberal patronage of the citizens of Gibson County.

The next venture in journalism was the

WESTERN SIGNAL,

started by S. B. Jerauld and Arthur Palmer. It was a five-column folio, and had a rather short existence. It was printed and published at Patoka. After the office had lain idle for some time, Mr. Jerauld formed another partnership with N. A. Spillman, and Saturday, May 29, 1875, they issued the first number of the

PATOKA NEWS.

It was a six-column, four-paged newspaper, and managed to struggle through one year, when it died a natural death, from want of patronage. The office was sold to Ryan & Covert, of Evansville, and since then Patoka has been without a newspaper.

The first newspaper established in Oakland was called the

OAKLAND INDEPENDENT.

It was conducted by J. K. Davisson and David D. Doughty. The first number was issued in October, 1871, and its publication was continued until 1873, when Mr. Doughty removed the office and paper to Boonville, Ind. He sold out there in 1874, came to Princeton, and is now practicing law at Oakland.

THE GENERAL BAPTIST HERALD

was another Oakland enterprise. It was established in the spring of 1875 by the General Baptist Board of Directors. They purchased a second-hand outfit at Vincennes. The size was a four-paged, eight-column sheet, one-half of which was devoted to the interests of the Baptist Church, edited by Rev. Jesse B. Lane, and the remaining half devoted to agriculture, edited by Col. W. M. Cockrum. This was a valuable and interesting journal, and had a fair circulation for about two years, when it was moved to Boonville.

THE OAKLAND ENTERPRISE

was established by Nicholas A. Spillman, and the first number made its appearance July 3, 1880. The press and material were bought new at the Cincinnati Type Foundry. In form the paper is a six-column folio; in politics Independent. Mr. Spillman is a native of Gibson County, and learned the printer's trade in the *Princeton Clarion* office, serving a seven years' apprenticeship. He possesses a thorough and practical knowledge of the printing business, and the *Enterprise* is a newspaper of which the citizens of Oakland may well be proud.

The last aspirant for journalistic honors in this county is the

GIBSON COUNTY LEADER.

Its first number was issued April 9, 1884, by A. J. Calkins and W. D. Robinson, as editors and proprietors. In form it is a neat eight-column folio. The material and presses were purchased new in Chicago. The office is well fitted with the latest styles in type, and also with a new Prouty power press. In politics it is Republican. It is a newsy paper and ably edited.

The senior member, Mr. Calkins, is a gentleman of experience in the newspaper business. He learned the trade of printing at Niles, Mich. In 1860 he purchased the *Liberty Herald*, at Liberty, Union County, Ind., and published it until the firing of Fort Sumter, when he marched with the Fifteenth Indiana Regiment in defense of his country. After his term of service in the army he came to Princeton, and bought the *Princeton Clarion*, as before mentioned, which he continued to publish until 1877. From that time until the establishment of the *Leader* he filled the position of postmaster of Princeton. His partner, W. D. Robinson, is a young man of ability, and has a natural taste for journalism. They are both gentlemen of industrious habits, and they have succeeded, in a comparatively short period, in placing the *Leader* among the first of country journals.

Thus have we briefly traced the history of journalism in Gibson County. It has been fairly representative of the progress and has kept pace with the business growth of the county. The influence and character of the county papers have grown with the material and intellectual growth of those they have represented. No industry can show a better record or number more patient or enthusiastic workers. To the press more than to any other industry belongs the honor and credit of building up and making known to the outside world the wealth of the soil, advantages of agriculture, excellent schools, business growth, and moral tone of the people of Gibson County. It is the newspaper that spreads this knowledge and invites immigration within its borders. The press is progress and progress is the press.

CHAPTER XI.

PATRIOTISM.

THE first war in which the citizens of Gibson County participated, was that between Gen. William Henry Harrison and the Indian confederacy, organized and led by Tecumseh and his brother, the Prophet, in 1811. Gen. Harrison, then governor of the territory, left Vincennes, Sept. 26, 1811, with an army of nine hundred men, composed of the Fourth United States Regulars, with a body of militia, and a hundred and thirty volunteer dragoons, composed of the pioneers of the West who had enlisted in the service. After making several halts, the army reached the site of the Prophet's town, on the evening of the 6th of November, and went into camp on Burnett's Creek, at a point about eight miles north of La Fayette, Ind., since made famous as the Tippecanoe battle-ground. On the morning of the 7th, at a quarter after four o'clock, the Indians commenced the attack, and fought with desperation for several hours. The Americans in the action numbered about eight hundred, one hundred and eighty-eight of whom were killed and wounded. The Indians numbered from six to eight hundred, sustained a heavy loss and were driven from the field. The remainder of the 7th was occupied in burying the dead, and the following day the village was reconnoitered and destroyed by fire. On the 9th of November the troops started on the return march, reaching Vincennes on the 18th; where there the army was discharged. This was one of the most important battles ever fought against the Indians in the West, and it may be said to have been the opening battle of the War of 1812, although the formal declaration of hostilities was deferred until the following June.*

We are unable to give a complete roster of the soldiers who served in this campaign, owing to the fact that the muster rolls at Washington have not been transcribed, and we could get no information on this subject at the adjutant general's office at Indianapolis. We have, however, endeavored to preserve the names of as many of those heroes as are remembered by the oldest citizens of the county.

Robert M. Evans, so conspicuous in the early history of Gibson County, also distinguished himself as a soldier. He joined Gen. Harrison's army, and was appointed one of his aids. He proved such an efficient officer that he soon rose to the rank of brigadier general, and was placed in command of a large body of militia. He participated in the battles of Tippecanoe, Thames and many other less important engagements, and was regarded by his commander as one of the bravest and most sagacious officers in the War of 1812.

Captain William Prince was also a great friend of Gen. Harrison, and one of his most trusted officers on the march to the Prophet's town and at the battle of Tippecanoe. John I. Neely was also an aid-de-camp of Gen. Harrison. Joshua Duncan rose to the rank of colonel, and James Smith, the old county surveyor, held the rank of major.

There were five companies raised in the territory now comprised in Gibson County. The commanders were Captains Jacob Warrick (who was mortally wounded at the battle of Tippecanoe, and died at Vincennes upon the return of the army), David Robb (afterward major), Henry Hopkins, Thomas Alcorn and William Hargrove. The following are the names of those who were in the War of 1812. They have been gathered from the recollections of the oldest residents in the county, and while the list may not be complete, it is the best possible under existing circumstances. The greater portion of these served only in the campaign and battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811:—Isaac Montgomery, Joseph Montgomery, Robert Montgomery, John Braselton, Lieut. Peter Hanks, James McClure, Thomas Loudan, John Moss, John Moss, Jr., John Whitsett, Jonas Lance, William A. Hall (drummer), Isaac Woods, Samuel Woods, John Woods, Simeon La Masters, William Barber, Elias Barker, Smith Mounts, Mathias Mounts, ——— Moore, John Wilks, James R. Waters, S. Garrett, Charles Harrington, James Harrington (killed at Tippecanoe), James Evans, Jonathan Evans (killed at Tippecanoe), William Latham, Jonathan Latham, ——— Potter, Fred Hopkins, Joseph Ladd, Jesse Kimball, Henry Reel, David Robb, James Robb (twice wounded at the battle of Tippecanoe), James Wheeler and his three sons, Robert, Samuel and Paton Wheeler, William Mangrum, Jacob Johnson, ——— White, James Patton, John Clements, Harrison D. McGary, ——— Spencer, David Johnson, William Benson, Thomas Neely, Eli Strain, Charles Harrington (wounded at Tippecanoe), Samuel Shannon (shot through the bowels at Tippecanoe), Thomas Allman, James Stewart, James Tweedle, Mills Armstrong, John Fitzgerald, Elsberry Armstrong, Daniel Fisher (killed in the battle of Tippecanoe), Charles Jones, Samuel Anderson, William Barker, James Downey, John C. Warrick, Jacob Johnson, William Brothers, John Marvel, John Benson, Jesse Music (died of wounds), Asa Music, Fielding Music, John McCrary, John and Samuel Slaven, Daniel and George Connor, William Mahall (drummer), Timothy Mahall, John Mahall and John Moss.

*See chapter on Early History of Indiana in this work, for a more extended notice.

Those who served in the Tippecanoe campaign and afterward resided and died in this county were:—Abraham Land, father of Judge William M. Land, Aaron Lewis, Ezekiel White, Amasa D. Foster, and Stephen Mead, father of John S. Mead, present county commissioner.

MEXICAN WAR.

The war between the United States and the Mexican Governments occurred in 1846 and 1847. The state of Indiana furnished five regiments, and there were a few men who enlisted from this county, whose names are as follows:—Logan Gasaway, William Harrington, Benjamin F. Brownlee, Joseph Talbot, John Edrington, Alexander McKinly, George B. Montgomery, Joseph Smith, James Smith, Jonathan Cuderman, Henry Pullem, William Fullerton, Alexander Berry, William M. Land, John Woodruff, Washington Peck, Hiram McCarty, Aaron McCarty and Uriah Humphreys, Sylvester Braselton, Robert Alcorn, George Montgomery, Jesse Harmon, William Crowley (died in the service), Alexander Garrett and John Armstrong. All these, excepting William M. Land, John Woodruff and Washington Peck, were members of Capt. Richard Owens' Company D., Sixteenth Kentucky Volunteers. William M. Land was in Company I of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, Col. Truesdale commanding. The only survivors at this writing are William M. Land and Logan Gasaway, of Princeton, Joseph Smith, of New Harmony, George Montgomery, Jesse Harmon and Alexander Garrett, in Wabash Township.

Mexican soldiers who enlisted elsewhere and afterward lived in the county are James Stewart, John C. Clayton, George W. Gorman, Joseph G. Vail and Dr. W. G. Kidd. The three last named are still living; Col. Gorman at Owensville, Dr. Kidd at Princeton and Gen. Vail, afterward brigadier-general in the late war and sheriff of Gibson County, resides in the West.

Joseph and Thomas Summers were in the Black Hawk War in 1832.

In 1842 the board of county commissioners exempted George Holbrook, Sr., from paying tax on 160 acres of land on which he resided in this county, on giving proof of his having served in the Revolutionary War. Jesse Kimball, Thomas Montgomery, Samuel Montgomery, Jerre Wyatt and Joshua Kitchens were also Revolutionary soldiers, and afterward residents of the county.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

This bloody conflict commenced on the memorable 12th of April, 1861, when the guns of treason, aimed at the flag of liberty, belched forth their murderous missiles at Fort Sumter, and ended with the surrender of Gen. Lee and his army to Gen. Grant, near Richmond, Va., on the 9th of April, 1865. It is not our purpose in this work to treat of the cause which, working through a series of years, finally culminated in civil war. It is ours, rather, to speak of the part taken by Gibson County in the conflict of the great Rebellion. Of her record her citizens may well be proud. When the tocsin of war was heard the sons of Gibson crowded forward to offer their services to the national government, and there is no page of her history so brilliant as that which is glorified by the record of their deeds, and to that record unborn generations of her children will point with patriotic pride. The lawyer left his office, the minister his sacred desk, the physician his practice, the farmer his plow, and marched away 'neath flaunting banners to stirring martial music, in defense of the grand principles of nationality. Many of them greatly distinguished themselves, but *all*, superior and subaltern, by their bravery and devotion, conferred honor on their country and their county.

The number of soldiers furnished by the state of Indiana during the Rebellion was two hundred and eight thousand, three hundred and sixty-seven (208,367), of which only 17,903 were drafted men. Of this number Gibson County is credited with having furnished, according to the adjutant-general's report, two thousand, one hundred and ninety-nine (2,199), of which number 193 were re-enlisted veterans, and consequently served two terms. The quota assigned to this county was two thousand, three hundred and fourteen (2,314), and the credits two thousand, three hundred and ninety-two (2,392), making a surplus of seventy-eight more than the county was required to furnish. True, not so many were in the service at any one time. It is sad to remember that very many of those who went forth against those who were their brethren in defense of their country, never returned. The country demanded the sacrifice, and they laid down their glittering youth. Others came back broken in health or mutilated in body, to fill an early grave or to drag painfully through life. But they did duty manfully. Not only among the native born, but especially among the German citizens of the county, did the spirit of patriotism beat high, and the names of many of the natives of the great "Fatherland," made glorious by their service, will live in memory as long as the Republic shall endure.

Not only did Gibson give of her best and noblest blood, for she subscribed liberally her money and other means so necessary to carry on a great war. Nor must those noble women be forgotten who formed themselves into societies and made with their own hands mittens, socks, articles for the hospital and for the use and comfort of the "soldier boys" while performing those arduous duties in defending their nation's honor. They held their meetings frequently, and entered upon their work with commendable zeal, and soon had prepared a box of those necessary articles, together with provisions, which were sent forward to the front. Their labors

will always be held in dear remembrance. It may be seen by the following statement, the amounts expended for local bounties and for the relief of soldiers' families during the war, by townships:

	BOUNTY.	RELIEF.
Gibson County	$104,014.15	$20,227.01
Columbia Township		1,148.50
Patoka "		3,000.00
White River "		350.00
Washington "		1,700.00
Montgomery "		1,500.00
Johnson "		2,500.00
Wabash "		100.00
Barton "		510.00
Total	$104,014.15	$31,035.51
Grand total		$135,049.66

The monument that stands on the court-house grounds at Princeton marks the patriotic sentiments of the people, and will ever perpetuate the memory of the brave men who laid down their lives in defense of our national government. It was erected by the surviving members of the Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. The local committee consisted of Dr. Andrew Lewis, Joseph Devin, William Kurtz, and John Kell, who awarded the building of the monument to C. Rule & Coleman, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1863. It was completed and dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies, on the fourth of July, 1865. The monument consists of an elegant marble shaft, thirty feet high, and cost in its construction over three thousand dollars. The fund was obtained by appropriating the money due the regiment for rations not drawn, aided by a liberal subscription of the officers and men of the regiment. The arrangements were effected while the regiment was yet in the field. On the north side are crossed swords, flag and wreath; on the east side, a small shield resting on branches of oak and mystle, crossed; underneath is a large wreath encircling the words—"*Erected by the survivors of the Fifty-Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, to the memory of their deceased comrades,*" on the south side is a knapsack supporting crossed muskets and flags, and a soldier's cap; on the west side is the coat of arms of the State of Indiana. On the several sides are the following inscriptions:—South, "Stone River"; west, "Lavergne"; north, "Mission Ridge"; east, "Chickamauga" and "Honor the Flag." The names of the members who died in the service are inscribed in various positions on the different sides. At the base are four small columns. Upon its summit is perched the American eagle, holding the national ensign in his beak and talons, inviting the oppressed of every land to shelter under its wide-spread wings.

The citizens of Gibson County have just cause to feel proud of the honorable part they have taken in the great conflicts of our republic. The blood of her noble sons has been spilled on many a battle-field. They fought with Harrison at Tippecanoe; were with Taylor at Palo Alto, Monterey and Buena Vista; with Scott at the siege of Vera Cruz, and marched with that victorious army into the Mexican capital. They were at the storming of Fort Donelson, the siege of Vicksburg, and participated in nearly all the hard-fought battles of the late civil war. They marched with Sherman to the sea, and stood with Grant at Appomattox—a record of valorous deeds, monuments more lasting than marble, more enduring than brass.

The names, as enrolled at the adjutant-general's office, of all the soldiers from Gibson County, who served in this war, appear below under the heads of the commands to which they respectively belonged. A short historical sketch of several of the regiments will also be found to contain many interesting facts pertaining to the organization and movements of the different regiments.

The fair ground at Princeton was made a camp for recruiting and drilling soldiers, and named Camp Gibson. It was permanently instituted for the war early in 1861, under command of Col. Andrew Lewis.

The county draft officers, of the draft of Oct. 6, 1862, were:—Draft commissioner, William Kurtz; marshal, Francis Wade; surgeon, Joseph Neely; but no draft was ever made, as the county had more than filled her quota, in volunteers.

Twelfth Infantry Regiment—Three Years' Service.

Private.

Mercer, Mahlon H., died at Camp Sherman, Miss., Sept. 14, '63.

Muster Roll Company K.

Recruits.

Rielser, John, transferred to 59th reg.

Thirteenth Infantry Regiment—Three Years' Service—Muster Roll Company G.

Private.

Cox, Levi, mustered out Sept. 6, '65.

Fourteenth Infantry Regiment—Three Years' Service—Muster Roll Company G.

First Lieutenant.

Childers James T., drowned.
De Lashmet, Frank, mustered out with regiment.
Harrington, George.
Henderson, Jacob.
Reese, William.
Reavis, Benoni, killed in the service.
Van Dyke, Augustus M., mustered out Aug. 18, '64; term expired; appointed captain and A. A. G.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY REGIMENT.—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

This regiment was organized at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, in May, 1861, and was mustered into the U. S. service June 12, 1861, for a term of three years. In this regiment Gibson County was represented with one complete company of men and officers. Company "H" was raised at Princeton, nearly all the members being residents of that vicinity; Owensville, Patoka and Hazleton furnishing the remainder.

Jacob G. Vail was commissioned colonel of the regiment. He was a brave, efficient officer, and after the

war he resided in the county for twelve or fourteen years, during which time he was twice elected sheriff. He is now a resident of Kansas.

On the first day of July the regiment left Camp Morton for Parkersburgh, Va., arriving there on the 5th, having stopped three days at Cincinnati. On the 23d moved by rail to Oakland, Md., marching sixteen miles to the north branch of the Potomac, where on August 7th it engaged in constructing fortifications known as Camp Pendleton. Proceeding by rail and marches *via* Webster, up Tygart's Valley to Huttonsville, reached Cheat Mountain Pass on the 12th, and afteward camped at Elkwater. The regiment while in in this vicinity participated in the operations of Gen. Reynold's army, including the battle of Green Brier, Oct. 3, losing one killed. November 19 proceeded to Louisville, Ky., reporting to Gen. Buell, on the 30th, camping there on Oakland race course until December 10. It was now assigned to Gen. Nelson's division, marched to Camp Wickliff, near New Haven, thence, Feb. 10, 1862, toward Green River and southward to Nashville, where it arrived March 12. From Nashville it moved to the field of Shiloh, reaching there the 8th of April. It participated in the siege of Corinth and after its evacuation moved with Buell's army through Alabama to McMinnville, Tenn., where, August 30, it overtook Forrest and attacked and routed him.

September 3 the Seventeenth left McMinnville for Louisville, Ky., where it arrived on the 25th after marching 270 miles, having skirmished with Bragg's rear guard on the 21st near Munfordsville. October 1 moved to Bardstown, where it remained in camp until the 18th, and then marched to Nashville *via* Lebanon, Columbia, Glasgow and Gallatin, reaching there on the 26th of November. Until Feb. 1, 1863, the regiment was engaged in numerous expeditions in different directions from Nashville, and then moved its camp to Murfreesboro. February 12 the regiment was ordered to mount itself, and the following month was occupied in foraging and pressing in horses until the regiment was fully mounted, and was kept constantly moving on scouting expeditions. May 18 the men were armed with Spencer rifles, each of which weapons was equal to sixteen of the ordinary pattern. June 24 it moved to Hoover's Gap, where the enemy was strongly posted. The enemy's force consisting of five regiments of infantry, three companies of sharpshooters and a battery, made several charges upon the Seventeenth, which were gallantly repulsed. It held the rebels at bay until out of ammunition, when, reinforced by others of the brigade, the enemy were driven from the field. The regiment captured seventy-five prisoners and 125 stands of arms, and sustained a loss of forty-eight killed and wounded.

After this engagement it marched to Manchester, driving the enemy and capturing many prisoners. The regiment then marched on a raid to Cowan, and scouted the country in various directions, and August 21 skirmished with the enemy across the Tennessee River near Chattanooga. After the evacuation of Chattanooga, the regiment moved toward the North Chickamauga and Dalton, skirmishing frequently with the enemy. September 11 it met Scott's brigade of rebel cavalry and two pieces of artillery near Ringgold, and a sharp fight ensued, driving the enemy to Tunnel Hill with severe loss. The Seventeenth lost one killed and two wounded. Skirmished frequently with the enemy, and on the 18th the division to which the Seventeenth was attached was attacked and compelled to fall back. The following day it fought nearly all day in the battle of Chickamauga, breaking the enemy's line every time they charged. The 20th it repulsed a severe charge of the enemy, driving him and killing, wounding and capturing a large number, fighting until late in the afternoon, when it was ordered back toward Chattanooga. October 1, as part of Gen. Crook's command it was ordered in pursuit of Gen. Wheeler, then in Sequatchie Valley. On the night of the 3d the regiment attacked Crew's brigade at Thompson's Cove, routed them and captured a number of arms and the battle flag of the Second Kentucky Cavalry; the regiment lost but one wounded. On the 4th it skirmished with the enemy at McMinnville, driving him beyond the town, losing two killed and four wounded. October 7 the regiment attacked the enemy beyond Shelbyville, driving him from the field and into Farmington, where he made a stand. Here it charged the enemy, capturing three of Wheeler's guns and a great number of small arms, and 300 prisoners. The regiment lost forty-eight killed and wounded, including three commissioned officers. Crossed the Tennessee River at Lamb's Ferry on the 9th, and moved to Huntsville, Ala., from whence it moved on the 13th in pursuit of Forrest, Rodny, Wharton and others. On the 27th it went into winter quarters at Maysville, from whence, November 18th, by order of Gen. Thomas, 250 of the best mounted men marched to near Chattanooga, and crossed the Tennessee on Sherman's pontoon on the night of the 23d. Moving in the direction of Cleveland they went around to Tyner's Station, whilst the battle was raging at Mission Ridge, to within seven miles of Ringgold, and destroyed the enemy's wagon trains and stores. Returned to Cleveland on the 26th, after having destroyed in all seventy-seven wagons. The next day they were attacked by Kelley's brigade, forced to destroy the foundry at Cleveland and fall back to near Chattanooga, losing one man killed. On the 30th the regiment marched toward Knoxville, running through the rebel lines to get into the town. December 5 left Knoxville, crossing the Chilhowee Mountain into North Carolina and then into Tennessee, camping at Charleston the 14th. The majority of the regiment then dismounted, camped at

Pulaski, re-enlisted Jan. 4, 1864, and the following day left for Nashville, where on the 18th they were joined by the part of the regiment at Charleston.

Two hundred and eighty-six having been re-mustered as veterans, the regiment left Nashville January 22 for Indianapolis, on veteran furlough. Arriving on the 25th, it was publicly received in the capital grounds, and was addressed by Gov. Morton, Col. Wilder and others. While here the veterans purchased horses, and being re-mounted, left Indianapolis by rail April 2 for Louisville, where the regiment went into camp until the 18th, when it proceeded to Nashville, arriving on the 25th, after a ride of 186 miles. May 10, reached Sherman's army then on the march to Atlanta. From this until the 31st of October it was constantly engaged in cavalry and scouting operations incident to the march upon and capture of Atlanta, and the pursuit of Hood's retreating army northward.

It participated conspicuously at Pumpkin Vine Church, Big Shanty, Belle Plain Road, Kennesaw Mountain, Marietta, Chattahoochie River (being the first troops to cross the stream), Stone Mountain, Flat Rock, New Hope Church, Rome, Coosaville, Leesburgh and Goshen. November 1st, after giving up its horses to Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry, the regiment left Rome, Ga., for Louisville, Ky., where on the 24th it was re-mounted. Was at Nashville, Jan. 8, 1865, from whence it marched to Granville Springs, Ala., reaching there on the 25th. Here it remained until March 12th, when it marched with Gen. Wilson's cavalry command into the interior of Alabama. April 1, it was gallantly engaged in the charge on Roddy and Forest, at Ebenezer Church, capturing one hundred prisoners and one gun, and losing eight killed, eleven wounded and five missing. On the 2d it participated in the engagement at Selma, and in the capture of rebel works surrounding the town. The Seventeenth was first to drive the enemy from his forts, chasing him from the interior works and from his position behind the railroad embankments, taking all the forts from No. 18 to the river on the west side of the town. Four pieces of artillery and about 300 prisoners were captured. Out of 421 officers and men engaged, the Seventeenth lost twelve killed and eighty wounded.

After the battle the regiment moved to Montgomery, thence to Columbus, Ga., and to Macon, near which place it engaged the enemy, April 20th, and drove him into the city, saving two important bridges which the rebels were in the act of firing. By a ruse the enemy were led to believe that the Union forces was but the advance of two divisions of cavalry, and surrendered the city, and with it Generals Howell, Cobb, Mackall, Mercer and Gustavus W. Smith, 3,000 prisoners, including officers of all grades, five stands of colors, sixty pieces of artillery and 3,000 small arms. The regiment had in action during the day 451 officers and men, of whom one was killed and two wounded. It camped near the city one month and on May 22d moved to Macon, where it did post duty until Aug. 8, 1865, when it was mustered out of service. It arrived home, at Indianapolis, Aug. 16, with 675 men and 25 officers and the day following was publicly received in the capital grounds, and addresses by Lieut. Gov. Conrad Baker, Gen. Vail, Gen. White, Gen. Wilder and others, and a few days following received its final payment and discharge from service.

During its term of service the Seventeenth Regiment marched over 4,000 miles, and captured over 5,000 prisoners, more than 6,000 stand of arms, 70 pieces of artillery, 11 stands of colors and more than 3,000 horses and mules. All this was done with a loss of 3 officers and 66 men killed and 13 officers and 176 men wounded —a total of killed and wounded of 258.

Commissioned Officers.

Colonel.

Jacob T. Vail, mustered out as Captain Company "H," May 8, 1861, and promoted successively to Colonel, Nov. 18, 1864; mustered out with regiment; brevetted Brig. Gen.

Lieutenant Colonel.

George W. Gorman, promoted from rank of major.

Chaplain.

John L. Craig, died July 12, 1865.

Surgeon.

Samuel E. Munford, honorably mustered out Jan. 12, 1865.

Muster Roll Company "H."

First Lieutenant.

Silas W. Boswell, promoted Captain "K," and resigned Feb. 8, 1864.
Warren W. Wade, resigned Oct. 20, 1862.
Fountain G. Wasson, mustered out with regiment.

Second Lieutenants.

William S. Berry, resigned Jan. 14, 1862.
Allison Clark, resigned Dec. 31, 1862.
Michael Mungoven, Oct. 22, 1863.
Thomas J. Myers, resigned Feb. 18, 1865.
William Kirkpatrick, mustered out as sergeant with regiment.

First Sergeant.

Clark, Allison, promoted 2d Lieutenant.

Sergeants.

Mungovin, Michael, promoted 2d Lieutenant.
Jetmore, Nathan, discharged Oct. 14, 1861; disability.
Wade, Warren W., promoted 1st Lieutenant.
Wasson, Fountain G., promoted 2d Lieutenant.

Corporals.

Church, Leroy B, mustered out June 20, 1864.
Norton, Lewis, discharged Dec. 6, 1862; disability.
Hartin, James J., vet., mustered out Aug 8, 1865, as sergeant.
McLaughlin, Jno. T., vet., mustered out Aug. 8, '65, as sergt.
Brownlee, Hugh, mustered out June 21, 1865.
Hulbert, Edward S., discharged Nov. 14, 1861; disability.
White, William, discharged Oct. 25, 1861; disability.
Riley, Francis, discharged Oct. 25, 1861; disability.

Musicians.

Hill, Charles C., appointed sergeant major, promoted 1st Lieutenant Company "K."
Hudson, Edward, discharged Oct. 21, 1861; disability.

Wagoner.

Berlin, Greenup, discharged Oct. 21, 1861; disability.

Privates.

Alexander, John J., mustered out June 20, 1864.
Allen, Nathaniel G., died at Chattanooga, Nov. 18, 1864, of wounds.
Aydelotte, John, vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.

Baker, Anthony, discharged Oct. 29, 1861; disability.
Berner, William J., vet., mustered out Nov. 8, 1865, as Co'pl.
Bigham, James, died at Murfreesboro, July 21, 1863, of wounds.
Boswell, Hezekiah, died at Cheat Mountain, Aug. 22, 1861.
Brokaw, Joseph Q., discharged May 28, 1864; wounds.
Brownlee, Thomas, discharged June 20, 1864; wounds.
Carithers, Alex., vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Clark, James H., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865, as Com'y sergt.
Clark, William D., mustered out July 20, 1864.
Cox, William.
Carpenter, Geo. W., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Crowder, Pleasant, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 2, 1863.
Crowder, Jeremiah, discharged Jan. 31, 1862; disability.
Crow, Geo. W. M., discharged May 24, 1863; wounds.
Crow, Robert H., died at home, Feb. 6, 1864.
Curry, John.
Davidson, Joseph, vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Dixon, Robert, killed at McMinnville, Tenn., Oct. 31, 1863.
Fisher, John B., vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Green, John, discharged Sept. 9, 1862; disability.
Greenwood, Henry, vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1863.
Haney, James H., discharged Sept. 2, 1861; disability.
Hamrick, John W., vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Harriman, George, died Nov. 3, 1861.
Hartin, Jacob S., died Feb. 20, 1863, at home.
Harrington, George, vet., mustered out Aug. 8. 1865.
Helms, Henry.
Hopkins, Ezekiel N., died at Murfreesboro, June 27, 1863; wounds.
Hoszle, Alexander, died at Cheat Mountain, Aug. 8, 1865.
Holtman, John H., vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Huffman, Benj. F., vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Jerauld, Henry, discharged Oct. 14, 1861; disability.
Johnson, Thomas, mustered out June 20, 1864.
Johnson, William, vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Kelser, Joseph, vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Kirkpatrick, Wm. D., vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865, as sergeant.
Loomis, Charles D., vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Malone, James A.
Martin, Silas L., vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Massey, Benjamin H., mustered out June 20, 1864.
Massey, John B., mustered out June 20, 1864.
McClure, Alexander D., vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
McClure, James, vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865, as corp'l.
McClure, James N., vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
McDole, Joseph, vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
McReynolds, Christopher C., killed at H.
McReynolds, Pat'ck, vet., mustered out Aug. 8, '65, as corp'l.
Mehan, John, discharged June 10, 1863; disability.
Milburn, Clark, discharged June 20, 1862; disability.
Myler, Walter, vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Munford, Samuel E., promoted assistant surgeon.
Myers, Thomas J., promoted 2d Lieutenant.
Myers, William, vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Nash, Monroe, vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865, as corporal.
Nicholas, John H., discharged Sept. 2, 1861; disability.
Paul, James H., vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Pearson, Isaac, vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865, as corporal.
Pearson, John.
Peterson, David.
Potter, John R., vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Powless, William, died at Andersonville prison.
Reavis, Samuel A., vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865, as corp'l.
Kisinger, Napoleon B., discharged June 10, 1863; disability.
Robinson, Benj. F., vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865, as corp'l.
Skelton, Joseph W., promoted, Aug. 22, 1863.
Smith, William H. H., died Sept. 2, 1861.
Spencer, Thompson, vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Stewart, Andrew J., killed by guerrillas July 17, 1863.
Stewart, Thomas W., vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Strassweg, Rinehard, vet., mustered out Aug. 8. '65, as serg't.
Walters, Reuben, killed at Ringgold, Sept. 11. 1863.
Webber, Henry, vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865, as serg't.
Witherspoon, John B., vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
White, Josiah, died March 9, 1864.
White, Jasper M., vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Whitsitt, John S., vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Wire, Andrew J., died at Shelbyville, Tenn., Oct. 31, 1863; wounds.
Wright, William G., vet., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.

Recruits.

Boyd, John, mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Boal, James, mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Chestnett, Thomas J., mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Copelan t, Enos, drafted, mustered out June 21, 1865.
Cowger, James, mustered out Aug. 8, 1865.
Deal, Daniel, mustered out Aug. 8. 1865.
Drentle John, mustered out Aug. 8, '65,
Eichstad, Jacob, drafted; mustered out Aug, 8, '65,
Faulk, Andrew J., mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Fisher, David, substitute; mustered out Aug. 8, "65.
Furrey, Elijah W., drafted; died at Macon, Ga., May 20, '65.
Freeland, William E., drafted; mustered out July 21, '65.
Frann, Martin, drafted; mustered out July 24, '65.
Frank, John, substitute; mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Flora, George, mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Foster, Richard, mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Garrigus, Charles H., drafted; appointed hospital steward; mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Green, Samuel M., mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Green, William W., mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Greer, Henry, mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Goble, John R., drafted; mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Hannah, Hugh, mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Hamlin, William, drafted; mustered out July 21, '65.
Haws, Jeremiah, substitute; mustered out July 21, '65.
Howe, John A., died March 12, '62; as sergeant.
Huddleson, William C., mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Hudson, Alexander, mustered out Aug. 8. '65.
Indicut, James C., mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Knight, Hiram D., mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Knight, Newton F., mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Lapsley, James K., mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
McClure, Robert M., mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
McClure, William M., mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
McGovern, Patrick, mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
McReynolds, Emory B., mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
McCutcheon, Marcus, mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
McLain, William J., drafted, mustered out July 21, '65.
McRoberts, Alexander, drafted, mustered out July 21, '65.
Mahan, Hugh, mustered out July 21, '65.
Montgomery, John, mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Montgomery John V., mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Northrup, Andrew J.
Pearson, William A., mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Richardson, George H., mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Sanders, Silas H., mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Smith, Samuel, drafted; mustered out June 21, '65.
Snelling, Elliott R., mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Spencer, Samuel, mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Sprowl, John O., mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Stormont, Andrew R., mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Slott, Thomas J., mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Sumner, Richey, mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Wilson, Joseph S.
Wilson, William W., mustered out Aug. 8, '65.
Williams, William, drafted; mustered out June 21, '65.
Zuberbuler, John C., transferred to V. R. C.; mustered out June 30, '65.

Muster Roll, Company "K."

First Lieutenant.

Charles C. Hill, mustered out with regiment.

Twentieth Infantry Regiment—Three Years' Service.

Spleen, Robert, unassigned recruit.

Twenty-First Infantry Regiment, Afterward First Regiment Heavy Artillery—Muster Roll Company M.

Recruit.

Calhoun, Joseph A., mustered out July 27, '65.
Simonson, William C., mustered out July 27, '65.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY REGIMENT—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

This was Col. Alvin P. Hovey's regiment. It was mustered into service at Vincennes, July 31, 1861, and August 19th moved to St. Louis. Joining Fremont's army at that place it moved into the interior of Missouri, where it remained until February, 1862, when it was ordered to reinforce the army then investing Fort Donaldson. It proceeded *via* Paducah, Ky., to Fort Henry,

where it remained until the march of Grant's army to Pittsburg Landing. In the battle of Shiloh it was conspicuously engaged, losing many men and officers, including Maj. John Gerber. Col. Hovey was promoted brigadier-general April 28, 1862. May and June following it participated in the siege of Corinth, proceeding thence to Memphis. In July the regiment was transferred to Helena, Ark., where it remained during the winter. In the Spring of 1863 it joined Grant's army, and with Hovey's division of the Thirteenth Army Corps it moved in the campaign against Vicksburg, engaging in all the battles and skirmishes including battles of Port Gibson and Champion Hill. In the latter battle it distinguished itself for gallantry, charging and defeating the enemy handsomely. In front of Vicksburg it was actively engaged in the trenches from May 19th to July 4, and after the capitulation it sailed for New Orleans, reaching there in August. Jan. 1, 1864, it re-enlisted as veterans in Louisiana, and soon after visited Indiana on furlough. Returned to Louisiana and remained in that state during the year 1864, being consolidated with the Sixty-seventh Regiment, but still retaining the designation of the Twenty-fourth Regiment. In January, 1865, it was transferred to Florida, remaining there until the movement against Mobile, in April, in which it participated, also taking part in the battles near Fort Blakely, Ala., on whose works it wasthe first to place its colors. From here the regiment moved to Selma, Ala., and soon afterward to Galveston, Tex.

On the 16th of July, 1865, the Twenty-fourth was re-organized into a battalion of five companies. The remaining five companies were mainly composed of men who had originally enlisted in the Twenty-fourth and Sixty-seventh Regiments and were under order of the War Department mustered out of service on the 19th of July, 1865, and at once proceeded home.

The battalion still remaining in service, continued on duty in Texas until the expiration of their term of service. Company K of this regiment was raised and recruited in Gibson County, as well as some of the regimental officers whose names appear in the following roster:

Regimental Officers.

Major.

Redburn, Francis M., resigned Oct. 9, 1864.

Assistant Surgeon.

Patten, James C.

Band.

Kirkman, George D., mustered out Aug. 16, 1862.

Muster Roll Company E.

Captain.

Downey, Francis M., resigned Aug. 30, 1863.
Phillips, John E., promoted June 11, 1862, captain and A. A. G.

Muster Roll Company K.

Captain.

Johnson, Thomas, resigned March 14, 1862; re-entered service as Lieut. Col. 65th Reg.

First Lieutenant.

Pollard, William S., promoted captain.

Second Lieutenant.

Pollard W. S., promoted 1st Lieut.

First Sergeant.

Milburn, Benjamin F.

Sergeants.

Gibson, Thomas M., promoted 2d lieut.
Hopkins, Andrew R.
Lewis, Samuel H., vet. mustered out Dec. 19, 1864.
Wheeler, Benoni.

Corporals.

Braselton, John R., vet. must'd out Nov. 15, 1864, as private.
Cantiff, John H., must'd out July 31, 1864, as 1st sergeant.
Hazleton, David.
Hoover, Jesse B.
Olephant, Alexander, must'd out July 31, 1864, as private.
Peede, Francis M.
Reel, Thomas J. must'd out July 31, 1864, as sergeant.
Westfall, William, vet. must'd out Nov. 15, 1864, as private.

Musicians.

Myer, Andrew.
Jones, Henry.

Wagoner.

Falls, Robert J.

Privates.

Aller, John P., vet. must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Anthis, Lark., vet. must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Brooks, Smith, vet. must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Birdsal, John W., vet. must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Bruner, John, vet. must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Bruner, Joseph, vet. must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Bucklin, James E., vet. must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Catt, Hiram, vet. must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Catt, James, vet. must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Churchill, Burdine, vet. must'd out Nov. 15, 1865, as wagoner.
Coats, James, vet. must'd out July 31, 1864, as corporal.
Colvin, Moses J., vet. must'd out July 31, 1864.
Colvin, William, vet.; died May 4, 1865, at New Orleans; of wounds.
Colman, Dickson, must'd out July 31, 1864.
Conley, John.
Cunningham, John S., vet. disch'd July 26, 1865; disability.
Decker, Ransom,
Farmer, William.
Fisher, Thomas S., must'd out July 31, 1864.
France, Franklin.
Frazee, George.
Geers, George.
George, Archibald, vet. must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Gay, Peter, vet. died March 8, 1865, at Barracas.
Griffin, George W., vet. died Sept. 8, 1865, at Galveston.
Hornbrook, John, vet. disch'd July 12, 1865, disability.
Howe, Sanford, vet. must'd out Nov. 15, 1865, as 1st sergeant.
Hudspeth, William W.
Hudson, John, vet. killed in battle at Ft. Blakely, April 2, 1865.
Jones, Jesse.
Knowles, Charles S.
Lagrange, Daniel.
Lagrange, Richard, must'd out July 31, 1865.
Lam. Isaac, must'd out July 31, 1865.
Leach, William R.
Leslie, Jesse.
Lester, Benjamin F.
Lillie, Philip J., must'd out July 31, 1864.
Loomis, Amos A.
Lovette, Charles G.
Lovette, William H. H.
McCarty, William, vet. must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
McCoy, John.
McCue, George.
McRoberts, Alexander D., vet. must'd out Nov. 15, 1865, as sergeant.
Milliron, Courtney, vet. must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Milliron Joseph.
Milliron, William.

Minor, Isaac.
Missel, John.
Montgomery, Walter C., vet., must'd out Jan. 20, 1864.
Moore, Slater.
Myers, Jackson.
Newland, Charles B.
Olephant, Breading, must'd out July 31, 1864, as corporal.
Olephant, Thomas, vet. must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Osborne, George M.
Phillips, William.
Putty, William.
Reese, William A., vet. must'd out Nov. 15, 1865, as corporal.
Roberts, Ewing, promoted 2d lieutenant.
Robinson, James H., vet. must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Scott, Samuel C.
Shannon, Samuel H., must'd out July 31, 1864.
Snyder, Charles.
Spencer, John E.
Swain, James P., vet. must'd out Nov. 15,1865.
Tarnage, John W., must'd out July 31, 1864.
Tolbert, James, vet. must'd out Nov. 15, 1865, as sergeant.
Tolbert, Josiah.
Wasson, Joseph.
Watkins, John, vet. must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
West, Leander M.
Wheeler, Sylvester, vet. must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Williams, Eli.
Williams, Francis B.
Woods, Andrew J.
Young, Peter.
Young, Richard.

Recruits.

Blacketh, Samuel, disch'd May 27, 1865, disability.
Burlin, Benjamin S., disch'd May 27, 1865 disability.
Burlin, George T., must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Cookson George W., must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Farthingham William, must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Hoover, John W., must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Hudson, Robert, must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Kirkman, George W., must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Metzger, William, must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Madison, Davis, died Sept. 12, 1864; at New Orleans.
Milburn, Francis M., must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Milburn, Benjamin F., must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Neligh, Clinton, must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Neligh, Solon, must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Nichols, James S., must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Olephant, James, must'd out June 19, 1865.
Orr, John, must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Romine, Elijah, must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.
Schwartz, Charles W., must'd out Oct. 20, 1865.
Turner, Wilson M., must'd out Oct. 20, 1865.
Thompson, William, must'd out Oct. 20, 1865.
Westfalls Isaac M., must'd out Oct. 20, 1865.
Weaver, Richard W., must'd March 21, 1865.
Young, Michael S., must'd out Nov. 15, 1865.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

In this regiment Company F was raised and recruited in Gibson County. During its term of service the Thirty-third was one of the most powerful regiments in the army, being always kept well recruited and disciplined. It was organized and mustered into service at Indianapolis, Sept. 16, 1861, with John Coburn as colonel. September 28th it reported to Gen. Robert Anderson, at Louisville, and from there marched to Camp Dick Robinson, reporting October 2d to Gen. Thomas. October 13th it marched to Crab Orchard, and remained reconnoitering and skirmishing in that vicinity until Jan. 3, 1862, when it moved to Lexington, which place it garrisoned till April 11, 1862, proceeding thence to Cumberland Ford, where it joined Gen. George W. Morgan's forces. It then engaged in the skirmishes and marches by which Cumberland Gap was taken June 18th, and subsequently participated in the marches and skirmishes in east Tennessee, until the Gap was evacuated on the 18th of September. It then returned and was on duty in Kentucky, enduring severe marches and many hardships, until February 9th, when it reported at Nashville.

On the 4th of March it moved toward Columbia and fought Van Dorn's forces on the 5th and again engaged the enemy at Thompson's Station. In the last engagement about 400 of the regiment were captured, and about 100 killed and wounded. About two months afterward the prisoners were paroled and exchanged and returned to the field. The other portion of the regiment remained at Franklin, and engaged in the battle at that place. In the early part of July it moved with Rosecrans' army, and was in advance on Shelbyville. At Christiana, Tenn., the regiment re-enlisted, as veterans, in January and February, 1864.

February 25th, 450 veterans returned home on veteran furlough, and upon the return of these to Tennessee the whole regiment joined Sherman's army, and with the Twentieth Corps, participated in the following battles of the Atlanta campaign:—Resaca, May 15; Cassville, May 19; New Hope Church, May 25; Golgotha Church, June 15; Culp's Farm and Kenesaw, June 22; Marietta, July 3; Peach Tree Creek, July 20; and in front of Atlanta in July and August. On the 28th of August it engaged the enemy at Turner's Ferry. September 2d it advanced on Atlanta, driving out a brigade of rebel cavalry, when the city was surrendered by Maj. Calhoun to Col. Coburn, of the Thirty-third, in command of the troops. The regiment lost in this campaign more than 300 killed and wounded. On the 15th of November it marched with the left wing (under Slocum) of Sherman's army in the memorable "march to the sea," and participated in all the movements and skirmishes of that campaign. The health of the command during the march was excellent, only four or five of the men requiring hospital treatment and no deaths occurring. Three men were lost by capture, but none by battle or skirmish. In this campaign the whole Twentieth Corps marched together to Savannah. The regiment remained for some time in the vicinity of Savannah, and subsequently marched on various expeditions through Georgia and South Carolina, thence into North Carolina, and March 19, 1865, engaged in the battle of Averysboro, two men receiving slight wounds. It also participated in the battles of Bentonville, suffering no loss. From here it marched to Goldsboro, Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C., where it arrived May 21st. It remained here until the lattet part of June, when it was ordered to Louisville, Ky., and was mustered out July 21, 1865. During most of the first years' service the regiment was commanded by Col. Coburn (who afterward commanded a brigade), and then by Lieut.-Col. Henderson, until the Atlanta campaign.

Regimental Officers.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Henderson, James M., resigned Sept. 16, 1864.

Quartermaster.

McMasters, Robert M., mustered out July 21, 1865.

Muster Roll Company F.

Captain.

Fleming, Joseph T., mustered out Dec. 31, 1864; term expired.
McCullough, William S., mustered out July 21, 1865; term expired.
Polk, Burr H., promoted captain and A. A. G. March 11, 1863; promoted major and A. A. G.; brevetted colonel and A. A. G.

First Lieutenant.

Fleming, Joseph T., promoted captain.
McClurkin, James C., must'd out July 25, 1865; ter m expired.
McCullough, William S. promoted captain.

Second Lieutenant.

Brunson, Francis, resigned July 27, 1863.
McClurkin, James C., promoted 1st lieutenant.
McConnell, Robert F., mustered out July 25, 1865; term expired.

First Sergeant.

McCullough, Wm. S., promoted captain.

Sergeants.

Kimball William B,. disch'd; disability.
McClurkin, James C., promoted 2d lieut.
McConnell, Robert F., promoted 2d lieut.
Wheeler, Franklin, vet. must'd out July 21, 1865.

Corporals.

Baker, Anthony, killed at Thompson's Station, Tenn.
Evans, James A., died in the service.
Hamilton, William G.
Harrington, Thomas, vet. mustered out July 21, 1865, as 1st sergaent.
Hubel, Peter, vet. mustered out July 21, 1865, as private.
McIntyre, John F., vet. disch'd June 7, 1865; disability.
McMaster, Robert M., vet. pro. reg. q. m.
Richardson, David L.
Shannon, Thomas, killed at Thompson's Station.

Musicians.

Howe, Jr. Willis, vet. mustered out July 21, 1865.

Wagoner.

Gibson, Thomas M., disch'd; disability.

Privates.

Alsop, William, vet. died from wounds received at Culps Farm, June 22, 1864.
Archer, Theodore B., died in service.
Brunson, Enos, vet. mustered out July 21, 1865.
Brown, Virgil P., vet. mustered out July 21, 1865.
Blythe, William H. C., vet. must'd out July 21, 1865.
Bigham, William H., vet. mustered out July 21, 1865.
Black, Samuel A., died in service.
Brazleton, George H., died in service.
Brazleton, James W., disch'd at end of three years.
Burns, Zachariah J., vet. mustered out July 13, 1865.
Bruner, Reed, vet. mustered out July 13, 1865.
Burns, John, killed at Kennesaw Mountain.
Burns, Richard V., disch'd for disability.
Coleman, William H., vet. mustered out July 21, 1865.
Coleman, Wesley, vet. mustered out July 21, 1865.
Crosse, Alfred, disch'd at end of three years.
Duncan, Gilbert M., vet. mustered out July 21, 1865, as corporal.
Estes, John M., died in the service.
Elwyn, James T., joined another regiment.
Farris, James R., died in service.
Gross, Alfred, mustered out Sept. 19, 1865.
Greer, Andrew.
Garrison, Chesley F., disch'd for disability.
Grigsby, Francis M., vet. mustered out July 21, 1865.
Griffin, William H., vet. transferred V. R. C. April 1, 1865.
Hickrod, Henry C., vet. mustered out July 21, 1865.
Hooper, Otto W., vet. mustered out July 21, 1865.
Hill, Henry J., killed at Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1865.
Hesli, John S., vet. mustered out July 21, 1865.
Hall, Thomas J., vet. mustered out July 21, 1865.
Houseman, Charles, mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Hardin, John, mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Holland, Maston, vet. mustered out July 21, 1865.
Jones, Charles, vet. mustered out June 15, 1865.
Jones, Andrew, killed at Thompson's Station.
Kennerly, Daniel, died in service.
Keeler, George W., disch'd at end of three years service.
Kirk, David H., vet. mustered out July 21, 1865, sergeant.
Logan, William, disch'd at Crab Orchard.
Logan, Henry, killed at Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864.
Lindsay, William, vet. mustered out July 21, 1865.
Legier, William L., died in the service.
Morton, Robert M., mustered out July 21, 1865.
Mungavin, Andrew, vet. died; wounds rec'd June 22, 1864. Culp's Farm.
Mowry, James S., mustered out Sept. 19, 1865, corporal.
McIntyre, Irelius, disch'd at end of three years.
McReynolds, Felix G.
McClurkin, John C.
McClurkin, William M., killed at Thompson's Station, Tenn.
McClure, Joseph D., mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
McDonald, Henry.
McFe ridge, James F., disch'd; disability.
McKissick, William K., vet. died of wounds Aug. 16, 1864.
McKissick, John M., mustered out July 21, 1865.
McWilliams, William B., transferred to corps.
Montgomery, William T., vet. mustered out July 21, 1865.
Milburn, Samuel, vet. mustered out July 21, 1865, as corporal.
Myrick, John W., mustered out Sept. 19, 1864.
Martin, David R., vet. mustered out July 21, 1865.
Mills, George, vet. mustered out July 21, 1865.
Madison, John, vet. mustered out July 21, 1865, wagoner.
O'Brien John, vet. mustered out July 21, 1865.
Pearce, David H., vet. mustered out July 21, 1865.
Pearce, William B., vet. mustered out July 21, 1865.
Polk, Irvin C., disch'd at end of three years.
Polk, William T., vet. mustered out July 21, 1865.corporal.
Robb, David P., died in the service.
Roseborough, William, vet. mustered out July 21, 1865, sergeant.
Rourke, Peter, vet. died July 28, 1864; wounds rec'd near Atlanta.
Richardson, William W., vet. mustered out July 21, '65.
Stormont, Gavin M., disch'd at term of three years.
Shewmaker, Samuel, vet. transferred to V. C. R., June 2, 1865.
Simpson, Jacob, died at Crab Orchard.
Simpson, William A., vet. mustered out July 21, '65, sergeant.
Strain, Samuel O., vet. discharged Nov. 9, '64, disability.
Spilman, James C., vet. mustered out July 21, '65.
Taylor, James W., vet. mustered out July 21, '65.
Townsend, William E., vet. mustered out July 21, '65, corporal.
Turpin, Francis, vet. mustered out July 21, '65.
Vancampen, William H., vet. died July 2, '64, of wounds.
Vancampen, Lewis H., vet. mustered out July 21, '65.
Virdin, William, vet. mustered out July 21, '65.
Vickers, James P., vet. mustered out July 21, '65.
Weisgerber, Emil, mustered out July 21, '65.
Woods, Wilson, vet. mustered out July 21, '65.
Williams, William H. H., vet. mustered out July 21, '65.
Wallage, Theodore W., vet. mustered out July 21, '65.

Recruits.

Asbury, Daniel, mustered out July 21, '65, substitute.
Anderson, Albert T.
Brunson, Aaron, mustered out July 21, '65.
Buyrs, James, mustered out July 21, '65, substitute.
Baily, Henry, mustered out July 21, '65, substitute.
Biter, Joseph, mustered out July 21, '65, substitute.
Boden, William, mustered out July 21, '65, substitute.
Busham, John T., mustered out July 21, '65, substitute.
Bundy, Rueben, died June 18, '65.
Casida, William, mustered out July 21, '65.
Crilley, James, vet. mustered out July 21, '65.
Christine, Josiah, mustered out July 21, '65, substitute.
Crevestine, William W., mustered out July 21, '65, substitute.

Duncan, Hiram W., mustered out July 21, '65, substitute.
Dicks, George, mustered out July 21, '65, substitute.
Everet, Samuel.
Edmunds, Henry E., mustered out July 21, '65, substitute.
Frakes, George W., mustered out July 21, '65.
Frakes, James H., mustered out July 21, '65.
Fort, Henry, mustered out July 21, '65, substitute.
Goodwin, Adelbert, mustered out July 13, '65, substitute.
Gundy, Nathaniel, mustered out July 13, '65, substitute.
Gookins, Orange T., mustered out July 13, '65, drafted.
Goble, James, transferred to Company N.
Hughes, William M., mustered out July 21, '65.
Hemminger, Daniel W., mustered July 21, '65.
Hamilton, ——, mustered out July 21, '65.
Harvis, James H. W., mustered out July 21. '65.
Hunter, George, mustered out July 21, '65, drafted.
Luddewsaw, Calvin, mustered out July 21, '65, drafted.
Lezier, James H., died Sept. 19, '64.
Levering, Levi S., mustered out June 21, '65.
Lafaver, John.
Millermew, William, mustered out June 10, '65.
Menson, Henry J., mustered out July 21, '65.
Massey, Joseph, mustered out July 26, '65, substitute.
Milburn, William D., mustered out July 25, '65.
Meirgarher, Emil, mustered out May 31, '65.
Mourve, William A., mustered out July 21, '65.
Meyer, Jacob, mustered out July 13, '65.
Mekenson, William A., mustered out July 21, '65.
McCabe John S., mustered out July 21, '65.
Oaks, George W.
Powell, John M., mustered out July 21, '65.
Pumphrey, Marion, mustered out July 21, '65.
Polk, Francis M., mustered out July 21, '65.
Perry, Richard, mustered out July 21, '65.
Richey, Franklin, killed at Peach Tree Creek, July 20, '64.
Shalton, John M., mustered out July 2, '65, substitute.
Sorrells, Thomas, mustered out July 21, '65.
Smith, Francis S., disch'd March 6, '65, wounds.
Vanadu, Solomon, mustered out July 15, '65.
Winkler, Augustine, died Dec. 7, '64.

Thirty-Eighth Infantry Regiment—Three Years Service.—Muster Roll Company E.

Privates.

Smith, Charles, mustered out July 15, '65.
Wheiner, Henry, mustered out June 21, '65, substitute.

FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

The Forty-second Regiment was organized at Evansville on the 9th of October, 1861, with James G. Jones as colonel. In this regiment Gibson County was well represented, having two full companies at this organization, and afterward a good representation in the regimental officers. Soon after its organization it marched to Henderson and thence to Calhoun and Owensboro, Ky., from which place it went by boat down the Ohio and up the Cumberland to Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived on the 25th of February, 1862. From there it moved to the interior of the state, and thence to Huntsville, Ala., and back again to Nashville. From there, in connection with Buell's army, it moved to Louisville and joined in the pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky, and October 8th was engaged in the battle of Perryville, losing one hundred and sixty-six officers and men in killed, wounded and missing. Returning to Nashville the regiment joined Rosecrans' army and participated in the battle of Stone River, losing seventeen killed and eighty-seven wounded. On the 24th of June, 1863, the Forty-second left Murfreesboro with Gen. Negley's division and marched to Chattanooga. On the 19th and 20th of September they were engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, losing twenty-two killed, fifty-three wounded, and thirty-two missing. Subsequently it was engaged in storming Lookout Mountain and the battle of Mission Ridge, losing forty-three in killed and wounded.

On the 1st of January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted as a veteran organization at Chattanooga and was given a veteran furlough to return home, reaching Indianapolis on the 28th of January, and was received and addressed publicly by Gov. Morton and others. On its return to the field it joined Sherman's army and on the 7th of May marched from Ringgold in the campaign against Atlanta and was engaged in the principal battles of that campaign, losing 103 officers and men killed and wounded. During this campaign, while in "Six Mile Range," near Altoona, the regiment was on picket duty for seven days and nights, within fifty yards of the rebel skirmish line, without being relieved. After the capture of Atlanta the Forty-second marched to Kingston, Rome, Resaca, and through Snake Creek Gap, to the Chattanooga Valley, and from thence to Gaylesville, Ala., in pursuit of Hood's army, and then back again to Rome and Atlanta.

In November it moved with Sherman's army from Atlanta to Savannah, skirmishing on the route and engaging in the siege of Savannah. From Savannah it moved through the Carolinas to Goldsboro, participating in the battles of Averysboro and Bentonville, losing thereby ten men and officers in killed and wounded. After the close of active operations the regiment marched to Washington *via* Richmond. From Washington it proceeded to Louisville, Ky., where on the 21st of July, 1865, it was mustered out and left for Indianapolis, reaching that place on the following day. On the 25th of July it was present at a public reception given to several regiments of returned soldiers in the capitol grounds, on which occasion Maj. Gen. Sherman was present. Addresses were made by Gen. Sherman and Gov. Morton. In a few days after the regiment was finally discharged from service.

During its term of service the Forty-second lost in killed, wounded and missing 629, of which number 86 were killed on the field, three were wounded and taken prisoner. Its strength at the time of its muster-out was 846 officers and men.

The regiment did valient service, and during its noble career participated in the battles of Wartrace, Perryville, Stone River, Elk River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Altoona, Kennesaw, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Savannah, Charleston, Black River and Bentonville.

Regimental Officers.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Cockrum, William M., wounded at the battle of Chicamauga Sept. 20, 1863; mustered out with regiment.

Major.

French, Nathaniel B., resigned May 6, '64.

Adjutant.

Dorsey, William L., assigned from Co "E," resigned May 12, '64.

Quartermaster.

Walker, Owen O., mustered out with regiment.

Muster Roll Company "D."

Second Lieutenant.

Braselton Rosalbro B., mustered out with regiment.

Muster Roll Company "E."

Captain.

French, Nathaniel B., promoted major.
Embree, David F., resigned April 17, '64.
Ashmead, Joseph R., mustered out with regiment.

First Lieutenant.

Waters, William A., resigned April 12, '63.
Dorsey, William S., assigned as adjutant.
Embree, David F., promoted captain.
Ashmead, Joseph R., promoted captain.
Rutledge, Ephraim, killed in action, Bentonville, N. C., March 19, '65.
Jones, William, mustered out regiment.

Second Lieutenant.

Wade, Francis, resigned April 3, '62.
Embree, David F., promoted first lieut.
Ashmead, Joseph R., promoted first lieut.
Dougherty, John R., mustered out with regiment.

First Sergeant.

Orvice, Patterson, disch'd for disability.

Sergeants.

Wallis, Thomas R., disch'd for disability.
Embree, Franklin D., promoted second lieut.
Dorsey, William L., promoted first lieut.
Hornbrook, William P., promoted assistant surgeon.

Corporals.

Embree, Perry H., disch'd for disability.
Walker, John J., disch'd for disability.
Turner, Daniel H., disch'd for disability.
Pritchett, Absalom, disch'd for disability.
Ashmead, Joseph R., promoted second lieut.
Jones, Williams, promoted first lieut.
Owen, George B., disch'd on account of wounds.
McCullough, Robert E., disch'd for disability.

Musicians.

Jolly, Charles.
Powell, Stephen M.

Wagoner.

Kennott, John.

Privates.

Anderson, Phillip M.
Brittingham, William H., died in service.
Beasley, Harrison, vet., mustered out July 21, '65, as corporal.
Beasley, Abraham, vet., mustered out July 21, '65, as corporal.
Cline, Sylvester J., vet., mustered out July 21, '65, as sergeant.
Cox, Henrie P., deserted.
Clark, Franklin D., disch'd, for disability.
Cockrum, James M., disch d for disability.
Calvin, Charles G.
Decker, Henry C., vet., mustered out July 21, '65.
Dougherty, John B., promoted 2nd lieut.
Daily, John., deserted.
Denton, William J.
Ellis, Lafayette, disch'd for disability.
Givens, Thomas J., captured and mustered out, expiration of term.
Gooch, William, disch'd for disability.
Garrett, Francis M., disch'd for disability.
Garrett, Laxton, vet., mustered out with regiment.
Garrison, Thomas S.
Hale, Elijah.
Harrington, Dennis.
Hutchinson, Solon, vet., mustered out with regiment.
Harmon, Alonzo, killed at Lookout, Nov. 24, '63.
Hillman, George died in hospital March, 1862.
Harvey, John, F., disch'd for disability.
Hayden, Robert, disch'd for disability.
Jones, Joseph, died in service.
Johnson, William M., mustered out by gen'l order.
Jordan, Levi, vet., mustered out July 21, '65.
Jordan, Shubal, mustered out May 27, 65, on account of wounds.
Lucas, Romela B., disch'd for disability.
Lownsdale, James D., vet., mustered out July 21, '65, as 1st sergeant.
May, Joseph V.
Moore, Newton, vet., mustered out July 21 65, sergeant.
Messer, Henry, died in hospital at Evansville.
Mooney, Robert, killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Mathew, Cornelius, disch'd for wounds.
Marvel, John W., vet., mustered out July 21, '65.
Mathews, William, killed at Perryville, Oct. 8, '62.
Malone, William.
Martin, Napoleon.
Morris, William C., died in hospital at Nashville.
Malone, Joseph.
Miller, John, vet., mustered out July 21, '65.
Nixon, John, killed at Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, '65.
Newsum, Smith, wounded at Chicamauga, Ga., Sept. 20,'63, captured and died at Andersonville.
Newsum, Merritt.
Puett, William J., disch'd for disability.
Patterson, John W., disch'd for wounds.
Richardson, Samuel, vet., mustered out July 21, '65.
Richardson, Jasper, killed at Atlanta, Aug. 7, '64.
Rutter, George A., vet., mustered out July 21, '65, as cor.
Rutter, Austin D., vet., mustered out July 21, '65, as sergeant.
Reed, George J.
Robbing, Lewis, disch'd for disability.
Rutledge, Ephriam, promoted 1st lieut.
Ragsdale, James M., vet., mustered out with regiment.
Richards, Thomas J., disch'd for disability.
Richardson, Robert B., disch'd for wounds.
Smith, John W., wounded at Kennesaw; died at Chicamauga.
Smith, Elijah, disch'd for wounds.
Skelton, William R.
Smith, Ephriam.
Sharrer, Samuel C.
Sharp, Micajah.
Spencer, Andrew.
Stormont, Joseph W.
Tucker, George P.
Taylor, Joseph.
Vancamp, Joseph C.
Willis, William.
Whiting, Lewis.
Walker, Owen O.
Woods, John.
Wiggs, George W.
Walker, Robert M.
Weidenhammer, Simeon.
Westfall, Thomas.
Williams, Charles E. W., vet., mustered out July 21, '65, as sergeant.
Walton, Martin.
Wolf, John M.
Young, Jacob.

Recruits.

Koch, Peter, mustered out July 21, '65, as cor.
Sipert, Adam, mustered out July 21, '65, substitute.
McGary, Joseph K., mustered out July 21, '65.
Meade, Joseph M., mustered out July 21, '65.
Pritchett, Elisha L., mustered out July 21, '65.
Pritchett, Alfred, mustered out June 18, '65.
Sharp, Levi, mustered out July 21, '65.
Waters, James P., mustered out July 21, '65, as cor.

Muster Roll Company "F."

Captain.

Barrett, Samuel G., resigned Nov. '62.
Cockrum, William M., promoted lieut. col.
Skelton, Jacob P., mustered out with regiment.

First Lieutenant.

Skelton, Jacob W., resigned March 11, '62.
Cockrum, William M., promoted captain.

Steele, John Q. A., killed in action at Bentonville, March 19, '65.
Skelton, Jacob D., promoted captain.
Keys, Adoniram A., mustered out with regiment.

Second Lieutenant.

Cockrum, William M., promoted 1st lieut.
Steele, John Q. A., promoted 1st lieut.
White, John C., resigned May 29, '63.
Keys, Adoniram A., promoted 1st lieut.
McCleary, William, mustered out as 1st serg't with regiment.

First Sergeant.

Steele, John Q. A., promoted 2d lieut.

Sergeants.

Skelton, Jacob D., promoted 1st lieut.
Reavis, Alexander D., disch'd for disability.
Halcomb, Alexander, disch'd for disability.
Kilpatrick, Josiah, disch'd for disability.

Corporals.

Wallace, James S., disch'd for disability.
Martin, Josiah, disch'd for disability.
Kennedy, James, disch'd for disability.
Ward, Samuel E., killed at Chicamauga Sept. 19, '63.
Clifford, C. J. E., trans. to V. R. C.
McMillan, R. John, killed at Stone River.
Jenkins, Robert A., disch'd for disability.
Martin, Nathan S., disch'd for disability.

Musicians.

Chriswell, Abner B., died from disease in army.
Combs, Abraham D., disch'd for disability.

Wagoner.

Kilpatrick, James R., vet. mustered out July 21, '65, as private.

Privates.

Adams, William, died in the service.
Baldwin, Alexander H., disch'd at end of term.
Baldwin, Wiley J., Sen., disch'd for disability.
Barns, David W., disch'd for disability.
Baldwin, Wiley J., Jun., disch'd for disability.
Bryant, John W., disch'd for disability.
Bass, William H., disch'd for disability.
Cannon, Adam, killed at Stone River.
Criswell, James W., disch'd for disability.
Clifford, Ambrose C., disch'd for disability.
Cockrum, Henry C., died at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Cannon, William, died at Andersonville.
Coleman, Andrew C., died at Andersonville.
Corder, John W., mustered out with regiment.
Chriswell, William M., died at Louisville in hospital.
Dill, John, disch'd for disability.
Dill, Alexander J., disch'd for disability.
Dill, Chesterfield P., died at Andersonville.
Farmer, Alfred, died at Andersonville.
French, John W., disch'd on account of wounds.
Gillum, William.
Garrison, George, disch'd; term expired.
Gillum, Henry C., died at Andersonville.
Hunter, Henry H., died at Andersonville.
Halcomb, Johnathan L., died at Nashville.
Hunter, William M., killed at Stone River.
Harper, James M., disch'd for disability.
Hopkins, Charles.
Hargrove, James W., died at Murfreesboro.
Hensley, John D., mustered out with regiment.
Johnson, David W., vet., killed at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 14, '64.
Kestner, Henry J., mustered out with regiment.
Keys, Hiram V., mustered out May 2, '65.
Keys, Adoniram A., promoted 2nd lieut.
Kruse, Dedrick, killed at Stone River.
McGregor, John K., killed at Stone River.
McCleary, James S., disch'd for disability.
Minnis, James C., disch'd for disability.
McGregor, George W., disch'd for disability.
Martin, John W., died at Andersonville.
McCleary, William H., vet., promoted 2nd lieut.
McCleary, James W., killed at Stone River.
McDowell, John W., disch'd for disability.
McGregor, James C., mustered out June 29, '65.
Martin, Reuben M., killed at Stone River.
Marrines, Adolphus H., died at Andersonville.
Marriner, William M., disch'd when escaped from Andersonville.
McCullough, John D., disch'd for wounds.
Manning, George, vet., mustered out July 21, '65, as serg't.
McCleary, John W., disch'd for disability.
Mead, William H., disch'd for disability.
Owen, William W., vet. mustered out July 21, '65, as serg't.
O'Neal, Daniel W., vet. mustered out July 21, 65.
Ohing, Charles, disch'd for wounds.
Oliver, William W., died at Andersonville.
Proctor, Joshua, vet. mustered out July 21, '65.
Rowe, William L., vet. mustered out July 21, '65.
Revis, James R., disch'd for disability.
Revis, William A., died at Andersonville.
Roe, John, disch'd for disability.
Skelton, Elias, vet. mustered out July 21, '65.
Strickland, John, died at Andersonville.
Steel, Andrew H., killed at Stone River.
Skelton, Ralph, vet. mustered out July 21, '65, as cor.
Strickland, James, Jr., disch'd for disability.
Strickland, Washington, disch'd for disability.
Skelton, James, killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct., 1862.
Steel, William, vet. mustered out July 21, '65.
Sanders, Samuel J., died at Andersonville.
Sanders, William, vet. mustered out July 21, '65, as serg't.
Skelton, Jacob, disch'd for disability.
Simpson, John P., disch'd for wounds.
Simpson, James H., vet. mustered out July 21, '65.
White, John C., promoted 2nd lieut.
Watson, Nicholas H., disch'd for disability.
Woods, Leander, disch'd for disability.
Williams, Charles H., died at Andersonville.
Wilson, James, vet. killed on Atlanta campaign.
Wallen, David W., vet. killed at Alltoona, Ga., May 24, '65.
Wallace, Hugh H., disch'd for disability.
Williams, James A., disch'd for disability.
Waite, George.

Recruits.

Braselton, Ferguson, mustered out May 8, '65.
Bass, John, disch'd for disability.
Dill, John, mustered out July 21, '65.
Coleman, Joseph A., mustered out July 21, '65.
Georges, Michael, mustered out July 21, '65.
Hannah, James, mustered out July 21, '65.
Hunter, James M., died at Andersonville prison.
Hannah, James, mustered out June 18, '65.
Ingram, Jesse, mustered out June 18, '65.
Keonmiller, John, killed at Bentonville.
McGrew, George G., mustered out June 18, '65, as serg't.
McKain, Milo S., mustered out June 18, '65.
Mason, William H,, mustered out June 18, '65.
McCleary, Zadock, mustered out June 18, '65.
Martin, John C., mustered out June 18, '65.
Mason, David, mustered out June 18, '65.
McGregor, Andrew, mustered out June 18, '65.
Manning, John J., mustered out June 18, '65.
Nunn, William, mustered out July 21, '65.
Skelton, Jacob, mustered out July 21, '65.
Shewman, Dock, mustered out July 21, '65.
Spencer, John D., mustered out July 21, '65.
Skelton, Joseph, mustered out July 21, '65, as cor.
Stephens, James M., mustered out July 21, '65.
Wheeler, Jasper N., mustered out July 21, '65, as cor.
Warrick, John, killed at Atlanta, Ga.
Williams, William B., mustered out June 21, '63.

Forty-Fourth Infantry Regiment—Three Years' Service—Muster Roll Company "A."

Privates.

Carnahan, Marion M., mustered out Sept. 14, '65, substitute.

Muster Roll Company "E."

Privates.

Thompson, Francis M., mustered out July 25, '65, drafted.
Talley, George, mustered out July 25, '65, drafted.
Watkins, Andrew J., mustered out July 25, '65, drafted.

FIFTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY REGIMENT—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

The Fifty-eighth Regiment was organized at Princeton, in October, 1861, and Henry M. Carr was made colonel. It left for the field in December, crossing the

Ohio River at Louisville. Being assigned to Wood's division of Buell's army, it marched, during the winter of 1861 and 1862, through central Kentucky, stopping a few weeks at Bardstown, Lebanon, Spring Garden and Bowling Green. March 1 it arrived at Nashville, remaining there until April 1, when it started for Pittsburg Landing, reaching there on the evening of the second day's battle of Shiloh. It engaged in the siege of Corinth, and after the evacuation of that place, marched into northern Alabama, and thence to Shelbyville, Tenn. From here it moved to Decherd, where it lay for a few weeks, marching thence with Buell's army *via* Nashville to Louisville, where it arrived October 1. From here it immediately counter-marched to Nashville, in pursuit of Bragg's army, reaching there in the latter part of November. November 26th the regiment moved toward Murfreesboro, and the day following charged the rebels at Lavergne. It participated in the battles of Stone River, December 31 and January 1 and 2, 1863, being attached to Hascall's brigade of Wood's division of the Twenty-first Corps, losing eighteen killed, eighty-seven wounded and five missing, making a total loss of 110. The regiment remained in the vicinity of Murfreesboro until the movement against Tullahoma was commenced, when it moved with the army in that direction. It was in the brigade that was first to enter Chattanooga, and was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, losing in killed, wounded and missing, 171, out of an aggregate of 400 engaged.

The regiment then fell back with the army to Chattanooga, and was engaged in the battle at that place on the 23d of November, and was in Wagoner's brigade of Sherman's division, in the charge on Mission Ridge, on the 25th of November, losing five killed and sixty-one wounded. Immediately after it made a forced march at Knoxville, which place was then besieged by Longstreet's army. During the winter of 1863–'64 the regiment was encamped among the hills of east Tennessee without tents, and only such rations as could be gathered from a poor and scanty country. Jan. 24, 1864, the regiment enlisted as veterans, and March 4th arrived at Indianapolis on veteran furlough. In April, 1864, it returned to Chattanooga and was assigned to the engineer department, and immediately took charge of the pontoon trains of Sherman's army. During the march of the army from Chattanooga to Atlanta, the regiment did all the bridging, in some instances bridging some of the rivers as many as sixteen times, and often under the fire of the enemy. In October, 1864, 170 veterans and returned recruits of the Tenth Indiana Regiment were transferred to the Fifty-eighth, and continued to serve with them until final discharge. In the division of Sherman's army at Altoona the Fifty-eighth was assigned to the Army of Georgia, which was composed of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Slocum. In the campaign from Atlanta to Savannah, this regiment did all the bridging for that army, including the bridge across the Savannah River opposite the city, which was over 3,000 feet in length. December 31 the non-veterans of the regiment were mustered out at Savannah and returned home.

On the campaign through South Carolina to Goldsbero, N. C., this regiment again did all the bridging for the army of Georgia, including a second bridge over the Savannah at Sister's Ferry, where the men worked for six days, in water from two to four feet deep, in clearing out and repairing the road. During the campaign the regiment made over 16,000 feet of bridges. While attached to the engineer's department it did not participate in any heavy engagements, but was frequently exposed to the fire of the enemy, being first on the banks of the stream and the last to leave, working the greater part of the time after night, with the enemy on the opposite bank. After the surrender of Johnson's army the regiment marched from Goldsboro to Washington City *via* Richmond, bridging all the streams on the route except the James River. It remained at Washington for a brief period and was transferred to Louisville, Ky., when July 25, 1865, it was mustered out of service. From here it proceeded to Indianapolis, with 550 men, and was present at a reception given to returning troops in the capital grounds on the 27th of July, being addressed by Lieut.-Gov. Conrad Baker and others. A few days later the regiment was finally discharged from service. In July, 1865, ninety men were transferred to the regiment from the One Hundred and First Indiana, being the recruits remaining in service after the muster out of that organization. These were mustered out with the Fifty-Eighth. During the term of service the regiment lost in battle and disease 268 men.

Regimental Officers.

Colonel.

Buell, George P., residence, Lawrenceburg.
Carr, Henry M., residence, Crawfordville.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Embree, James T., resigned Oct. 20, '63.
Moore, Joseph, mustered out with regiment.

Major.

Downey, William A., mustered out with regiment.
Embree, James T., promoted lieut. col.
Moore, Joseph, promoted lieut. col.

Adjutant.

Behm, John G., promoted captain Company K.
Reynolds, Edward, mustered out with regiment.

Quartermaster.

Sterne, Samuel, mustered out Nov. 11, '64, term expired.

Chaplain.

Hight, John J., mustered out with regiment.

Surgeon.

Blair, William W., resigned March 25, '64.

Assistant Surgeons.

Downey, William A., promoted Major.
Patten, James C., mustered out with regiment.

Regimental Non-Commissioned Staff and Band.

Sergeant-Major.

Grant, Joseph, resigned at Utica.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Torrence, Henry.

Commissary Sergeant.

Behm, John C., promoted 2d lieut. Co. "A."

Hospital Steward.

Hadlock, James, resigned at Farmers City.

Principal Musician.

Patterson, James M.

Band.

Busch, William, mustered out Aug, 18, '62.
Brady, Matthew, mustered out Aug. 18, 62.
Brownlee, George, mustered out Aug. 18, '62.
Bell, George, mustered out Aug. 18, '62.
Baldridge, Prestley R., mustered out Aug. 18, '62.
Childus, George, mustered out Aug. 18, '62.
Devin, James, mustered out Aug. 18, '62.
Devin, David, mustered out Aug. 18, '62.
Ewing, James P., mustered out Aug. 18, '62.
Kerne, Lycurgus L., mustered out Aug. 18, '62.
Murphy, William, mustered out Aug. 18, '62.
Milburn, Joseph, mustered out Aug. 18, '62.
Pfohl, John, mustered out Aug. 18, '62.
Raffan, George, mustered out Aug. 18, '62.
Snelling, Elliott R., mustered out Aug. 18, '62.
Woods, Newton, mustered out Aug. 18, '62.
Witherspoon, Thomas, mustered out Aug. 18, '62.

Muster Roll Company A.

Captain.

Davis, William, promoted from 1st lieut. to capt.; honorably disch'd May 25, '64, on account of wounds received at Chicamauga.

First Lieutenant.

Behm, John G., promoted adjutant.

Second Lieutenant.

Hoke, John, resigned April 24, '62.
Behm, John G., promoted 1st lieut.

First Sergeant.

Whiting, Charles C., promoted 2d lieut.

Sergeant.

Farmer, John A., mustered out Nov. 12, '64, as Q. M. sergeant.
Gudgel, Andrew, mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Dodd, Samuel I., mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Blythe, Andrew H., mustered out Nov. 11, '64.

Corporals.

Crowe, Jason H., mustered out Nov. 11, '64, as sergeant.
McGillam, Jacob M., mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Elwyn, James I., disch'd Dec. 29, '62, disability.
Bryant, Abner M., mustered out Oct. 9, '64, as Q. M. sergeant.
Wallace, Charles F., died at Tuscumbia, Ala., June 27, '62.
Leister, David R., mustered out Nov. 11, '64, as sergeant.
Woods, Joseph N., disch'd Sept. 29, '62, disability.
Showers, William W., disch'd Aug. 2, '62, disability.

Musicians.

Lindsay, Stephen J., transferred V. R. C. April 30, '64.
Lindsay, Anthony W., mustered out April 17, '65.

Wagoner.

Montgomery, Robert, disch'd April 22, '62, disability.

Privates.

Barber, William, disch'd Dec. 8, '62, disability.
Baker, John W., died at Terre Haute, Ind., June 17, '62.
Burchfield, George, died at Evansville, Ind., April 8, '62.
Benton, John T., mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Bigham, Elias, died at Nashville, Tenn., April, '62.
Broadwell, Henry F., mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Blythe, William R., killed at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, '63.
Blythe, James S., vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as corporal.
Coleman, John W., vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as corporal.
Crowe, John, vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as corporal.
Crowe, William H., vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as corporal.
Crowe, John H., vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Davis, Joseph N., vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as sergeant.
Drysdale, James B., died at Nashville, Tenn., April 19, '63.
Fairchild, Seth, mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Gudgel, Jacob, vet., mustered out July 25, '64, as 1st sergeant.
Gudgel, Edward, mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Harper, Adam C., vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Loomis, George W., vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Lynn, William F., disch'd Aug. 7, '62, disability.
Lagrange, William, mustered out Nov. 7, '64.
McGillam, Joseph, died at Nashville, Tenn
McGillam, Hiram, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 26, '62.
McGary, William H., killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62, sergeant.
McCrary, William H., disch'd May 30, '63, wounds.
Nolin, Enoch, mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Pooley, Charles, mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Reavis, Joseph, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Redman, Absalom R., mustered out Nov. 11, '64, as corporal.
Roberts, Thomas, died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 5, '63.
Richardson, George W., vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as sergeant.
Skelton, Elias, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Steel, William, disch'd April 22, '62, disability.
Steel, Robert S., vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as cor.
Skelton, John, died at Louisville, Ky., March 18, '62.
Scott, George, mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Witherspoon, William T., disch'd Jan. 26, '64, wounds.
Witherspoon, Isaac, disch'd March 20, '63; died March 21, 1863.
Witherspoon, John L., mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Wallace, John W., vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Minnis, Sylvester, transferred to V. R. C., April 30, '64.

Recruits.

Burchfield, Martin, mustered out July 3, '65.
Benton, William H., mustered out June 4, '65.
Bryant, Henry W., mustered out June 4, '65.
Cooper, James E., mustered out July 25, '65.
Hargrove, Nicholas, mustered out July 25, '65.
Hutchinson, George T., mustered out June 4, '65.
Lane, Arch. R., mustered out July 25, '65.
Minnis, Thomas M., mustered out June 25, '65.
Minnis, James, disch'd June 4, '65.
Manning, David J., mustered out July 25, '65.
Phillips, Henry H., mustered out June 4, '65.
Stuckhous, William, mustered out July 25, '65, substitute.
Skelton, Robert R., mustered out June 4, '65.
Witherspoon, Moses C., mustered out June 14, '65.

Muster Roll Company "B."

Captain.

Moore, Joseph, promoted major.
Davis, Jacob, promoted successively from 2nd lieut. to capt., mustered out with regiment.

First Lieutenant.

Ewing, Simon D., resigned Sept. 7, '62.
Foster, James D., killed at Chicamauga, Ga., Sept. 19, '63.
Endicott, Joseph N., promoted from 2d to 1st lieut; mustered out with regiment.

Second Lieutenant.

Reavis, Bedford, resigned Dec. 12, '62; re-entered service as captain in 143rd regiment.
Lucas, Robert M., mustered out with regiment.

First Sergeant.

Baldwin, Reuben, disch'd July 23, '62.

Sergeant.

Foster, James D., promoted 1st. lieut.
Gillaspey, Jacob E., disch'd Feb. 27, '63.
Heiss, Jasper, vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Keeler, Ebenezer, mustered out Nov. 11, '64, as 1st serg't.

Corporals.

Reavis, Solomon, mustered out Nov. 11, '64, as serg't.
Whittlesey, John L., vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as 1st sergeant,
Crawford, William B., mustered out Nov. 11, '64, as serg't.

Fowler, William R., mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Woods, Steward, disch'd Jan. 31, '63, disability.
Lucas, Robert M., promoted 2d lieut.
Sprawl, James A., mustered out Nov. 11, '64, as cor.
Murphy, Hugh, disch'd Aug. 4, '62, disability.

Musicians.

Rutledge, Silas J., died at Evansville, Ind., May 26, '62.
Jones, James H., residence in Evansville.

Wagoner.

Curry, James W., wounded, missing in action, Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.

Privates.

Baldwin, John L., mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Bigham, Nathan, vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Blackard, Jasper, killed at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, '63.
Bowen, Whitney, died at Louisville, Ky., April 16, 62.
Burk, Henry, vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as corporal.
Care, William, vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Clark, Hugh M., disch'd Feb. 28, '63, disability.
Conner, Henry C., mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Cornelius, Samuel, died at Andersonville prison, Aug. 23, '64.
Crilley, Isam, mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Davis, Jacob, promoted 2d lieut.
Dorsey, Nicholas N., mustered out July 21, '65, as corporal.
Duncan, William A., vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Duncan, William, vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Eaton, William N., died at Andersonville prison, July 27, '64.
Endicott, Joseph N., promoted 2d lieut.
Galaspie, John P., mustered out July 25, '65.
Galaspie, William J., mustered out July 25, '65.
Hedrick, John G., mustered out July 25, '65.
Hallis, John J., mustered out Dec. 31, '64.
Jacques, Wilbur, killed by provost guard, July 20, '63.
Lance, John W., vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as corporal.
Leonard, John B., mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Leonard, Robert, died at Lebanon, Ky., Feb. 22, '62.
Low, Sylvester, vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as corporal.
Lounsdale, John G., disch'd Feb. 9, '64.
Lowry, Benjamin A., killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Marvil, John, transferred to V. R.C. April 10, '64.
McClellan, John, mustered out July 25, '65.
Mills, Albert, mustered out July 26, '65.
Mills, Byron.
Morgan, Robert W., vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Patterson, John, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 10, '62.
Reavis, Daniel, disch'd Jan. 17, '63, disability.
Redburn, John, died at Lebanon, Ky., Feb. 11, '62.
Redburn, William J., vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as corporal.
Rhineheart, Leonard, mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Roseborough, Joseph R., mustered out Nov. 11, '64, as corporal.
Rutlige, John A., mustered out Nov. 11, '64, as corporal.
Sherman, Alexander, disch'd March 20, '63, disability.
Sherman, Oran, died in St. Louis, Mo., July 29, '62.
Smith, Redwine D., vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Sprowl, John R., killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Sprowl, William L., mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Steiner, Jacob, mustered out July 25, '65.
Stewart, Alonzo, vet., mustered out June 16, '65.
Stormont, Gilbert R., mustered out Nov. 11, '64, as corporal.
Stormont, John M., vet., mustered out July 21, '65, as corporal.
Thompson, William E., killed at Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Thompson, George W., mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Utley, Simon F., promoted 2d lieut. Company K.
Van Wagoner, John, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Vickers, Henry C., vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Wade, Harvey, vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Walker, Jeremiah, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 19, '63.
Wallace, Patterson W., mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Wallace, Robert F., mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Williams, Robert, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 8, '63.
Williams, James, mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Williams, John R., disch'd Jan. 16, '63.
Wilson, William M., disch'd Feb. 25, '63, disability.
Wilson, Joshua, mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Weeding, Thomas, mustered out June 23, '65.
Woods, William J., mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Woods, John, died at Evansville, Ind., July 7, '62.
Woods, Hamilton, killed at Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Wolsey, Porterfield G., vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Woolard, Lewis, died at Bowling Green, Ky., March 19, '62.
Yager, Green B., mustered out Nov. 11, '64.

Recruits.

Duncan, Josiah, mustered out June 4, '65.
Davis, George W., mustered out June 4, '65.
Ewin, Bennett, mustered out July 25, '65.
Harper, Thomas M., mustered out July 25, '65, as corporal.
Lounsdale, John G., mustered out July 25, '65, as corporal.
Lincoln, Elijah S., mustered out June 4, '65.
Low, Enoch J., mustered out June 4, '65.
Low, Charles C., mustered out June 4, '65.
Lockwood, Isaac A., mustered out June 4, '65.
Mauck, Peter, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 26, '63.
McIntire, Moses S., mustered out July 25, '65.
McFetrige, James F., mustered out July 25, '65.
Page, James E., missing in action at Chicamauga, Sept. 20, '63.
Parker, Robert H., mustered out June 4, '65.
Reinfurt, Adam J., mustered out July 17, '65.
Wood, William P., mustered out June 4, '65.
Woods, Isaac M., mustered out June 4, '65.
Withrow, Andrew J., mustered out June 4, '65.

Muster Roll Company C.

Captain.

Downey, William A., promoted ass't surgeon.
Milburn, Augustus, promoted successively from 2d lieut. to captain, mustered out with regiment.

First Lieutenant.

Woods, Ephraim E., resigned Aug. 2, '62.
Hadlock, Daniel M., promoted from 2d to 1st lieut., mustered out with regiment.

Second Lieutenant.

Fisher, Joseph D., resigned April 19, '62.
Key, Monroe, mustered out with regiment.

First Sergeant.

Milburn, Augustus, promoted 2d lieut.

Sergeants.

Haddock, Marion D., promoted 2d lieut.
Stewart, Albert H., residence Jasper.
Riley, Francis, vet., disch'd April 31, '65, disability.
Key, Monroe, promoted 2d lieut.

Corporals.

Fisher, David M., disch'd Dec. 15, '63, disability.
Johnson, John, transferred to V. R. C. May 28, '64.
Kitterman, James S., residence, Corydon.
Johnson, William H., died at home, May 14, '62.
Ashcroft, Joseph W., died at home Dec. 15, '61.
Green, Normon, residence, Jasper.
Robinson, Jonas, residence, Jasper.
Hill, Henry C., vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as sergeant.

Musicians.

Woods, Albert R., residence, Jasper.
Spain, Pleasant V., mustered out Nov. 11, '64, as 1st sergeant.

Wagoner.

Gross, Jackson.

Privates.

Anderson, Samuel, mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Andrews, Jackson, disch'd Aug. 18, '62, disability.
Alcorn, Robert, mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Alvis, George W., killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Binkley, Calvin, disch'd Nov. 20, '62, disability.
Bass, Jacob, vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Brice, John, died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 12, '63.
Brokon, William W., mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Bennett, Emery, mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Bennett, Noah, vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Clem, John, disch'd July 10, '62, disability.
Clem, William, vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Cale, Abraham, vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Dye, Simpson, disch'd April 3, '63, disability.
Edrington, Burrel, mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Fullerton, Charles C., vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as corporal.

France, Thomas J., died at Lebanon, Ky.
Godfrey, John W., died in Knox County, Ind., '62.
Geero, Robert, mustered out July 25, '65.
Hickrod, William H., vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Hudson, Daniel M., died at New Albany, Ind., Jan. 22, '62.
Hoke, David, died Jan. 20, '63, wounds received at Stone River.
Hunt, William, disch'd April 20, '62, disability.
Harris, Richard M., disch'd, disability.
Hall, James H., killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
McRunalds, James T., vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Mann, George W., disch'd Nov. 18, '62, disability.
Phillips, John F., mustered out July 25, '65.
Phillips, Richard P., mustered out, July 25, '65.
Rolle, St. Zavier.
Roberts, Sebern, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Richels, Thomas M.
Shreeves, Albert, vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Sowash, Joshua, vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Stout, Allen C., discharged Nov. 20, '62; disability.
Stacy, Pleasant E., mustered out Nov. 11, '64.
Simpson, John, vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Tompkins, James, missing in action at Chickamauga.
Watts, Asa, mustered out Nov. 11, '64; al sent, wounded.
Webster, John W., discharged Jan. 12, '65.
Warren, John E., died at Nashville, Tenn., April 20, '62.
Wheeler, Henderson, transferred V. R. C., April 16, '64.
Wheeler, Andrew J., vet., mustered out July 25, '65.

Recruits.

Burliew, Napoleon, mustered out, July 25, '65.
Baulsch, Lemuel E., mustered out July 25, '65.
Depriest, James M., discharged; disability.
Evans, Howard, mustered out July 25, '65.
Easton, John H., died at Savannah, Ga., Feb.3, '65; subs'te.
Fields, John, mustered out July 25, '65.
Fields, Joseph, mustered out July 25, '65.
Garwood, James T., mustered out July 25, '65.
Garwood, William, mustered out July 25, '65.
Lewis, James W., mustered out July 25, '65.
Nicholds, John W., discharged July 14, '62; disability.
Spain, James W., discharged Sept. 20, '62; disability.
Smith, William H., mustered out July 25, '65.
Scudamore, George, mustered out July 25, '65.
Williamson, William H.

Muster Roll Company "D."

Captain.

Marston G. Hargrove, resigned Sept. 14, '51.
George Whitman, promoted successively from 2d lieutenant to captain; resigned.
George Raffan, promoted successively from 2d lieutenant to captain, resigned as 1st Lieutenant May 13, '64.

First Lieutenant.

James C. Knox, resigned June 17, '62.
Charles C. Montgomery, promoted from 2d lieutenant; mustered out with regiment.

Second Lieutenant.

John C. Clark, mustered out with regiment.

First Sergeant.

Burch, Thomas, died in rebel prison at Andersonville, Sept. 24, '64; commissioned sergeant.

Sergeants.

Coleman, Willis, residence, Winslow.
Mumford, William M., discharged May, 8, '63; disability.
Ashby, Daniel C., discharged May 24, '63; disability.
Curl, Henry, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.

Corporals.

Allen, James W., residence Bovine.
Laswell, Benjamin H., residence Winslow.
Davis, David J., discharged March 24, '63; disability.
Denton, Samuel D., discharged; disability.
Davis, Jesse G., discharged June 17, '62; disability.
Brewster, Albert, residence, Winslow.
Cockrum, Alexander H., residence, Winslow.
Cunningham, James H., vet., mustered out July 26, '65, as sergeant.

Musicians.

Young, Charles W., mustered out Dec. 31, '65, as corporal.
Ewing, Joseph, mustered out Dec, 31, '65.

Privates.

Ashby, William, discharged Dec. 18, '62; disability.
Brewster, John, discharged Oct. 20, '62; disability.
Brown, John, discharged; disability.
Beagles, John, died at Nashville, Tenn., July 23, '62.
Barth, Frederick, discharged; disability.
Brewster, Clemuel, died at Bardstown, Ky., Jan. 28, '62.
Braselton, John W., discharged March 30, '63; disability.
Clark, Hezekiah H., mustered out Dec. 17, '64.
Clayton, Benjamin F., mustered out Dec. 31, '65.
Clark, John C., promoted 2d lieutenant.
Celterman, Calvin H., discharged; disability.
Duncan, Thomas, discharged May 7, '63; wounded.
Dill, Solomon, discharged April 21, '62; disability.
Donahue, Francis, transferred V. R. C.
Davis, Elijah, discharged May 24, '62; disability.
Dixon, John, vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Ennes, John W., discharged; disability.
Farris, William, died at Bardstown, Ky., Jan. 23, '62.
Garway, George W., vet., mustered out July 25, '65; 1st sergt.
Gardner, James M., mustered out Dec. 31, '65.
Heacock, Edward, mustered out Dec. 16, '64.
Hughes, Levi.
Jones, Beverly D., discharged.
Johnson, William H., died at Lebanon, Ky., Feb. 5, '62.
Lagier, Amos, discharged July 5, '62; disability.
Laurence, Samuel J., discharged April 11, '62; disability.
Lamont, James, transferred V. R. C.
Montgomery, George W.
McCaulis, Joseph, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 11, '62.
Monford, Riley M., must'd out Dec. 31, '65, as hosp'l stew'rd.
Montgomery, Charles C. promoted 2d lieutenant.
Myers, Adam C., discharged; wounds.
Norwick, John, mustered out Dec. 31, '65.
Pearce, John, mustered out Feb. 9, '63.
Robinson, William, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Swann, Mothen, mustered out Dec. 16, '64.
Shopbell, George W., mustered out Dec. 31, '65, as serg't.
Tisdale, Hopkins, transferred V. R. C.
Taylor, Benjamin, died at Bardstown, Ky., Nov. 4, '62.
Tisdale, James, discharged Dec. 4, '62; disability.
Wethers, James.
Wheeler, Samuel W.
Wheeler, Samuel, vet., mustered out July 26, '65, as serg't.
Wood, David D., died at Munfordville, Ky., Feb. 22, '62.
Woodburn, Samuel, mustered out May 31, '65.
Wiggs, Andrew J., killed near Savannah, Tenn., April 11 '62.
Wheeler, Harrison, died at Knoxville, Tenn.
Warrick, Nicholas, died at Munfordville, Ky., March 15, '62.

Recruits.

Avenews, George, mustered out Dec. 31, '64.
Anderson, James, discharged; disability.
Dills, Henry.
Davis, Dewes C., mustered out June 24, '65.
Green, Caleb, mustered out June 4, '65.
Hughes, William T., mustered out Dec. 31, '64.
Johnson, Thomas, mustered out July 25, '65.
Lantz, William, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 23, '62.
Mason John, died at Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 17, '62.
Montgomery, Isaac N., discharged March 19, '65; disability.
Mason, Edward, mustered out June 25, '65.
Montgomery, Henry J., mustered out July 25, '65.
Pearce, George W., killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Reace, Alexander H., mustered out July 25, '65, as corp'l.
Tisdale, William, discharged; disability.
Vanwinkle, Daniel, died at home March 8, '64.
Wills, Stephen, vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as sergeant.
Wheeler, Samuel, mustered out July 25, '65.
Wheeler, Johnson, discharged April 9, '63; wounds.

Muster Roll Company "F."

Second Lieutenant.

John W. Emerson, mustered out with regiment.

Privates.

Blacketter, Burrel S.
Baker, Rudolph, vet., mustered out June 16, '65.
Brownlee, John, mustered out Nov. 12, '64.
Baren, Ezekiel, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Cleveland, Leland, mustered out Nov. 12. '64.
Downey, James W., mustered out Nov. 12, '64.
Embree, Richard E., missing in action, Chickamauga, Sept. 19, '63.

Emerson, John W., vet., promoted 2d lieutenant.
Gwattny, Simon, discharged March 17, '63; disability.
Mounts, Isaac T., vet., mustered out July 26, '65, as corp'l.
Miller, Francis M., discharged Jan. 10, '63; disability.
Richardson, John, mustered out Nov. 12, '64.
Redman, Robert, killed at Mission Ridge.
Redman, William F., vet., mustered out July 25, '65.

Muster Roll Company "G."

Privates.

Kolb, Andrew, missing in action at Chicamauga.
Newman, Joseph T., died Jan. 2, '63, wounds received at Stone River.
Reed, Bailey, died at Lebanon, Ky., Feb. 12, '62.
Vierling, John W., vet., mustered out, July 25, '65, as corporal.
Veirling, George A., vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as sergeant.

Muster Roll Company "H."

Second Lieutenant.

Jacob S. Ewing, resigned Dec. 13, '60.

Muster Roll Company "K."

Captain.

John G. Behm, resigned June 27, '65.

First Lieutenant.

Simon F. Utley, mustered out with regiment.

Second Lieutenant.

Ralph, Redding, resigned Jan. 13, '63.
Simon F. Utley, promoted 1st lieutenant.

First Sergeant.

Redding, Ralph, promoted 2nd lieutenant.

Sergeants.

Pace, John W., discharged April 17, '63, disability.
Howard, Henry C., killed at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, '63.
Johnston, William A.
Wilder, George W., discharged March 19, '63; wounds.

Corporals.

North, Joseph C., transferred V. R. C., Nov. 26, '63.
Snyder, Samuel S., promoted 2nd lieutenant.
Alsop, Anthony, discharged June 25, '62.
Robinson, George, vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as 1st sergeant.
Reel, Samuel A., discharged Sept. 3, '62.
Miller, Jesse B., mustered out Dec. 31, '64, as 1st sergeant.
Hall, Horace, promoted 1st lieutenant.
Fowler, James M., vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as sergeant.

Musicians.

Montgomery, Simon, discharged by sentence G. C. M., June 13, '63.
Crugan, William.

Wagoner.

Graydon, Thomas, discharged Sept. 1, '63.

Privates.

Arvin, Robert, discharged.
Baley, George E., discharged July 9, '62.
Broils, James A., killed at Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Brokaw, Elisha E., discharged Aug, 7, '62.
Bryant, David L., died at Murfreesboro June 8, '63.
Carr, John, mustered out Dec. 31, '64.
Curn, Hugh, mustered out Dec 31, '64.
Calvin, William, discharged Aug. 7, '63.
Clark, James, died Feb. 9, '62.
Cox, William H. H., died at Louisville, Ky, Dec. 20, '61.
Carnahan, Jackson.
Davis, Hezekiah, died at Bardstown, Ky., Feb. 21, '62.
Davis, John W., died at Princeton, Ind.
Dent, Harrison, vet., mustered out July 25, 65.
Davis, John, discharged Sept. 1, '62.
Evans, Mark L., died at Louisville, Ky., May 14, '62.
Esmon, Thomas A., mustered out December 31, '64.
French, Ephraim, died at Lebanon, Ky., March 25, '62.
Fuge, James M., discharged Sept. 1, '62.
Griffey, James M., mustered out December 31, 64.
Griffey, Thomas J., discharged April 7, '63.
Griffey, Robert H., discharged Sept. 5, '62.
Gidewell, Henderson, mustered out December 31, '64.
Grey, Albert H., discharged Sept. 5, '62.
Grey, James B., vet., mustered out July 25, 65.
Harkins, David, discharged Oct. 6, 62.
Haddock, Thomas, mustered out Dec. 31, '64.
Hamilton, James D., died at Danville, Ky., Dec. 2, '62.
Hermer, Peter, died at Danville, Ky., Dec. 2, '62.
Hill, William, died at Lebanon, Ky., March —, '62.
Hill, Alexander, discharged.
Hill, James, discharged June, 28, '62.
Hartley, Benjamin, died at Huntsville, Ala., July 14, '62.
Jackaul, Marion, vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as sergeant.
Kirk, Vincent, vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Knox, Alexander, killed at Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Landfair, John A., discharged June 2, '62.
McCaig, John, discharged Aug. 9, '62.
Murry, William, mustered out Dec 31, '64.
McCain, Samuel P., discharged July 19, '63.
Meredith, Benjamin, mustered out Dec. 31, '64.
Oliver, John F. M., vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
O'Niel, John P., discharged April 17, '62.
Osmen, Charles D., vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as corporal.
Poe, Alfred, died ——— — '63, wounds received at Stone River.
Pitt, John W., vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Pierson, Hiram, discharged.
Poe, Benjamin, discharged July 4, '62.
Postlewait, Andrew F., discharged Sept. 3, '63.
Renier, James C., missing in action at Chicamauga Sept. 19, 63.
Renier, Samuel, discharged July 5, '62.
Raybuck, David R., died at Corinth, Miss., May 8, '62.
Redman, William, died at Rockford, Ind., June 7, '62.
Rough, William A., missing in battle at Chicamauga, Sept. 19, '63.
Robinson, Thomas, missing in battle at Chicamauga Sept. 19, 63.
Stewart, Richard E., died at Chattanooga Oct. 23, '63; wounds.
Sturgeon, Thomas K., mustered out Dec 31, '64.
Sticking, Charles S., discharged June 24, '62.
Thompson, James, discharged Aug 7, '62.
Theeves, Frederick.
Woods, Perry, discharged Aug 7, '62.
White, Henry, died in Spencer Co., Ind., June 12, '62.
Wilson, Joseph, mustered out Dec. 31, '64.
Wheeler, Charles W., vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as sergeant.
Watt, John, vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Woods, Hamilton, discharged Nov. 25, '63.
West, John D., died at Nashville, Tenn., April 8, '62.
Walker, Dickson, mustered out Dec 31, '64.
Wilder, Samuel, mustered out Jan. 25, '64.
Willis, James, vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Woodry, Charles, died Aug. 25, 62.

Recruits.

Ashley, James M., mustered out June 4, '65.
Amos, John W., mustered out July 25, '65.
Amos, William H., mustered out July 25, '65.
Brokaw, William D., mustered out July 25, '65.
Burgess, Robert, mustered out July 25, '65.
Brenson, William H., mustered out June 4, '65.
Bihamer, James T., mustered out June 4, '65.
Brushmiller, John W., mustered out June 4, '65.
Bennett, Joshua, mustered out June 25, 65.
Brewer, William, mustered out June 25, '65.
Burris, George W., mustered out June 25, '65.
Case, Nathaniel, mustered out July 25, 65.
Calvin, Luke H., mustered out July 25, '65; substitute.
Cory, Joseph D., mustered out June 4, 65.
Cofman, John S., mustered out April 3, '65.
Critchler, Robert A., mustered out June 21, '65.
Critchler, David, mustered out June 9, '65.
Carter, William, mustered out June 25, '65.
Dickson, Charles, mustered out July 24, '65.
Doughtery, Joseph, mustered out July 24, '65.
Davis, Henry J., mustered out June 4, '65.
Evans, George, mustered out July 25, '65; substitute.
Fairbush, Walter S., vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as corporal.
Frazee, George W., mustered out July 25, '65.

Ferguson, Josiah, mustered out June 25, '65.
Goodman, Alfred, killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, '62.
Gossage, William, died at Huntsville, Ala.,June 14, '62.
Gray, William N., died July 10, '63.
Griffey, Jonathan, discharged Dec. 1, '63.
Gassett, David S., mustered out June 25, 65.
Gassett, Abner B., died at Cape Fear River, April 25, '65.
Grant, John A., mustered out July 25, '65; substitute.
Griffith, Thomas W., mustered out June 4, '65.
Gardner, Joseph, mustered out July 25, '65.
Goodley, Eli, mustered out July 25, '65.
Gardner, Melvin R., mustered out July 25, '65.
Hiblert, James H., mustered out July 25, '65.
Howard, James, mustered out July 25, '65.
Howard, William, mustered out July 25, '65.
Hackman, Milton C., discharged Oct. 12, '62; disability.
Havens, Simon P., mustered out June 4, '65.
Jones, Isaac, mustered out June 25, '65.
Jacobs, William T., mustered out July 25, '65.
Jones, Henry H., mustered out July 25, '65.
Jones, Charles A., mustered out July 25, '65; substitute.
Jenkins, Jonathan, mustered out July 25, '65; substitute.
King, Robert T., mustered out July 25, '65; substitute.
Kidwell, James F., mustered out June 4, '65.
Kingry, William F., mustered out June 24, '65.
Lines, William F., mustered out July 25, '65.
Lines, Leonidas, mustered out July 25, '65.
Layton, William, mustered out July 25, '65.
Lines, Lycurgus, mustered out July 25, '65.
Lyon, William A., mustered out June 4, '65.
Lugan, William K., mustered out June 4, '65.
Lightfoot, Christopher, mustered out June 4, '65.
Lipincott, Ephraim, mustered out June 4, '65.
Lipp, Stephen W., mustered out March 29, '65.
Moore, Daniel R., mustered out July 25, '65.
Mitten, Benjamin F., mustered out July 25, '65; substitute.
McCoy, John, mustered out March 29, '65.
Martin, Lewis, mustered out June 25, '65.
Manoly, Edward, mustered out June 25, '65.
Malcolm, Jackson, mustered out June 25, '65.
McCullum, John, mustered out June 25, '65.
McFadden, George W., mustered out June 4, '65.
McCasky, Lewis H., mustered out June 4, '65.
O'Neil, John P., mustered out June 4, '65.
Robinson, William H., vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as corporal.
Ray, Burgess, mustered out July 25, '65.
Ray, Alexander M., mustered out July 25, '65.
Russel, Lewis, mustered out July 25, '65.
Robinson, George W., mustered out June 25, '65.
Riley, Samuel, mustered out Feb. 18, '65.
Rhodes, Joseph, died at Savannah, Ga., Jan. 18, '65.
Riley, Abraham, discharged Feb. 14, '63.
Simmons, William G., discharged April 12, '62.
Swem, John, killed at Chicamauga Sept, 19, '63.
Stubbs, Thomas, died at Gallatin, Texas.
Stewart, Hudson, mustered out June 25, '65.
Sharp, Horatio, mustered out June 25, '65.
Smith, William H., mustered out June 4, '65.
Stephenson, Alexander, mustered out March 29, '65.
Sims, Napoleon B., mustered out July 25, '65.
Selfridge, John, mustered out July 25, '65.
Smyers, Daniel B., mustered out July 25, '65.
Scott, John M., mustered out July 25, '65.
Sutton, Jacob W., mustered out July 25, '65.
Stephens, Henry H., mustered out July 25, '65.
Sailors, Andrew J., mustered out July 25, '65.
Taylor, Alphonso,, died at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 12, '64.
Tyner, Beverly W., mustered out July 25, '65.
Vanness, George W., mustered out July 25, '65.
Vernon, John, mustered out July 25, '65; substitute.
Venner, William H., mustered out June 25, '65.
Vennis, James H., mustered out June 25, '65.
Waters, Jonas, mustered out July 25, '65.
Wilder, Consel B., mustered out July 25, '65.
Watkins, Stephen, captured March 23, '64.
Watson, Henry, mustered out July 25, '65; substitute.
Wilkinson, Francis M., mustered out July 25, '65; drafted.
Wilson, Benjamin F., mustered out July 25, '65; substitute.
Young, William H., mustered out June 4, '65.

Company "I."

Recruits.

Arnold, Isaac, mustered out July 25, '65, as corporal.
Bell, Jesse L., mustered out July 25, '65, as corporal.
Bell, Elisha A., mustered out June 4, '65.
Bell, Clement G., mustered out June 25, '65.
Benedict, John P., died at Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 28, '63.
Crumrine, Daniel P., mustered out July 25, '65.
Cross, Tilman F., died at Laureltown, Ga., Aug. 26, '64.
Crumrine, William, mustered out July 25, '65.
Collins, John, mustered out June 12, '65.
Chappell, Moses L., promoted 2d lieutenant.
Cook, William, mustered out May 16, '65.
Conrad, Jacob, mustered out June 25, '65.
Downard, William W., mustered out July 25, '65.
Dyer, John M., mustered out July 25, '65.
Dyer, Alexander W., mustered out July 25, '65.
Dellinger, John H., mustered out July 25, '65; substitute.
Deeter, Jacob, mustered out June 25, '65.
Dormire, Richard G., mustered out July 25, as hosp'l stew'd.
Emerson, Elijah, mustered out June 25, '65.
Emerson,John, mustered out June 25, '65.
Fagle, Christian, mustered out June 25, '65.
Fish, Jesse, mustered out July 25, '65, as Q. M. sergeant.
Gilmore, Abijah H., mustered out July 25, '65.
Goodrich, Chas., died at Murfreesb'o, Tenn., March 19, '63.
Gillion, Joseph, mustered out July 25, '65.
Gray, Charles M. G., mustered out June 25, '65.
Guard, Jesse B., mustered out June 25, '65.
Green, James, mustered out June 25, '65.
Graves, James J., mustered out June 25, '65.
Hamilton, William W., mustered out July 25, '65.
Hamilton, Aaron, mustered out Dec. 31, '64.
Hallon, Henry, mustered out April 27, '65.
Hague, Oliver, mustered out June 25, '65.
Hobbs, William P., mustered out June 25, '65.
Harris, Daniel K., mustered out June 25, '65.
Jones, Liotha, mustered out June 25, '65.
Jones, William.
Kerr, Francis M., mustered out July 25, '65.
Kersey, David C., mustered out June — '65.
King, Thomas J., mustered out March 28, '65.
Laws, Jeremiah, died at Lebanon, Ky., March 3, '62.
Luff, Charles, died at Andersonville, July 1, '64.
Leech, John W., mustered out March 28, '65.
Litchfield, James, mustered out April 27, '65.
Maxwell, Simon, mustered out July 25, '65.
Morehead, William, mustered out July 25, '65.
Miller, John D., mustered out July 25, '65.
Marks, Thomas P., mustered out June 25, '65.
Morgan, Charles W., mustered out June 25, '65.
Miller, Jesse, mustered out June 25, '65.
Michler, Isaac, mustered out June 25, '65.
Mark, Amon, mustered out June 25, '65.
Mine, Burson S., mustered out June 25 '65.
Noe, Joseph M., mustered out June 4, '65.
Poe, Jonathan, vet., mustered out July 25, '65.
Palmer, Josiah, died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 15, '63.
Pennington, John W., mustered out March 28, '65.
Richardson, John, vet., mustered out July 25, '65, as serg't.
Riley, Preston, mustered out July 25, '65; corporal.
Risley, William T., mustered out July 25, '65.
Radibaugh, John, mustered out June 25, '65.
Rhoades, Solomon, discharged March 15, '64.
Snyder, David, mustered out June 25, '65.
Sherland, George, mustered out June 25, '65.
Sherland, James, mustered out June 25, '65.
Sikes, Hibbard, mustered out June 25, '65.
Suarr, Josiah, mustered out July 25, '65; substitute.
Spalding, William, died at Washington, D. C., July 10, '65.
Shay, Martin, died at Chattanooga, Jan. 16, '64.
Smith, Francis M., transferred V. R. C. Sept. 30, '63.
Townsend, Henry W., died at Nashville, June 1, '62.
Thomas, William, mustered out June 25, '65.
Thomas, Samuel, mustered out June 25, '65.
Thayer, Moses, mustered out June 25, '65.
Tibbles, John H., mustered out June 25, '65.
Wiatt, Henry C., died at Wilmington, N. C., March 13, '65.
Wilkes, Joseph, mustered out Aug. 3, '65; drafted.
Weese, William H., mustered out March 28, '65.

Sixtieth Infantry Regiment.

Colonel.

Augustus Goelzer, promoted from captain of Company "G," to lieutenant colonel and colonel; mustered out as lieutenant colonel March 21, '65; term expired.

SIXTY-THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Gibson County was represented in this regiment by parts of Companies A and C, numbering about sixty men in all. The Sixty-third was authorized to be raised on the 31st of December, 1861, and its place of rendezvous fixed at Covington, with James McManomy as commandant of the camp and John S. Williams as adjutant. Its first duty was guarding rebel prisoners at La Fayette, where, on Feb. 21, 1862, Companies A, B, C and D were organized as a battalion, with John S. Williams as Lieutenant-Colonel. This battalion was soon after transferred to Indianapolis, and placed on duty at Camp Morton guarding prisoners. May 27th the battalion was ordered east, and August 30th participated in the battle of Manassas Plains (or second Bull Run). October 3d the battalion was returned to Indianapolis and the regimental organization was completed by the addition of Companies E, F, G, H, I and K, raised under the call of July, 1862, and Lieut.-Col. Williams promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment.

Until Dec. 25, 1863, the regiment remained at Camp Morton, and during that time Companies E, F, G and I were detached for duty as Provost Guards. On the above date the other six companies left Indianapolis, proceeding to Shepherdsville, Ky., arriving there on the 28th. From that time until January, 1864, these companies were engaged in guarding the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Lebanon branch thereof. While thus engaged the regiment had several skirmishes. About the middle of January, 1864, the several companies were concentrated at Camp Nelson, Ky., under command of Col. Israel N. Stiles, and February 25th moved toward Knoxville, Ky., arriving there March 15th, after a march of 185 miles over almost impassable roads. April 1st it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, of the Twenty-third Army Corps. From Bull's Gap, April 23d, it moved in the direction of Jonesboro, marching 100 miles in four days, and burning the bridges and destroying the tracks of the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad for many miles. Returning to Bull's Gap. April 28th the regiment commenced its march toward Georgia to join Gen. Sherman's army, then just entering upon the Atlanta campaign, effecting a junction with it at Red Clay, Ga., May 4, and on the 9th and 10th the Sixty-third occupied a position on the left of the line during the action of Rocky Face Ridge, losing two killed and four wounded. After this, it moved through Snake Creek Gap to Resaca, where it was engaged on the 14th, with the Sixty-third, in the front line of brigade, when it charged across an open field more than half a mile under a terrific fire from the enemy, taking a portion of the rebel works. It lost in this engagement eighteen killed and ninety-four wounded; total 112. On the 16th the regiment moved from Resaca, wading the Ostamaula River, overtaking the enemy at Cassville on the 18th, driving him all the next day, reaching Cartersville and remaining there until the 23d. On the 26th the regiment lay in entrenched position on the Dallas line, being under the constant fire of three batteries until relieved June 1st. It sustained a loss of sixteen wounded. From the 3d to the 6th of June it lay behind works of its own construction, losing one killed and one wounded. Being held in reserve until the 15th, it was then placed in the front line near Lost Mountain, losing six killed and eight wounded. On the 17th it moved forward to the Kennesaw line under a brisk fire, but without loss, and on the 20th, while crossing Noses Creek under a heavy fire, it lost two missing. On the 27th it made a flank movement on the left of the enemy's line at Kennesaw, losing two killed and one captured. Remained in entrenchments until the 1st of July, losing two wounded; and on the 3d made a reconnoisance, discovering a long line of rebel works along Nickajack Creek. In crossing the Chattahoochie River on the 8th, they waded the stream neck deep, with a rapid current, without losing a man, and being the first troops across. Moving forward, it came within sight of the city of Atlanta on the 17th, and on the 20th and 22d the division to which it was attached moved to the left in support of the army of the Tennessee, in that memorable engagement in which the lamented McPherson fell. On the 28th it made a reconnoisance, losing one killed and one wounded. On the 6th it supported Reilley's Brigade of the Third Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps, losing three wounded. On the 9th the regiment was transferred to the Third Brigade, Third Division of the same Army Corps, Col. Stiles commanding, and from that time until the 18th of August was in various positions along the Sandtown road. From the 18th to the 28th it was on the Campbelltown and Newton roads. During the remainder of the month of August the regiment was on duty in guarding and destroying railroads, marching to Jonesboro, Lovejoy and Decatur, where on the 8th it went into camp, resting from the labors of the Atlanta campaign. October 4th, with its corps, the regiment again took up its march with other forces under Sherman, and from that time until November 7th it was constantly on the move. On this date it left Dalton for Nashville by rail, moving from there to Pulaski on the 15th. On the 22d it fell before Hood's advancing army, skirmishing with the enemy on the march losing at Columbia three killed and three wounded. It participated in the battle of Franklin on the 30th, losing one killed and one wounded, marching thence to Nashville, where it remained until the 15th of December. It engaged in the operations there, being on the right of the line, without loss, and on the 17th joined in pursuit of Hood, going as far as Clifton, from whence, Jan. 16, 1865, it started for Alexandria. February 3d,

sailed from Alexandria, arriving near Fort Fisher, N. C., on the 7th, and landed on the 9th. On the 18th it moved to Fort Anderson, and engaged the enemy, losing one man wounded, and the following day pursued the army, overtaking it at sunset at Town Creek. On the 20th engaged the enemy, losing one killed and one wounded. Marching to Wilmington on the 23d, it remained in camp until the 6th of March, when it moved to Kingston, reaching there on the 12th, after a severe march of 100 miles through swamps and mud.

March 20th the regiment began its march to Goldsboro, reaching there the following day, where it remained until April 10th, moving thence to Raleigh, and May 15th moved by rail to Greensboro. Here the regiment remained until June 21, 1865, when the companies still in service were mustered out; the battalion of four companies, A, B, C and D having been mustered out May 20, 1865, at Indianapolis. The regiment returned home and was given a public reception at Indianapolis, and soon after received final payment and discharge.

Muster Roll Company A.

Sergeant

Youngman, Jacob C.

Corporals

Shanner, Charles F., mustered out May 3, '65.
Williams, William.

Privates

Brabender, Richard, mustered out May 3, '65, as corporal.
Buron, Allen.
Dietz, Jacob, mustered out May 3, '65.
Heidt, John G. W., mustered out May 3, '65.
Hutchinson, Berry, died at Bull's Gap, Tenn., April 20, '65,
Hutchinson, William H.
Johnson, Thornton M., mustered out May 3, '65.
Jones, James N., mustered out May 3, '65.
Kempf, Killian.
Kingsbury, George W., transferred to 18th U. S. Infantry.
Klotz, Francis, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 24, '64.
Miller, Alcana.
McDonnell, John.
Naas, Frederick, died at Indianapolis Dec. 8, '62.
Riggs, Daniel, mustered out May 3, '65, as sergeant.
Robinson, George W., mustered out May 3, '65.
Sockland, Albert H., mustered out May 3, '65.
Ulsomer, George, mustered out May 3, '65.
Vickers, James.

Muster Roll Company C.

First Lieutenant

Ewing, Addison Lee, promoted captain Company I.
Holcomb, Silas M., resigned Oct. 1, '62.

Second Lieutenant.

Ewing, Addison Lee, promoted first lieut.

First Sergeant

Ewing, Addison L., promoted second lieut.

Sergeant

Mead, Lemuel T., mustered out May 3, '65.

Corporal

Peck, James, mustered out May 3, '65.

Musician

Flinn, George W., disch'd Nov. 11, '63, accidental wounds.

Privates

Armer, Robert, mustered out May 3, '65.
Armer, George.
Carnahan, James M., mustered out May 3, '65.
Cook, Frederick, mustered out May 3, '65, as corporal.
Hardy, Nicholas T., mustered out May 3, '65.
Jaco, William R., mustered out May 3, '65.
Jaco, Joseph, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, '64.
Lewis, James, mustered out May 3, '65.
Miller, George A., mustered out May 3, '65, as corporal.
Miller, Jacob R., mustered out May 3, '65.
Madden, Patrick, H., mustered out May 3, '65.
Madden, Washington W., disch'd Oct. 7, '62, disability.
McGarah, Andrew J., killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, '64.
McDarmit, Thomas.
Myer, John P., mustered out May 3, '65.
Newkirk, Samuel B., mustered out May 3, '65.
Perry, Thomas S., disch'd Nov. 12, '62, over age.
Ricketts, Reuben C., mustered out May 3, '65.
Ricketts, William A., mustered out May 3, '65.
Skelton, Robert S., disch'd, wounds.
Spore, James A., mustered out May 3, '65.
Ship, Thomas, mustered out May 3, '65, as corporal.
Ship, Emanuel, died at Knoxville, Tenn., April 2, '64.
Thompson, William B.
Woods, Abraham, mustered out April 22, '65.
Woods, Stephen, mustered out April 22, '65.
Yager, John W., mustered out May 3, '65.

Recruits.

Armer, Jasper N., killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, '64.

Muster Roll Company G.

Second Lieutenant

Hogan, Timothy D., mustered out June 21, '65.

Muster Roll Company I.

Captain

Ewing, Addison Lee, resigned April 6, '65, cause disability,

SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

Under the call of July, 1862, the Sixty-fifth Regiment was recruited and organized at Princeton, and was mustered into service (with the exception of Company "K") on the 18th and 20th of August, 1862, at Evansville, with John W. Foster as colonel. The nine companies were at once ordered to Henderson, Ky., to protect the place from guerrillas. On the 27th of August it proceeded up the Green River and attacked Adam Johnson's rebel regiment on the morning of the 28th, and after a severe skirmish took possession of the town of Madisonville. Company "K" was mustered in on the 10th of September and joined the regiment in the field. After the engagement at Madisonville the several companies were detached and assigned to different portions of Kentucky west of the Nashville Railroad. On the 18th of August, 1863, the different companies reported at Glasgow and joined Col. Graham's brigade of cavalry, the regiment having been mounted in April, 1863. The regiment then moved to East Tennessee and arrived at Knoxville September 1, their brigade being the first Union troops in that place. From there they marched up the valley and securing a train of cars proceeded up the valley one hundred and ten miles above Knoxville, capturing on the route another train and two locomotives. Returning from this expedition on the 6th of September, it again proceeded up the same valley on the following day, and on the 20th engaged the enemy. On the 22nd they again engaged the enemy in a severe fight at Blountsville, losing fifteen in killed and wounded. Subsequently the regiment had heavy skirmishing at Rheatown, Blountsville and Bristol, losing in these engagements two men.

Noyember 17, the regiment moved with the division to Tazewell, and with the Fifth Indiana Cavalry had a severe fight December 1, at Walker's Ford, Tenn., in which both regiments fought all day against great odds, the Sixty-fifth losing two killed, eight wounded and two missing. Company "K" at this time was at Mulberry Gap, numbering forty-five men, from whence it expelled a whole rebel regiment by a night attack. After Longstreet's retreat they again encountered the enemy at Beau Station, Powder Spring Gap, Skagg's Mills and Daudridge, losing in these engagements four killed, twenty wounded and eleven missing and captured.

On the 21st of April, 1864, the regiment was dismounted and assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps, and on the 30th of April joined Sherman's army on its Atlanta campaign. It took part in the battle of Resaca and in all the skirmishes and battles of this campaign up to the capture of Atlanta, losing eleven killed, twenty-three wounded and five taken prisoners.

The regiment next engaged in the pursuit of Hood into Alabama and Tennessee, engaging the enemy at Columbia, Franklin, and bore a conspicuous part at Nashville. In January, 1865, the regiment was ordered to Alexandria, Va., and from thence to Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, N. C., and was ordered to attack Fort Anderson, which it did successfully. It did some skirmishing at Town Creek on the 20th of February, which was its last engagement with the enemy. The regiment next moved to Greensboro, where it was mustered out on the 22d of June, 1865, and proceeded to Indianapolis for final discharge, which occurred soon afterward.

The regiment lost during its term of service twenty-six killed, eighty-six wounded and sixty-one captured; total, one hundred and seventy-three.

Commissioned Officers.

Quartermaster

Thornton, James S., resigned Sept. 28, '64.

Company B.

Captain

Miller, Richard M. J., mustered out with regiment.
Stilwell, William T., resigned Sept. 24, '64.

First Lieutenant

Hussey, James M., died Nov. 2, '62, at Henderson, Ky., of pneumonia.
Miller, Richard M. J., promoted captain.
Skelton, James M., mustered out with regiment.

Second Lieutenant

Miller, Richard M. J., promoted 1st lieut.
McCleary, William R., mustered out as 1st lieut., with regiment.
Skelton, James M., promoted 1st lieut.

Company B.

First Sergeant

Skelton, James M., promoted 2d lieut.

Sergeants

Fentriss, Carter M., mustered out June 22, '65.
Downey, James M., disch'd March 17, '64, disability.
Nichols, Asa, mustered out June 22, '65, as private.
McCleary, William R., mustered out June 22, '65, as 1st sergeant.

Corporals

Gasaway, Logan, disch'd Feb. 8, '63, disability.
White, Jackson P., mustered out June 22, '65.
Stephens, William F., mustered out June 22, '65, as sergeant.
Clovin, George W., mustered out June 22, 65, as sergeant.
Hunt, William, transferred V. R. C. Nov. 26, '63.
Wallace, John C., mustered out June 22, '65, as corporal.
Conover, Joseph, mustered out June 22, '65.
Sweasey, William, mustered out June 22, '65.

Musicians

Ayers, Henry C., transferred V. R. C. Nov. 15, '65.
Turpin, Martin L., mustered out July 10, '65.

Wagoner

Troutman, Benjamin, disch'd June 12, '63, disability.

Privates

Asher, George W., mustered out June 22, '65.
Bahne, Frederick, mustered out June 22, 65.
Barnes, Joseph, died at Knoxville, Tenn., April 3, '64.
Bingham, Josiah, died at Knoxville, Tenn., March 17, '64.
Blythe, John C., mustered out June 22, 65.
Boswell, William M., mustered out June 22, '65.
Brewer, John L., died at Henderson, Ky., March 21, '63.
Brown, Perry C., mustered out July 12, '63.
Combs, Isaac, mustered out June 22, 65.
Crowder, John H., mustered out June 22, '65.
Deal, Daniel, disch'd Feb. 11, '63, disability.
Decker, John C., mustered out June 22, '65.
Decker, Marseilles, disch'd Feb. 10, '63.
Dillon, Albert, mustered out June 22, '65.
Dunn, Michael, mustered out June 22, '65.
Davis, George W., mustered out June 22, '65, absent sick.
Emerson, Columbus, mustered out June 22, as corporal.
Eunes, Embree E., died at Henderson, Ky., June 14, '63.
Ford, Milton.
Foster, John L., transferred V. R. C. ——, '63.
Gough, James W., mustered out June 22, '65.
Gilbreath, Samuel A., mustered out June 22, '65, as corporal.
Green, Alonzo G., mustered out June 22, '65.
Hall, William, killed at Dandridge, Tenn., June, 18, '64.
Harper, James A., mustered out June 2, '65, as corporal.
Harbison, Hugh, mustered out June 22, '65, as corporal.
Hayden Isaac, mustered out June 22, '65.
Hedrick, Daniel F., mustered out June 22, '65.
Hughes, Daniel B., transferred V. R. C. ——, '63.
Hughes, John H., died at Wilmington, N. C., April 25, '65.
Little, James W., mustered out June 22, '65, as sergeant.
Logan, Charles, died in field hospital 23 A. C., July 27, 1864.
Malone, John, mustered out June 22, '65.
Malone, Hugh, mustered out June 22, '65.
McCleary, Christopher V., mustered out June 22, '65.
McGarrah, Joseph C., mustered out June 22, '65, as corporal.
McGarrah, John R., mustered out June 22, '65.
Manning, Absalom, disch'd Dec. 22, '63, disability.
Martin, Lambert H., died at home March 30, '64.
Maxfield, James T., disch'd Sept. 9, '63, arm amputated.
McDaniel, David A. J., mustered out June 22, '65, as corporal.
McRoberts, Reuben, mustered out June 22, '65.
McRoberts, David, died at Henderson, Ky., March 23, '65.
Montgomery William, mustered out June 9, '65, absent sick.
Montgomery, William T., died at Henderson, Ky., June 29, '63.
Mounts, Jasper N., mustered out June 22, '65.
Myrick, David N., mustered out June 22, '65.
Notting, Herman, mustered out June 22, '65.
Pierce, Nathan, mustered out June 22, '65.
Pool, John M., mustered out June 22, '65.
Pollard, Abraham O., mustered out July 22, '65, as wagoner.
Raney, John, died at Andersonville prison, July 28, '64.
Rolings, Henry.
Robinson, Joseph, mustered out June 22, '65.
Rubrect, Henry, mustered out June 22, '65.
Seals, Thomas, J., mustered out June 12, '65.
Seibel, John, mustered out June 22, '65, as corporal.
Shannon, Weston G., disch'd March 19, '64, disability.
Skelton, Howell, mustered out June 22, '65, as corporal.
Slater, Joseph, mustered out June 22, '65.
Spencer, David F., transferred vet. R. C. Nov. 26, '63.
Sutterfield, Isaac, disch'd June 12, '63, disability.
Swain, Stephen C., disch'd March 28, '65, disability.

Swallow, David A., mustered out June 22, '65.
Tolbert, Pleasant, disch'd March, 5, '65, disability.
Thompson, Clark H., died at Henderson, Ky., May 12, '63.
Troutman, Eli, transferred to V. R. C. Nov. 26, '63.
Watt, John A., killed in Battle Bluntsville, Ala., Sept. 22, '63.
Wilson, Edward, drowned in Green River, Ky., Aug. 24, '62.
West, Moses, mustered out May 31, '65.
Wolfe, George W., disch'd Feb. 11, 63, disability.
Wright, George W., disch'd May 24, '65, wounds.
Young, Adam, mustered out June 22, '65.

Recruits

Brokaw, Henry, mustered out June 8, 65.
Bradham, Jacob, transferred to 120th regiment June 15, '65.
Boswell, Thomas S., transferred to 120th regiment June 15, '65.
Kindle, William F., transferred to 120th regiment June 15, '65.
May, William D., transferred to 120th regiment June 15, '65.
McKee, Robert T., died July 20, '64, in Hospital 23d A. C.
Meek, John T., mustered out May 31, '65.
Smith, William H., transferred to 120th regiment June 15, '65.

Muster Roll Company H.

Recruits

Peck, Henry, transferred to 120th regiment June 15, '65.
Wood, Leander, transferred to 120th regiment June 15, '65.

Muster Roll Company I.

Recruits

Jugler, George W., died in rebel prison, March 28, '64.

EIGHTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

The companies composing this regiment were raised in the First Congressional District, under the call of July, 1862. Princeton, in this county, was made the place of rendezvous during the months of August and September, where it was organized. Two full companies —"A" and "E," were raised in Gibson County. Several of the regimental and commissioned officers, and also a number of enlisted men of companies "F," "G," "H" and "I" were also from this county. September 8th the regiment moved to Indianapolis, where it was armed and at once proceeded to Covington, Ky., then threatened by the invasion of Gen. Kirby Smith's rebel forces. The regiment remained here only a few days, being transported to Louisville, where it joined Gen. Buell's army, then being organized to march against Bragg. It moved from Louisville, on this campaign, Oct. 1st, and on the 8th participated in the battle of Chaplin Hill, or Perryville. In this engagement, fought just one month after the Eightieth left its camp of rendezvous, the regiment bore a conspicuous part, losing in killed and wounded 150 men and officers; of the officers two were killed, three wounded and two captured. After Bragg had been driven from Kentucky, the regiment remained in that state doing guard duty, and engaged in two expeditions against John Morgan's raiding cavalry. The first of these expeditions began on the 29th of December, 1862, and ended Jan. 9, 1863. The other campaign was commenced June 20, and closed July 5, 1863.

August 18th the regiment left Kentucky with Gen. Burnside's army, and marched across the Cumberland Mountains into East Tennessee, occupying Kingston and Knoxville during the first week of September, and participated in the active campaigns that followed. November 7th it engaged in the battle of Kingston, and January, 1864, took part in the engagement at Mossy Creek. In the spring of 1864, the Eightieth left East Tennessee with the Twenty-third Corps, Gen. Schofield commanding, and joined Gen. Sherman's army. It went into camp in the vicinity of Red Clay, Ga., and May 9th moved with the Twenty-third Corps in the direction of Dalton. In the memorable Atlanta campaign, the regiment participated in all the important engagements from Dalton to Atlanta, including the battles of Resaca, Kennesaw, Peach Tree Creek and the operations before Atlanta. In this campaign the regiment sustained a total loss, in killed and wounded, of 175.

After the fall of Atlanta, the regiment moved northward with the Twenty-third Corps in pursuit of Hood's army, then making a raid in the rear of Gen. Sherman's army. At Gaylesville, Ala., further pursuit was abandoned, and the Twenty-third Corps was detached from Sherman's army and sent into Tennessee, where it became a part of Gen. Thomas' command. In the campaign that followed, commencing November 25th, and ending Dec. 30th, 1864, the Eightieth was kept almost constantly on the move. November 30th it participated in the desperately fought battle at Franklin, and then fell back to Nashville, near which place on the 15th and 16th of December, it took part in the engagement that proved so victorious to the Union arms, under Gen. Thomas. After the retreat of the defeated army of the rebel Gen. Hood, the regiment moved with its corps in pursuit, following the enemy to the Tennessee River.

In January, 1865, Schofield's Corps was transferred to Alexandria, Va., where it embarked on steamers for North Carolina. The Eightieth accompanied this expedition, and participated in the campaign against Wilmington, Kingston, Goldsborough and Raleigh. It took a conspicuous place in the successful attack upon Fort Anderson, on the 19th of February. Upon the arrival of Sherman's army in North Carolina, the Twenty-third Corps took part in the movements of the united armies against Johnson's rebel forces, and after the surrender of the latter, the corps remained on duty in that state, the Eightieth proceeding to Salisbury with the second division of the corps. Here it remained until June 22, 1865, when the organization proper was mustered out of service.

The regiment now returned to Indianapolis with about 320 men and officers for discharge, being present

at a reception given to returning regiments in the State House Grove, on which occasion addresses of welcome were delivered by Gov. Morton, Gen. Hovey and others. During its term of service, the regiment had 325 men and officers killed and wounded, and several taken prisoners, and traveled 7,240 miles; of which 1,050 was by water, 2,445 by railroad and 3,750 on foot.

At the muster out of the regiment only such of the men as had entered the service prior to the first of October, 1862, were discharged, all other recruits being held to service. These were transferred to the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, which regiment was retained in service until Aug. 29, 1865, when they were mustered out.

Commissioned Officers.

Lieutenant Colonel

Simonson, George T., resigned March 13, '63, disability.

Major

Simonson, George T., promoted 2d lieut.
Spain, Harrison M.,mustered out with regiment.

Adjutant

Epperson, James S., from 1st lieut. Company F, promoted captain Company F.

Surgeon

Welborn, William P., mustered out with regiment.

Assistant Surgeon

Spain, Archibald W., mustered out with regiment.
Welborn, William P., resigned Jan. 16, '63, regiment set aside, promoted surgeon.

Muster Roll Company A.

Captain

Brownlee, Charles G., resigned April 12, '64.
Duncan, William M., mustered out with regiment.
Simonson, George T., pro. major.

First Lieutenant

Archer, William, killed in action at Resaca, Ga., May 14, '64.
Jerauld, Henry C., resigned March 18, '64.
Kimball, Jesse C., resigned Feb. 16, '63.
Tichenor, Jonah G., mustered out with regiment.
Welborn, William P., promoted asst. surgeon.

Second Lieutenant

Brownlee, Charles Gote., promoted captain.
Duncan, William M., prom'd captain.

First Sergeant.

Kimball, Jesse C., promoted 1st lieutenant.

Sergeants.

Duncan, William M., promoted 2d lieutenant.
Jerauld, Henry C., promoted 1st lieutenant.
Glick, Erasmus P., killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Archer, William, promoted 1st lieutenant.

Corporals.

Tichenor, Jonas G., promoted 1st lieutenant.
Church, Nelson H., promoted lieutenant 124th regiment U. S. colored troops.
Kell, James S., mustered out June 23, 1865, as sergeant.
Ford, Alfred S., mustered out June 23, '65, as sergeant.
Huddleson, William F., transferred to V. R. C., June — '64.
Woods, John B., killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, '64.
Triplitt, Fred'k C., killed at Perryville, Ky., October 8, '62.
Parmenter, Aden, killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '63.

Musicians.

Daugherty, Hugh, Jr.,mustered out June 22, '64.
Nicholas, Thomas, transferred to V. R. C., July 26, '64.

Wagoner.

Snell, John, died at Montgomery, Tenn., Aug. 30, '63.

Privates.

Alvis, James C., discharged Jan. 25, '63.
Ashmead, John H., died March 2, '63.
Anderson, James, mustered out June 22, '65, as corporal.
Alvis, Henry.
Binkley, George, died at Princeton, Ind., June 10, '63.
Bucklin, Theodore M., mustered out; absent, sick.
Bieger, John, mustered out June 22, '65.
Bullard, Augustus P., mustered out June 22, '65.
Bevin, George W., discharged March 21, '65; wounds.
Carithers, Andrew J., mustered out June 22, '65.
Carithers, James, discharged Feb. 5, '63; wounds.
Conner, William, mustered out June 22, '65; corporal.
Clark, Hugh M., died at Elizabethtown, Ky., Feb. 22, '63.
Clark, John, discharged July 21, '63.
Clark, John H., died at Danville, Ky., Nov. 25, '62.
Carithers, Samuel H., killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, '64.
Chestnut, Thomas J., discharged March 15, '63; wounds.
Chestnut, John, died at Nashville, July 15, '63; wounds.
Drain, Hiram, mustered out June 22, '65.
Duncan, John, mustered out June 22, '65, as corporal.
Duncan, William, mustered out June 22, '65.
Devin, Harrison J., mustered out June 22, '65, as corporal.
Devin, Alexander N., mustered out June 22, '65, as quarter master sergeant.
Dorsey, Richard J., died at Cincinnati, O., Sept. 20, '62.
Estes, Zebulon P.; discharged; wounds.
Erwin, Robert H., died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 27, '64.
Finney, James H., mustered out June 22, '65.
Fullerton, George W., discharged Feb. 20, '63.
Green, George, discharged Feb. 27, '63.
Givens, Edward W., discharged March 20, '63; wounds.
Hill, James R. R., discharged July 21, '63.
Higgins, Joseph H., discharged Feb. 22, '63.
Hartin, Joseph C., mustered out June 22, '65.
Hipple, John, discharged March — '63.
Hopkins, Andrew R., discharged Feb. 22, '63.
Hollis, Bartlett B., discharged Feb. 15, '65; wounds.
Jerauld, John R., discharged Feb. 17, '63, as corporal.
Kimball, Elisha, died at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 18, '62; wounds.
Koble, Louis, Sr., discharged.
King, John K., mustered out June 22, '65.
Keys, Charles K., discharged Feb. 27, '63.
Key, John N., mustered out June 22, '65.
Lyons, William, died at Elizabethtown, Ky., Feb. 25, '63.
Lamon, Wesley, mustered out June 22, '65.
Lamb, Whitman C., mustered out June 22, '65, as sergeant.
McMullen, Sylvester T., killed near Knoxville, Tenn., Jan. 26, '64.
Munford, Alexander M., died at Louisville, Ky., June 10, '64; wounds.
McCurdy, Archibald, died at Resaca, Ga., May 25, '64; wounds;
McCracken, William H., discharged June 29, '63; wounds.
Meeker, Cora, mustered out June 22, '65.
Meeker John, discharged April 26, '63.
Montgomery, Abel, mustered out June 22, '65.
Marlett, John, mustered out June 22, '65.
Marlett, Joseph, died in Andersonville prison, July 12, '64.
McCormick, Samuel D., mustered out June 22, '65.
Montgomery, Richard M., mustered out June 22, '65.
Mairis, William.
Orr, William C., mustered out June 22, '65, as 1st sergeant.
Polk, Silas C., mustered out June 22, '65.
Perkins, Samuel.
Pierson, Elias, mustered out May 11, '65.
Rogers, William, discharged Feb. 19, '64.
Spence, John, mustered out June 22, '65.
Shannon, Joshua, mustered out June 22, '65.
Sherry, Joseph, mustered out June 22, '65.
Sizemore, Thomas, died at Andersonville prison.
Small, Joseph, discharged March 20, '63.
Stormont, Robert P., mustered out June 22, '65.
Sprowl, Simon, mustered out June 22, '65.
Stewart, Stephen T., mustered out June 22, '65.
Stormont, James R., mustered out June 22, '65.
Stewart, John W., discharged April 16, '65.
Slack, Edward W., promoted 2d lieutenant Company "I."
Slack, Charles W., mustered out June 22, '65.
Warnock, Archibald, died at Lebanon, Ky., Jan. 3, '63.
Wilson, John C., died at Elizabethtown, Ky., March 25,'63,

Wilson, John W., killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Woods, Renwick C., mustered outJune 22, '65.
Wallace, Samuel J., mustered out June 22, '65.
Witherspoon, James C., mustered out June 22, '65.
Witherspoon, Moses C., discharged Feb. 22, '65; wounds.
Watt, Samuel D., mustered out June 22, '65.

Recruits.

Estes, Samuel B,, transferred to 129th regiment.

Muster Roll Company F.

Captain.

Spain, Harrison M., promoted major.

First Lieutenant.

Fisher, William C., mustered out as sergeant major.
Montgomery, Alexander.

Second Lieutenant.

Morgan, James S., resigned Aug. 26, '64.

Sergeants.

Fisher, William C., mustered out June 22, '65, as sergeant major.
Peel, Henry C., disch'd May —, '65.
Mead, Charles, transferred to V. R. C.

Corporals.

Hughes, James, disch'd; wounds.
Montgomery, Francis M., died Oct. 15, '62, wounds.
West, Joshua D., disch'd.
Cooper, John L., died in Andersonville prison, Sept. 18, '64.
Stephens, Lewis J., died November, '62.
Yeager, William J., killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.

Musicians.

Snow, William, mustered out June 22, '65.

Wagoner.

Bradshaw, Hezekiah, mustered out June 22, '65.

Privates.

Armstrong, J. Willey, died at Danville, Ky., Nov. 21, '62.
Adamson, William, mustered out June 22, '65.
Anderson, Andrew J., mustered out June 22, '65.
Ayers, John W., mustered outJune 22, '65, as corporal.
Baker, Lewis A., died at Danville, Ky., Nov. 20, '62.
Barnett, Edmund M., mustered out June 22, '65, as corporal.
Binkley, Luther, mustered out June 22, '65, as corporal.
Black, John, mustered out June 22, '65.
Bruner, Simeon L., died Oct. 6, '62.
Carnahan, William J., disch'd.
Carnahan, Daniel C., disch'd.
Clark, Alexander.
Crowley, Jeremiah, disch'd March —, '63.
Crowley, John, died.
Davis, Isaac, killed at Chaplain Hills, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Davis, Jefferson, mustered out June 22, '65, as corporal.
Delong, Samuel, disch'd ; wounds received Oct. 8, '62.
Erwin, Amos, disch'd.
Erwin, Andrew, disch'd.
Erwin, Young, disch'd.
Erwin, Henry, disch'd.
Grimes, David, died.
Hanan, James H., mustered out June 22, '65.
Hargrove, Samuel H., mustered out June 22, '65, as 1st sergeant.
Hartwell, James, disch'd.
Henn, Jacob, mustered out June 22, '65.
Hill, Isaac H., disch'd.
Howe, James, disch'd.
Hyneman, John, disch'd.
Hodges, Sylvester, mustered out June 22, '65.
Johnson, Alexander, mustered out June 22, '65.
Jones, John, disch'd.
Leach, Wesley.
Martin, Samuel, died at Glasgow, Ky.
Massey, William J., disch'd.
May, William D., disch'd.
McCollough, James H., died at Knoxville, Tenn., Sept 14, '64.
McDonald, Daniel, died at Elizabethtown, Ky., Feb., '63.
McIntire, William C., transferred to V. R. C., June 2, '65.
McKim, Aaron B., died at Columbia, Ky.
McMullin, Jacob, died at Columbia, Ky.
McNeely, Jackson, mustered out June 22, '65.
Mesirole, Joseph C., mustered out June 22, '65, as corporal.
Newton, Joseph, died at Louisville, Ky.
Orr, Andrew M., mustered out June 22, '65.
Onyet, Robert, mustered out June 22, '65.
Osborn, John, mustered out June 22, '65.
Overton, Louis, disch'd.
Overton, Jesse J., disch'd.
Patterson, William, disch'd, March —, '63.
Peck, James, mustered out June 22, '65.
Perkins, Reas, disch'd March —, '65.
Pruett, Jacob M., disch'd.
Ray, George W., mustered out June 22, '65.
Robinson, Michael, disch'd.
Ruark, Quincy A., disch'd ; wounds received May 14, '64.
Rutledge, John B., died at home.
Sanders, D. B., killed at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, '62.
Sibert, Darius, mustered out June 22, '65.
Skelton, William T., mustered out June 22, '65.
Smith, Richard, disch'd March —, '63.
Smith, Pleasant, died at Louisville, Ky.
Spore, William H., mustered out June 22, '65.
Strickland, Joseph, disch'd March 6, '65, wounds.
Thomas, Samuel W., mustered out June 22, '65, as corporal.
Todd, John.
Wallace, Samuel W., transferred to V. R. C.
Wallace, James N., died at Indianapolis, Feb. 28, '65.
Ward, Andrew J., died Aug 12, '64, wounds.
Warren, James A., mustered out June 22, '65.
Weatherly, Henry P., mustered out June 22, '65.
White, Tinly Q., died of wounds received at Perryville, Ky.
White, George T., mustered out June 22, '65.
Wilhite, George.

Recruits.

Ayers, Thomas, died at Camp Nelson, Ky., Nov. —, '63.
Carnahan, John, killed at Perryville, Oct. 8, '62.

Muster Roll Company F.

Captain.

Epperson, James S., mustered out with regiment.

First Lieutenant.

Epperson, James S., promoted adjutant.

Corporal.

Brumfield, John, disch'd May 17, '63.

Privates.

Brothers, Thomas J., disch'd Dec. 27, '62.
Boren, James H., mustered out June 22, '65.
Emmert, Adam, mustered out June 22, '65.
Fehrenbacher, George, killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, '64.
Johnson, Robert, disch'd April 8, '65, wounds.
Johnson, William, mustered out June 22, '65.
Knowles, Eli W., disch'd May 27, '65.
Khul, John W., disch'd Feb. 5, '63.
Laney, John, mustered out June 22, '65.
Montgomery, Walter, mustered out June 22, '65.
Montgomery, Richard, died in Andersonville prison, Aug. 15, '64.
Nellis, Franklin, disch'd Sept. 23, '63.
Nannaker, Charles, mustered out June 22, '65.
Robinson, John F., killed at Resaca, Ga., May 14, '64.
Roth, John, transferred to V. R. C. Feb. —, '64,
Roth, Gregory, disch'd Jan. 22, '63, wounds.
Redman, Newton E., died in Andersonville prison, Sept. 12, '64.
Senentz, George J., mustered out June 22, '65.
Singer, Joseph, mustered out June 22, '65.
Willem, Henry, mustered out June 22, '65, as corporal.
Westfall, Felix N., mustered out June 22, '65, as corporal.
White, Thomas L., disch'd March 17, '63.

Recruits.

Gibbons, Patrick, died at Ringgold, Ga., April —, '64.
Johnson, Charles, transferred to 129th reg.
Watson, James L., mustered out June 22, '65, as sergeant.

Muster Roll Company G.

Privates.

Johnson, Daniel, died at home.
Knowlen, John, died at Bowling Green, Ky., Nov. 12,'62.
McMullen, Amos R., died at Perryville, Ky., Nov. 10, '62.
Rogers, Franklin, mustered out June 22, '65.

Recruits.

Kimmons, Isaac, transferred to 129th regiment.
Twity, John, transferred to 129th regiment.

Muster Roll Company H.

Captain.

Epperson, James S., declined; recommissioned captain Company F.

Privates.

Blacketer, Henry, disch'd Jan. 26, '63.
Griffith, William C. P., disch'd May 18, '65, wounds.
McCormick, Patterson B., mustered out June 22, '65.

Recruit.

Barrett, Francis M., killed near Atlanta, Ga., July 21, '64.

Muster Roll Company I.

Captain.

Slack, Edward W., mustered out with regiment.

First Lieutenant.

Slack, Edward W., promoted captain.

Eighty-Eighth Regiment—Muster Roll Company K.

Privates.

Bayman, Alexander, mustered out June 7, '65.
Roberds, Joseph A., mustered out June 7, '65.
Roberds, Johnson B., mustered out June 7, '65, as corporal.
Whitman, Seymoure, mustered out June 7, '65.

Thirty-Second Regiment—Three Years' Service—Muster Roll Company D.

Residuary Battalion Company D.

Captain.

Reister, Richard, disch'd as 1st lieut., Sept. 11, '65.

NINETY-FIRST INFANTRY REGIMENT.—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

The Ninety-First Regiment was raised in the First Congressional District in the month of August, 1862, and rendezvoused at Evansville. It consisted of only seven companies, which were formed into a battalion and mustered into service with John Mehringer as Lieut.-Col., Oct 1, 1862. There were about sixty volunteers from Gibson County, distributed in companies "D," "F" and "A" of this regiment, whose names are recorded in the list following this sketch. The Ninety-First was a gallant regiment and saw considerable hard duty, being generally on the move.

The battalion left Evansville on the 10th of October, 1862, for Henderson, Ky., and remained in that vicinity performing guard duty, protecting that section from guerrilla raids until June 15, 1863, when it was ordered in pursuit of the rebel chieftain John H. Morgan. In September it received recruits, making the regiment complete, and Lieut.-Col. Mehringer was promoted colonel. From this time until May, 1864, the regiment did duty under several commands in Kentucky and Tennessee, when it moved to Kingston, Ga., and joined Sherman's army then moving upon the Atlantic campaign. June 3d the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division Twenty-Third Army Corps, Gen. Schofield commanding. On the 15th it was engaged in the fight that caused the enemy to abandon his strong position on Pine Mountain. Advanced with the army and participated in the engagements at Kennesaw and Lost Mountains, and in the battle at New Hope Church, on the 22d, the regiment bore a conspicuous part. Until July 1st the regiment was constantly engaged in skirmishing with the enemy on Kennesaw Mountain. The regiment participated in all the movements upon, and in the siege of Atlanta, serving in all the engagements of that campaign, and after the evacuation of that place went into camp at Decatur, a few miles east of Atlanta. With its corps, October 4, the regiment started in pursuit of Hood, proceeding as far as Cedar Bluffs, when it was detached from Sherman's army and ordered to report to Gen. Thomas. The regiment took part in the battle of Franklin, on the 30th of November, and in the battles in front of Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December. January 28, 1865, it reported at Washington, D. C., from whence it moved by steamer to Wilmington, N. C., reaching the mouth of Cape Fear River February 8th, where its corps landed upon the peninsula near Fort Fisher, and after a few engagements captured Wilmington. The regiment remained in camp at Raleigh and Salisbury until the 26th of June, 1865, when it was mustered out of the service of the United States and left for Indianapolis. The regiment lost while in service eighty-one killed and wounded and returned to the state with nineteen officers and three hundred and fifty men.

Muster Roll Company "D."

First Lieutenant.

Benjamin A. Williams, mustered out June 26, '65.

Sergeant.

Lockhart, James, mustered out June 26, '65.

Corporals.

Davis, William S., transferred, V. R. C., July 5, '65.
Johnson, George W., mustered out June 26, '65.

Privates.

Abney, Luther, mustered out June 26, '65.
Ames, William P., promoted 1st lieutenant, 2d North Carolina Volunteers, —— '63.
Creek, Wesley, died at Knoxville, Tenn., July 6, '64.
Cash, William W., mustered out June 26, '65.
Davis, John C., mustered out June 26, '65, as corporal.
Garrett, Jesse, mustered out June 26, '65.
Stroud, Jonh T., died at Camp Nelson, Ky., Dec. 26, '63.
Simpson, William F., mustered out June 15, '65.
Solomon, Levi, mustered out May 30, '65.
Smith, Robert, mustered out June 26, '65.
Williams, William C., died at Kingston, Ga., July 23, '64.
Williams, Joseph W., mustered out June 26, '65.
Walling, William, mustered out May, 22, '65.
Williams, George W., transferred to V. R. C; mustered out July 5, '65.
Ware, William, mustered out June 26, '65.

Recruits.

Gooch, William, mustered out June 26, '65.
McCoy, Hiram.

Muster Roll Company "F."

Captain.

David M. Lewis, promoted successively from second lieutenant to captain; mustered out June 26, '65.

First Sergeant.

Robb, Thomas J., discharged.

Corporal.

Thompson, Nathaniel, mustered out June 26, '65, as serg't.
Hazleton, John C., mustered out June 26, '65, as sergeant.

Musicians.

Hitch, Nathaniel.

Wagoner.

Fithian, David C., died Aug. 2, '63.

Privates.

Anthis, George, mustered out June 26, '65.
Anthis, Anthony W., mustered out June 26, '65.
Brice, William, mustered out June 26, '65.
Cunningham, Robert T., discharged Aug. 25, '63.
Cutt, John W., mustered out June 26, '65.
Crow, Vincent M., mustered out June 26, '65, as 1st serg't.
Decker, Emery, mustered out June 26, '65.
Davison, James A., mustered out June 26, '65.
Elliott, Jacob, mustered out June 26, '65.
Fullton, Robert R., mustered out June 26, '65, as corporal.
Fithian, Benjamin J., mustered out June 26, '65.
Hammell, William, mustered out June 26, '65.
Jones, William, mustered out June 26, '65.
Jones, Jackson, mustered out June 26, '65.
McKenly, William, discharged May 5, '63.
Miller, Peter, discharged March 24, '63.
Miller, Sidney, mustered out June 26, '65.
Morrison, Lewis M., mustered out June 26, '65.
Mondin, James M., died at Henderson, Ky., Feb. 28, '63.
Miller, William C., never mustered.
Phillips, Jasper, mustered out June 26, '65.
Randolph, Elijah, mustered out June 26, '65.
Robb, Edwin, mustered out June 26, '65.
Sullivan, John J., mustered out June 26, '65, as coporal.

Recruits.

Phillips, Henry.
Westfall, Isaac, discharged Dec. 20, '62.

Muster Roll Company "G."

Privates.

Conrad, Michael, mustered out June 26, '65, as wagoner.
Hebbler, Henry.
Kuhl, Joseph, mustered out June 22, '65.
Miller, Henry, mustered out June 22, '65.
Martin, John M., mustered out June 22, '65.
Plats, Charles, mustered out June 22, '65.
Petitijean, Seraphim, mustered out June 22, '65.
Whitehead, Nelson, discharged June 14, '64.

Recruits.

Hill, James S.
Rorey, Barney, discharged March 4, '64.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH INFANTRY REGIMENT.—THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

In September, 1863, Gov. Morton received authority from the war department to raise eleven regiments of three years' volunteers, and the following infantry regiments were organized:—One Hundred and Twentieth, One Hundred and Twenty-third, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and the One Hundred and Thirtieth.

Of the One Hundred and Twentieth the greater part of the men in companies "I" and "F" were raised in Gibson County, during the winter of 1863–'64. The regiment was mustered into service March 1, 1864, with Richard F. Barter, of Mt. Vernon, as colonel, and rendezvoused at Columbus. On the 20th it left Indianapolis for Louisville, Ky., and upon its arrival there was assigned to the First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey's division. The command then removed to Nashville, where it was equipped for active service. April 5th the regiment moved for the front and after a march of over two hundred miles it reached Charleston, Tenn., where Hovey's division was assigned to the Twenty-third Army Corps, Gen. Schofield commanding. March 2d the regiment moved with its division on the campaign against Atlanta, and its subsequent history is identified with the Twenty-third Army Corps. In all the movements of Sherman's Atlanta campaign in which its corps was engaged the One Hundred and Twentieth took an active part. It was at Rocky Face, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Lost Mountain, Kennesaw Mountain, Atlanta, July 22d, and Jonesboro, on the 31st, and lost in killed and wounded in each of the battles and in the heavy skirmishing in front of Atlanta. October 3d, moved in pursuit of Hood, by forced marches through Kingston, Rome, Resaca, Dalton, thence through the mountains to Summerville, where further pursuit was abandoned. October 30th, the Twenty-third Corps was detached from Sherman's army and ordered to report to Gen. Thomas at Nashville. Skirmished with the enemy at Columbus, Tenn., November 25th and 26th, and was warmly engaged in the battle of Franklin, on the 30th, losing its gallant Major, E. B. Brasher, (who fell mortally wounded) and forty-eight men killed and wounded. In the battle of Nashville, December 15th and 16th, which resulted in the utter defeat of Hood's army, the regiment took position on the left of the line of battle, and afterwards joined in pursuit of the enemy until he crossed the Tennessee River, when it went into camp with its division at Clifton, Tenn. Left here by steamer Jan. 15, 1865, for Cincinnati, and from thence by rail to Washington, D. C. From Washington, with its division, the regiment proceeded to Newbern, N. C., and March 6th, began marching along the line of the Atlantic and North Carolina railroad toward Kingston. On the 8th encountered the enemy at Wise's Forks in a sharp fight, and again on the 10th, repulsing the enemy with heavy loss, the regiment losing seven killed and forty-eight wounded. With the united command of Gen. Scofield's corps the regiment marched from Kingston to Goldsboro on the 20th and 21st, and again joined Gen. Sherman's army, after a separation of four months. Its next duty was performed at Raleigh, where it served as provost guard, and moved from thence to Charlotte, N. C., where it remained on duty for three months. From here it removed to Greenboro, and August 21st the regiment was ordered back to Raleigh and performed garrison duty. At the expiration of its term of service, it was ordered to return to Indianapolis, where it received final payment and discharge. The One Hundred and Twentieth had the reputation of

being one of the most perfectly disciplined organizations that ever left the state.

Commissioned Officers.

Major.

Albert Knowles.

Surgeon.

J. Marshall Neely.

Muster Roll Company "D."

First Lieutenant.

Albert Knowles, promoted successively to capt'n and major.

Second Lieutenant.

John R. Thomas, promoted 1st lieutenant.

First Sergeant.

Steel, James M., mustered out Jan. 8, '66.

Sergeants.

Crawford, Warrick J., mustered out Jan. 8, '66

Corporals.

Montgomery, Robert, discharged Sept. 7, '65.
Briant, Clinton W., mustered out Jan. 8, '66.
Goodwin, William J., mustered out Jan. 8, '66.
Cochran, Charles M., mustered out Jan. 8, '66.

Privates.

Benson, William C., died of wounds received at Kingston, N. C., March 11, '65.
Breeden, James, mustered out Jan 8, '66.
Bowers, Stephen, killed at Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, '64.
Creemer, John, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 31, '64.
Coulter, Elijah P., promoted adjutant.
Crow, Thomas M., mustered out Jan. 8, '66.
Downy, William T., mustered out Jan. 8, '66.
Elwin, Henry M., mustered out Jan. 8, '66.
Emerson, Lemuel, mustered out Jan. 8, '66.
Fisher, Joseph N., mustered out Jan. 8, '66.
Harper, Robert A., mustered out Jan. 8, '66.
Hamilton, Henry D., mustered out Jan. 8, '66.
Hussey, Robert D., mustered out Jan. 8, '66,
Helsley, Franklin R., mustered out Jan. 8, '66.
Huntington, Alfred, discharged; absent, sick since March 16, '64.
Jenkins, Charles, mustered out Jan. 8, '66.
Landreth, Thomas, mustered out Jan. 8, '66.
Laughlin, Robert, mustered out Jan. 8, '66.
Mitchel, George M., mustered out Jan. 8, 66.
McConnell, Adam P., died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Aug. 20, '64.
Orr, Solomon R., mustered out Jan. 8, '66.
Simms, James, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 13, '64.
Swallow, Jacob J., mustered out Jan. 8, '66.
Sanders, John, mustered out Jan. 8, '66.
Terry, William, mustered out Jan. 8, '66.
Trigg, William A., died at Indianapolis, April 7, '64.
Wallace, Franklin M., mustered out Jan. 8, '66.
Welch, Edwin, died at Indianapolis, March -- '64.
Wilhite, Cornelius, discharged May 21, '65; wounds.
Watson, Nicholas H., died at Marietta, Ga., Sept. 3, '64.

Muster Roll Company "F."

First Lieutenant.

Nathan Wilson, resigned Sept. 8, '64.

Second Lieutenant.

Richard W. Hastings, mustered out and honorably discharged; disability.
David W. Smith, not mustered.

First Sergeant.

Hastings, Richard W., promoted 2d lieutenant.

Sergeants.

Smith, David W., mustered out Jan. 8, '66, as 1st sergeant.
Carnahan, Daniel.

Corporals.

Montgomery, Samuel N., mustered out Jan. 8, '66.
Woods, John W., mustered out Jan. 8, '66, as sergeant.

Musician.

Butter, John, mustered out Jan. 8, '66, as principal musician.

Privates.

Blackward, Thomas, mustered out Jan. 8, '66.
Brown, John L., mustered out Jan. 8, '66, as cor.
Braselton, Samuel F., mustered out Jan. 8, '66.
Cool, John, mustered out June 27, '65.
Carnahan, William J., mustered out June 7, '65.
Daugherty, Garard, mustered out Jan. 8, '66, as serg't.
Downey, Martin V., disch'd Dec. 25, '64.
Emerson, Logan, died at Ackworth, Ga., June 30, '64.
Laufare, Daniel, mustered out May 27, '65.
McIntire, William, died at Marietta, Ga., July 29, '64.
May, Joseph, killed near Atlanta, Aug. 6, '64.
Milton, George W., disch'd Feb. 13, '65.
Pearce, Jacob, died at Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 12, '64.
Trible, William N., mustered out Jan. 8, '65.
Ward, Daniel, mustered out Jan. 8, '65.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—ONE HUNDRED DAYS' SERVICE.

The governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin having offered to raise for the service of the general government a force of volunteers to service for 100 days, Governor Morton issued his call for Indiana's proportion of that force on the 23d of April, 1864. The troops thus raised were to go into any state and perform any military service that might be required of them and were to be armed, clothed, and subsisted by the United States but were not to receive any bounty.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment was organized under this call and was recruited principally in the First Congressional District. Gibson County contributed one full company to this regiment, which was mustered into service at Indianapolis on the 23d of May, 1864, with John W. Foster as colonel, and soon after departed for Tennessee.

Regimental Officers.

Assistant Surgeon.

Spain, Archibald W., mustered out with regiment.
Fullerton, George W., mustered out regiment.

Muster Roll Co "C."

Captain.

Kurtz, William, mustered out with regiment.

First Lieutenant.

Wade, Francis, mustered out with regiment.

Second Lieutenant.

Small, Alexander C., mustered out with regiment.

Privates.

Brady, Matthew J., serg't, mustered out; term expired.
Bond, William J., mustered out.
Binkley, Lewis, mustered out.
Bingham, John G., mustered out.
Bradford, James L., mustered out.
Brown, James W., mustered out.
Bicknell, Thomas, mustered out.
Barnett, James F., mustered out.
Crow, John K., mustered out.
Calhoun, Joseph, mustered out.
Coleman, James H., mustered out.
Catlin, Jacob, mustered out.
Correy, Jefferson, mustered out.
Chambers, Smiley M., sergeant., mustered out.
DeLashmet, David M., mustered out.
Devin, James A., mustered out.
Dill, Alexander J., mustered out.
Davis, Stephen D. C., mustered out.
Dougherty, John, mustered out.
Ervin, James L., mustered out.
Elliott, Samuel H., mustered out.
Griffith, Sylvester, mustered out.

Griffith, Jasper, mustered out; term expired.
Griffith, William, mustered out.
Gasaway, Robert, mustered out.
Gourley, Robert, mustered out.
Gardner, Robert, mustered out.
Griffin, Moses C., mustered out.
Hamlin, Charles B., musician, mustered out.
Hall, Samuel, mustered out.
Hall, John H., mustered out.
Hall, John, mustered out.
Hudson, Robert, mustered out.
Higgins, Milo, mustered out.
Irwin, George B., mustered out.
Jones, Nelson, mustered out.
Johnson, James, mustered out.
Kiefer, Jacob, mustered out.
Kolb, John P., mustered ou
Kimball, William B. O., sergeant, mustered out.
Lambert, Samuel, mustered out.
Latham, George N., mustered out.
Lear, William, mustered out.
Lagier, Thomas, mustered out.
Leach, Pleasant, mustered out.
Lancaster, Jesse T., mustered out.
Mills, Robert, mustered out.
Mitchell, Charles H., mustered out.
McCalla, Thomas P., mustered out.
McWilson, William, mustered out.
Overcaste, Crawford J., mustered out.
Phillips, Joseph J., mustered out.
Phillips, Alfred B., mustered out.
Prewett, Silas A., mustered out.
Powell, Joseph A., mustered out; term expired.
Runyan, Edward C., mustered out.
Ramby, Louis, mustered out.
Robinson, Richard J., mustered out.
Rogers, Samuel, mustered out.
Redding, Ralph, mustered out.
Robinson, William H., mustered out.
Reed, James T., mustered out.
Runyan, George W., mustered out.
Spencer, Ohio C., mustered out.
Simonson, William C., mustered out.
Slocum, George C., mustered out.
Snively, John C., mustered out.
Sherman, James, mustered out.
Stalli, Sellice, mustered out.
Stone, Joseph, never mustered.
Stout, Eli, mustered out; term expired.
Thomas, Francis M., mustered out.
Turner, Eugene T., mustered out.
Turner, Daniel H., sergeant, mustered out.
Tomlin, Leander, sergeant, mustered out.
Tilton, Mark L., mustered out.
Woods, Isaac A., mustered out.
Williamson, Stephen, mustered out.
Woods, John, mustered out.
Woods, Thomas H., mustered out.
Wynne, Thomas F., mustered out.

One Hundred and Fortieth Infantry Regiment.—One Year Service.

Muster Roll Company "I."

Privates.

Cadly, Charley W., died at Smithville, N. C., Feb. 22, '65.
Halliday, Henry C., must'd out July 11, '65.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—ONE YEAR SERVICE.

This regiment was organized in the First Congressional District and mustered into service at Indianapolis on the 21st of February, 1865, with John F. Grill, of Evansville, as colonel, and John E. Phillips, of Princeon, as major. Gibson County was well represented in Companies "G" and "H" and quite a number were to be found in other companies of the regiment. On the 23rd of February the regiment was turned over to the United States and after receiving arms and equipments was ordered to Nashville, Tenn. From there it was moved to Murfreesboro and assigned to guard duty which it performed until the 13th of May, when it was ordered to Tullahoma. Moving from that place about the 26th of June it proceeded to Nashville and from thence to Clarksville, at which place three companies were detached and sent to garrison Fort Donelson. Upon receipt of orders for muster out the regiment was brought together and marched to Nashville where it was mustered out on the 17th of October, 1865. They were ordered to report at Indianapolis for final discharge and pay, which they did on the 21st of October with thirty officers and 691 men. On their arrival they were publicly received at the State House Grove by the citizens and state authorities.

Commissioned Officers.

Phillips, John E., must'd out with regiment.

Muster Roll Company "A."

Privates.

Duncan, Thomas, must'd out July 4, '65.
McCann, William O., must'd out Oct. 17, '65.

Muster Roll Company "G."

Captain.

Youngman, Jacob C., resigned May 15, '65.
Fowler, William H., must'd out with regiment.

First Lieutenant.

Fowler, William H., promoted captain.

Sergeants.

Fisher, David M., must'd out Oct. 17, '65.
Latham, George M., must'd out Oct. 17, '65.

Corporals.

Witherspoon, William P., must'd out Oct. 17, '65.
Jones, Henry C., must'd out Oct. 17, '65.
Hunt, William, must'd out Oct. 17, '65.
Ghormley, John.

Privates.

Adams, Samuel, must'd out Oct. 17, '65.
Alvis, James C., must'd out Oct. 17, '65.
Brock, Strother, must'd out Oct. 17, '65.
Bennett, William J., must'd out Oct. 17, '65, as cor.
Brown, Clinton, must'd out Oct. 17, '65.
Casity, Jimison, died at Indianapolis, March 16, '65.
Decker, Rhodes, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Dunning, Henry.
Dick, James A., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Dennis, Charles, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Edwards, Jesse, mustered out Oct. 17, 65.
France, William H., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Ghormley, Hugh H., mustered out Oct 17, '65.
Givins, Edward W., died at home Aug. 27, '65.
Howard, Elijah J., mustered out June 1, '65.
Humphries, John W., mustered out July 5, '65.
Hicks, Henry, died at Indianapolis Feb. 28, '65.
Howell, Samuel, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., March 19, 1865.
Johnson, James, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 1, '65.
Kirk, Michael, mustered out July 18, '65.
Lamar, William F., mustered out Oct. 17, '65, as cor.
Martin, Joseph, mustered out Oct. 17, '65, as cor.
McReynolds, John D., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Martin, Robert, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
McClure, Francis, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Manning, Absalom, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.

Sullivan, Thomas, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., June 4, 1865.
Taylor, Phillip, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Todd, John.
Wood, Joseph, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.

Muster Roll Company H.

Captain.

Bedford Reavis, mustered out with regiment.

First Lieutenant.

Ralph Redding, mustered out with regiment.

Second Lieutenant.

Alexander C. Small, mustered out with regiment.

Sergeants.

White, John C., mustered out Oct. 17, '65, as first sergeant.
Pfohl, Andrew, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Ennis, John W., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Aydelotte, Oscar, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.

Corporals.

Sprowl, James A., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Halcomb, Tilghman H., must'd out Oct. 17, '65, as private.
Brokan, William A.
Gettinger John J., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Hopkins, Josiah M., mustered out Oct. 17, '65, as sergeant.
Grayson, Thomas L., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Burchfield, John, mustered out Oct. 17, '65, as private.
Makemson, Andrew G., mustered out May 22, '65.

Privates

Allen, James M., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Ayers, Nathaniel, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Barnes, Albert, mustered out July 4, '65.
Bryant, Eli D., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Blackard, John, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Brothers, David, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Crow, John K., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Clark, Hugh M., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Coursay, Jefferson, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Catlin, Jacob, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Coleman, Jesse, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Dougherty, James M., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
De Arman, John W., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Dill, Alexander J., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Ennis, Joseph, mustered out Oct. 17, '65, as corporal.
Farr, William, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Fullerton, George W., died at Indianapolis, Ind., March 10, '65.
Grubb, Conrad, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Gudgell, William H., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Hill, John W. W., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Hall, John H., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Harris, Robert F., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Harlem, Levi, mustered out Oct. 13, '65.
Hudson, Robert, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Hays, William P., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Joyce, Joseph, mustered out July 14, '65.
Keith, John W., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Lucas, Elijah, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Lawrence, William C., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Luding, Henry, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Lowe, William J., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
McIvy, Thomas, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Mehring, William, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Manning, Malandus B., died at home March 20, '65.
Moore, Joseph, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Murphy, John M., mustered out Sept. 13, '65, as corporal.
Malone, Elijah, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Montgomery, Thomas, mustered out May 22, '65.
Murphy, Samuel D., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Moles, Stephen.
Newfelder, Valentine, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Paul, James F., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Polk, William, mustered out May 26, '65.
Powell, Robert, died at home Feb. 26, '65.
Stringer, William, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Smith, Samuel, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Sitzler, Jasper, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Smith, Joseph, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Saylor, Jonathan, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Stumpf, Charles, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Seabrooks, John, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Sharon, Frederick, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Williams, William F., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Wallers, Edwin, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Wilson, Allen, disch'd Aug. 10, '65.
Warner, William H., died at Indianapolis Feb. 19, '65.
Wilson, Edward A., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Wilson, Samuel H., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Woods, James, mustered out Oct. 17, '65, as corporal.
Ward, Hezekiah C., mustered out Oct. 17, '65, as corporal.

Muster Roll Company I.

Sergeants.

Burch, Thomas, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.

Corporals.

Gillum, William D., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Loveless, William, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.

Privates.

Bolan, John, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Ballou, William, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Cochran, Charles M., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Hougland, James, mustered out Oct. 27, '65.
Montgomery Theo. P., mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Whitman, George, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.
Wester, George, mustered out Oct. 17, '65.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Infantry Regiment—One Year's Service—Muster Roll Company B.

Private.

Hall, Thomas H., discharged May 9, '65.

FIRST CAVALRY, TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The first cavalry was organized in the counties bordering on the Ohio River, and their places of rendezvous were Evansville and Madison.

It was mustered in on the 20th of August, 1861, with Conrad Baker as colonel.

On the 21st of August the regiment left Evansville for St. Louis. From that place they were ordered to Trenton, where they had a sharp skirmish on Black River. In October were ordered to Pilot Knob, and while in that region participated in the battle of Fredericktown, and in a charge that decided the fate of the battle captured a piece of artillery and drove the enemy from the field. It afterward fought the battle of Round Hill. On reaching Helena it was assigned to First Brigade, Second Cavalry, Division of the Thirteenth Corps. During the remainder of its service its principal duty was to perform provost, patrol and body guard service, which it did with honor and bravery.

Muster Roll Company A—Reorganized.

First Lieutenant.

William C. Wilhelm, died July 23, '64.

Sergeant.

Summers, Henry C., mustered out June 22, '65.

Corporal.

Agee, James J., died at Little Rock, Oct. 9, '64.

Privates.

Agee, Charles H. B., died at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 3, '64.
Burch, William, died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Sept. 1, '64.
Farmer, Ezekiel S., mustered out June 22, '65.
Johnson, Samuel H., mustered out June 22, '65.
Minnis, Marzellus N., died at Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 27, '64.
McClellan, James H., mustered out June 22, '65.
Nossitt, Matthew H., mustered out June 16, '65.
Parker, Sampson, mustered out June 22, '65.
Roache, Stephen M., mustered out June 22, '65.
Steel, William R., mustered out June 22, '65.
Wallace, Giles S., mustered out June 22, '65.
Wallace, Lemuel B., mustered out June 22, '65.
Yager, Green B., disch'd June 8, '65; disability.

Recruits.

Thomas, James W., mustered out June 22, '65.

Fourth Cavalry Seventy-seventh Regiment—Muster Roll Company F.

Company Quarter-Master Sergeant.

Pitts, Joseph.

Sergeant.

Evans, Henry S.

Corporal.

Spencer, John E., mustered out June 29, '65, as quartermaster sergeant.

Privates.

Dougan, George W., transferred to V. R. C., Aug. 3, '63.
Pfohl, Lewis, mustered out June 29, '65.

Sixth Cavalry, Seventy-first Regiment—Muster Roll Company M.

Recruit.

McChard, James H., died in prison at Florence, S. C., Oct. 3, '64.

Seventh Cavalry, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment—Muster Roll Company F.

Captain.

Joseph W. Skelton, disch'd Aug. 27, '64, as first leiutenan'; transferred as captain Co. C, Resid'yBatt'l.

TENTH CAVALRY, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT —THREE YEARS' SERVICE.

The Tenth Cavalry, One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Regiment, was recruited in the First and Third Congressional Districts during the fall and winter of 1863. Its first camp of rendezvous was at Vincennes and next at Columbus. On the 2d of February, 1864, the regiment was organized with Thomas N. Pace as colonel, but it remained in the state until the 3d of May, when it moved (dismounted and armed as infantry) to Nashville and thence to Pulaski, Tenn. During the Atlanta campaign the regiment was detached and engaged in guarding the Northern Alabama Railroad. During this time the several detachments were engaged in the battles of Pulaski, Decatur, Nashville, Little Harpeth, Reynold's Hill, Sugar Creek, Flint River, Indian Creek, Courtland and Mount Hope. During these engagements the regiment lost twenty killed and ninety wounded and seventy-five captured. It also succeeded in capturing ten pieces of artillery and four hundred and fifty men and officers with their arms, four stands of colors and a supply train consisting of one hundred and fifty wagons and five hundred mules. This ended the campaign for the winter.

The detachments were brought together in February, and the regiment, under the command of Maj. Swallow, proceeded by water to New Orleans and from thence to Mobile Bay. It there participated in the reduction of Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort, which resulted in the surrender of Mobile. From this city the Tenth Cavalry proceeded northward to Eufaula and Montgomery, Ala. From here it marched to Columbus, Miss., and from thence across the state to Vicksburg, reaching there early in July. From that time until mustered out of service the regiment was engaged in garrisoning and patroling the counties of Holmes and Attala, in Mississippi. On the 28th of April, 1865, the regiment met with a serious loss in the explosion of the steamer Sultana. By this unfortunate affair the regiment lost Capt. Gaffney and Lieuts. Swigg and Reeves, and thirty-five men. These officers and men had been paroled at Vicksburg and were on their way home. The regiment also lost five men killed and seventy-five wounded by railroad collision on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad while being transported in May, 1864.

On the 31st of August, 1865, the Tenth Cavalry was mustered out of service at Vicksburg, Miss. On the fifth of September it arrived at Indianapolis with twenty-eight officers and 519 men for final payment and discharge. On the following day, after partaking of a dinner prepared for them at the Soldiers' Home, the officers and soldiers of the command marched to the state grounds, where they were publicly welcomed home in addresses delivered by Gen. John S. Mansfield and Hon. John H. Farquhar. The next day the regiment was finally discharged from service.

Muster Roll Compan

Privates.

Baldwin, Bedford B., mustered out Sept. 26, '65.
Baker, Wilson, died at Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 19, '65.
Blythe, George, mustered out Aug. 31, '65.
Bonner, John N., mustered out Aug. 31, '65, as quarter master sergeant.
Brown, Hudson, died at Pulaski, Tenn., July 10, '65.
Brown, William S., mustered out Aug. 31, '65, as sergeant.
Clark, William N., mustered out June 19, '65.
Eaton, George S., mustered out Sept. 28, '65.
Eaton, Henry H., mustered out June 19, '65.
English, Francis, mustered out Aug. 31, '65.
Gudgel, Thomas, musterek out July 13, '65.
Hall, William, mustered out Aug. 31, '65.
Kennett, James T., discharged June 13, '65.
Kennett, John N. (or F.) mustered out June 20, '65, as sergeant.
Kitchen, William, mustered out Aug. 31, '65.
Leister, John, mustered out Aug. 31, 65.
Lovett, Charles G., mustered out Aug. 31, '65.
Lowe, William, mustered out Aug. 31, '65.
Martin, Ellison, mustered out Aug. 18, '65.
Martin, Leroy, mustered out May 30, '65.
Marvel, Eli, mustered out May 30, '65.
Manuel, Freeman, mustered out May 31, '65.
Marks, William R., mustered out May 31, '65.
Oder, William H., mustered out May 29, 65.
O'Neil, George W., mustered out May 31, '65.
Poe, Benjamin, mustered out May 25, '65.
Preston, William A., mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.
Redman, James A., mustered out Aug 31, 1865, as sergeant.
Redman, James L., mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.

Short, Rile, died at Vicksburg, Miss., July 15, 1865.
Spencer, John, mustered out July 31, 1865.
Wade, William R., died at Columbus, Ind., April 12, 1864.
Warner, John W., transferred to V. R. C. July 26, 1864.
Warner, Ernest, mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.
White, Belden, mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.
Williams, William M., mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.
Wilson, Samuel S., mustered out Oct. 20, 1865, as 1st sergeant.
Yager, Hiram L., mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.

Muster Roll Company F.

Privates.

Green, Irving F., mustered out Aug 31, 1865.
Kilpatrick, Thomas, mustered out Aug. 1, 1865.
Kilpatrick, Emery L., discharged Feb. 27, 1865.
McGarrah, Benjamin F., mustered out Aug. 31, 1865, as corporal.
Ross, William E., mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.
Whitsitt, William B., mustered out June 29, 1865, as corporal.
Wilheit, Franklin, mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.

Muster Roll Company "G."

Privates.

Hopkins, Benjamin, mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.
Melton, John H., mustered out Sept. 19, 1865.
Walker, John R., mustered out June 19, 1865.
Wilson, William.

Muster Roll Company K.

Privates.

Byrd, Joel.
Bradley, Francis M., mustered out July 8, 1865.
Brooks, Jeremiah.
Coonrod, John T., mustered out Aug. 31, 1865, as corporal.
Dorris, William H.
Gaston, George L., mustered out Aug. 31, '65, as corporal.
Greathouse, Aaron, mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.
Hay, John, mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.
Jolly, Van B., mustered out July 7, 1865, as sergeant major.
Jones, James T., missing in action Dec. 17, 1864.
Kiler, James, mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.
Loyd, Henry W., missing in action Dec. 17, 1864.
Lee, Jonas A., mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.
McKee, John T.
Martel, Charles, mustered out June 19, 1865.
Miller, James B.
Smith, John C.
Trafford, William L., mustered out July 24, '65, as corporal.
Wheeler, Francis M.

Muster Roll Company "M."

Privates.

Pritchett, William J., mustered out Aug 31, 1865.
Spillman, James, mustered out Aug. 31, 1865.
Spillman, Joseph, mustered out Aug. 31, 1865, as sergeant.

INDIANA LEGION.

The companies raised and armed under this organization were known as "home guards." During the war, southern Indiana was frequently threatened with invasion from the rebel forces, and several companies of the legion were recruited in this county to be ready in case of emergency. At one time a battalion of 400 strong was encamped for several days at the fair grounds in Princeton, fully armed and equipped for duty, had their services been necessary. It consisted of a company each from Johnson, Barton, Columbia and Patoka Townships.

We give below a list of officers of several of these companies, who received honorary commissions from the Governor:

Officers Indiana Legion—Honorary Commissions.

Brigadier-General.

Andrew Lewis, resigned.

Warwick Rifles.

Captain.

William A. Downey, entered U. S. service.

First Lieutenant.

S. S. French.

Second Lieutenant.

Ephraim E. Wood.

Barton Guards.

Captain.

Jacob W. Skelton.

First Lieutenant.

James D. McCain.

Second Lieutenant.

Larkin Combs.

This company disbanded.

Union Rifle Guards.

Captain.

Robert Duncan, resigned July 26, '62.
William Kurtz.

First Lieutenant.

David E. Hunter, resigned Dec. 16, '61.
George F. Simonson, entered U. S. service.
William D. Downey.

Second Lieutenant.

Sanford M. Barton, resigned July 26, '62.
William P. Welborn, entered U. S. service.
John Kell.

Fort Branch Greys.

Captain.

Augustus Goelzer, entered U. S. service.

First Lieutenant.

Robert Gorely.

Second Lieutenant.

Reuben S. Walters.

Somerville Greys.

Captain.

Samuel G. Barrett.

First Lieutenant.

William R. McClary.

Second Lieutenant.

De Witt Clinton.

Fort Branch Rangers.

Captain.

Henry C. West.

First Lieutenant.

Logan McCrary.

Second Lieutenant.

Robert Gorely.

Barton Guards.

Captain.

Jacob W. Skelton.

First Lieutenant.

John C. Halcomb.

Second Lieutenant.

Benjamin F. Mead.

Columbia Rifles.

Captain.

Albert Knowles, entered U. S. service.
A. D. Reavis.

First Lieutenant.

Willis M. Coleman.

Second Lieutenant.

Adam P. McConnel, entered U. S. service.
J. A. Sprowl.

Eighth Infantry U. S. Colored Troops.

Recruits.

Barr, Isaac.
Broadwell, Richard.
Culbertson Henry.
Feedas, James.
Lewis, Robert H.
Long, Ive.
Reiks, Toby.
Thorp, Cass.
Walker, Jake.
Washington, George.
West, John.

Twenty-sixth Battery—Muster Roll.

Corporals.

Smith, Augustus W., mustered out May 22, '64.

Privates.

Aydelotte, William, discharged June 18, '62.
Binckley, William, vet., mustered out July 18, '65, as corporal.
Graham, Clay, vet., mustered out July 19, '65, as corporal.
Wilson, Nathan, discharged.

Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, U. S. C. T.—Muster Roll.

Hardeman, Alexander, unaccounted for.
King, Henry, unaccounted for.
Lyles, John, unaccounted for.
Leonard, William, unaccounted for.
Nelson, Charles, unaccounted for.
Riley, Jacob, unaccounted for.
Taylor, Cleveland, unaccounted for.
Waldron, Benjamin L., unaccounted for.
Waldron, John, unaccounted for.

Eighty-seventh Illinois Regiment.—Muster Roll Company "B."

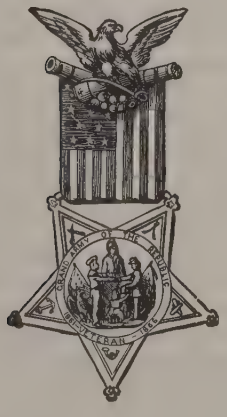
Privates.

Logue, William M., mustered out June 16, '65.

Third Kentucky Cavalry.— Muster Roll Company.

Privates.

Young, Edward, mustered out Dec. 26, '64.



CHAPTER XII.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE common schools of this county are at present managed under that beneficent system of free instruction, provided by law. The following wise provision was made in the first constitution of the state, adopted June 29, 1816, at Corydon:—"It shall be the duty of the general assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law for a general system of education, ascending in a regular gradation from township schools to a State University, wherein tuition shall be gratis and equally open to all." Now it seems that prior to the laws of 1852,-'55, there had been legislative enactments in regard to the school system; as under the first constitution and laws subsequently promulgated, the state supported a very inferior system of public schools, and authorized the counties severally to raise additional taxes for schools, if they pleased. The consequence was, the legislature shirked the duty of keeping up an efficient system, contented itself with authorizing the municipal corporations to provide schools at their option, and hence, there was on the subject no uniform rate of taxation, no uniformity of system, no equality of educational privilege among the children of the state. To remedy this evil and to give uniformity and equality and to secure a united and vigorous, instead of a divided and thus weakened common school system and interest, to place upon the legislature a compulsion to give these advantages by its own action, instead of hazarding them with the voluntary action of municipal corporations, the constitution of 1852 made it the duty of the general assembly to provide by law for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all. The law of 1855, and later of 1865, carried out the mandate of the constitution.

The early history of education in the county is involved in considerable obscurity; the official records furnishing but little information concerning it. For a few facts in regard to the pioneer school work of the county, we are indebted to some of the old settlers still living, who gladly recounted the doings of their schoolboy days. The early settlers being far separated from each other, did not enjoy any school privileges until about 1807–'08, when a school house was erected in the

northern part of White River Township, in the Robb settlement, and one or two other places. The school buildings of that early day were but small as compared with the comfortable houses to be found in every school district of the county to-day.

A brief description of the first school house erected in the Robb settlement, will not be out of place here. The structure was a one-story log house, with clapboard roof and puncheon floor; the roof was held on by weight poles made fast by hickory withes, it had windows of greased paper to admit the light, a portion of a log being left out on each side to make room for this substitute for glass. A large fire place extended across the entire rear end of the room, which was made of clay and sticks forming the chimney, in which on cold days a roaring fire of logs piled high sent out heat; the school-master took good care to have his seat in the warm corner of the room. The fine desks of modern days had no place there, but slabs fastened up around the sides of the house by pegs driven into the logs, answered as writing and ciphering tables, while puncheon benches served for seats. The pupils all faced the wall when studying, but ranged themselves in a semi-circle in front of the fire-place when called out to recite. In those primitive days, the varied apparatus to be found in most of our school-houses at the present day had no place. No maps graced the walls, neither did a globe or Webster's Unabridged have a place on the teacher's desk, if desk there chanced to be. No disagreeable chalk dust filled the room, for no blackboard was used. The three rudiments—reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic, were the principal studies, the writing being done with goose quills, from ink made by boiling in water the out and inner bark of the maple with copperas, which formed a black fluid. The early schools of the county were subscription schools; the teachers generally boarding round from house to house among the patrons of the school, and receiving their salary in money or produce. The school-houses being few and far between, it was no uncommon thing for the pupils to have to trudge three, four or even five miles, morning and evening to get a little schooling. The teachers generally were poorly-educated, if stories told of them are to be believed, and in many instances sadly needing to be taught themselves. Most of them were proficient in wielding the rod. It is related of one of the early teachers that he would occasionally get drunk during school hours and vary the programme of exercises by whipping the whole school, beginning on his own poor boys first, by way of getting his hand in.

Probably the second school taught in the county was by Joseph Duncan, an eastern man, who possessed more education than was usually found in the teachers of that day; he taught a school in the year 1808 in an old log cabin, situated at the spring in the southeast corner of Section 2, a half mile northwest of where Owensville now is. In 1810 William Woods taught in the Williamson settlement, in a little log building, with a fire-place in both ends, and a log was left out on one side over which was pasted greased paper to admit the light. Woods boarded around.

In 1811 John Johnson taught at the same place. In 1812 Adley Donald taught in a little log cabin which stood on the south side of the branch, in what is now Princeton. The cabin had formerly been used as a cabin by one of the early settlers. It was located south side of the branch, on South Main Street. David Burch also taught in this cabin. In 1817 another log schoolhouse was built almost opposite the present U. P. Church. This house was used only a year or two, and after the building of the frame Covenanter Church, school was taught in it until the erection of the brick seminary in 1830. The teachers who kept school in the log building were Solomon D. King, John Coursly, Mathew Cunningham, and William Chittenden. Ira Bostick taught a subscription school in the old Covenant Church immediately after it was built. Another early teacher was Major James Smith. John Kell also taught a subscription school in 1820. In 1823 William Chittenden taught a private school in his own dwelling.

In 1818 William Putnam taught a school in what is now Barton Township, in a cabin of one of the settlers, which was located on Section 7, T. 3, R. 9. Other early teachers were George Sharp and James Simpson.

In character and influence the early schools of Gibson County were not unlike those of other counties of the state. Among the early settlers there were many who desired for their children better educational privileges than they themselves had enjoyed, and especially were those who had immigrated from the Eastern States, or had had opportunities for knowing something of the influences of the schools in those states, in sympathy with the growing idea that the youth of a community should be educated to a certain extent, to enable them to stand in proper relation to society, and that the state is in duty bound to provide the means for securing to each individual such advantages for intellectual training as will prepare him for the duties of citizenship. There were not wanting those who opposed this idea on general principles, arguing that there must always be two classes in a community, one of which, as a laboring class, has no need of, and no time for, acquiring mental culture, which would unfit them for their duties in their sphere in life, and make them discontented with their surroundings. But native shrewdness readily discovered the advantage which "a little learning" gives one in his relations with his fellows. This, and the "divine discontent," the moving spirit in every step of progress, tended to make among the sturdy pioneers many warm friends of education and earnest advocates of schools. As a result, almost with the first settlement of the county, schools were established, and always in a neighborhood as soon

as a sufficient number of scholars could be gathered. Though these early schools might not show very favorably in comparison with those of the present day, and though the old-styled schoolmaster who ruled therein may have possessed scarce a smattering of the accomplishments now required at the hands of the aspirant for pedagogic honors, still they had their mission and filled it, and it may be, were more fully appreciated than better schools and teachers would have been.

The average old-style schoolmaster could hardly be called a professional in the sense in which the term is understood at the present day, though he could boast of large experience running through many "winters," and as an expert wielder of the ferule and hazel switch. He was generally an individual whose fitness for the position he assumed was attested by the fact that he had never succeeded at anything else, and for whom Dame Nature had done little and culture nothing at all. Still there were among the earlier teachers, and those who were in the ranks sixty or more years ago, many men of genuine worth, who, if not very liberally educated, were possessed of much good sense, and who did much to cultivate that regard for thorough mental acquisition which has resulted in a heartier appreciation of the superior privileges of to-day.

Under the present school system of the state, the management rests in a state superintendent, county superintendents, and township trustees. The duties of township trustees are to manage the school fund collected by the county treasurer on taxation for local tuition, and fees paid in for liquor license, and interest on the township school fund, derived from township lands, and apportionment of the interest of the state school fund by the state superintendent. All these funds are drawn from the treasurer of the county upon the warrant of the auditor, and are apportioned to the several townships according to the number of children therein, between the ages of six and twenty-one years. It is further the duty of the trustees to employ the teachers of the schools of the respective townships. He is also authorized to build school-houses, and to furnish all apparatus necessary to operate the schools. Among the other duties performed by the township trustee is the supervision of roads and bridges, and the poor of the township, and handling the township funds, and also the special school fund, which is derived from local taxation exclusively. This special fund is employed in building and repairing school-houses, and furnishing necessary apparatus, such as maps, charts, globes, dictionaries, etc., for the use of the schools. Besides the above there is a county board of education, consisting of the county superintendent, who is *ex-officio* chairman of the board, the trustees of each township in the county, and the chairman of the school trustees of each incorporated town or city in the county. This board is required by law to meet semi annually at the office of the county superintendent, on the first day of May and September of each year. The duties of the board are to consider the general wants and needs of the schools, and school property of which they have charge, and all matters which relate to the purchase of school furniture, books, maps, charts, etc., and to adopt a uniform system of text books throughout the county, and to have the care and management of township libraries. The adoption of text books are for the period of six years, and no text book, once adopted, can be changed within that time, except upon the unanimous consent of the board. No text book, once adopted, can be changed within three years from date of adoption. Each and every incorporated town or city has a school board of its own, consisting of three members elected by the common council of cities, or the board of trustees of incorporated towns. This board in its organization consists of a president, secretary and treasurer. Their duties are to manage the schools under the same laws, rules and regulations as township trustees.

The duties of the county superintendent are to hold county and township institutes, to examine and license teachers, to entertain and decide all appeals from township trustees, relating to the building and location of school-houses, and all other matters pertaining to the management of the schools under the jurisdiction of township trustees, and to visit each school in the county at least once a year, and to have the general superintendence of all the schools of the county during their annual sessions. It is also his duty to carry out the orders and instructions of the state board of education and the superintendent of public instruction; it is also his duty to secure from the township trustees and the school trustees of incorporated towns and cities, the enumeration of school children between six and twenty-one years of age, in each township, town or city in the county, between the first day of March and May in each year, which enumeration it his duty to transmit to the superintendent of public instruction, on or before the fifteenth day of May of each year. It is further his duty to make out by the first day of June of each year the lists of enumeration and the reports of trustees and the basis of the apportionment of school revenue to the several townships, towns and cities of the county, and parts of congressional townships of adjoining counties whose congressional townsihp fund is managed in his county, and report the same to the county auditor.

It is further his duty to see that the interest on the school fund is properly paid and apportioned, and where such fund has suffered loss, to see that the same is reimbursed out of the general funds of the county as the school fund under the law is not permitted to be wasted. It is also his duty to examine the official dockets, records, and books of accounts, of the county officers, justices of the peace, prosecuting attorney, mayors of cities, and township and school trustees, and ascertain

if any of said officers have neglected or refused to collect and pay over interest, fines, forfeitures, licenses, and other claims, due the school funds, and revenues of the state, or have misapplied the same; then in the latter event it is his duty to institute suit for the recovery of the same, for the benefit of the school revenue of the county.

Believing that it will be of interest to our readers, we append the last annual report of county superintendent Mr. H. A. Yeager, to the state superintendent of public instruction, which exhibits some valuable school statistics.

The number of white and colored children between the ages of six and twenty-one, in Barton Township, is 705; in Center Township, 562; in Columbia Township, 369; in Johnson Township, 1,004; in Montgomery Township, 1091; in Patoka Township, 997; in Wabash Township, 125; in Washington Township, 524; in White River Township, 911; in Princeton corporation, 1,072; in Oakland City corporation, 473. The total number in the county, between six and twenty-one, is 7,833. The number of male persons in the county, between ten and twenty-one years of age, who can not read or write, is 15, and the number of females is 22; total, 37.

In addition to the above report, we add a few other facts of interest. The total revenue tuition collected with the year ending Sept. 1, 1883, was $46,632.17 less the sum of $19,005.29 on hand from the previous year. The amount expended in the payment of teachers for the year ending Sept. 1, 1883, was $38,176.49, leaving a difference of $8,455.68. Special school revenue amount collected for the year ending Sept. 1, 1883, $17,686.57; total expenditures out of special school fund for the year ending Sept. 1, 1883, $14,618.26. There are fourteen graded schools in the county, as follows:—Princeton, Fort Branch, Oakland, Owensville, Haubstadt, Patoka, Hazleton, Francisco, Somerville, Snake Run, in Barton Township; Gravel and Black River, in Montgomery Township; Ennes in Washington Township, and Orr graded school in Patoka Township. The following table will be of interest to all who appreciate the growth and development of the school system of the state.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUG. 1, 1883.

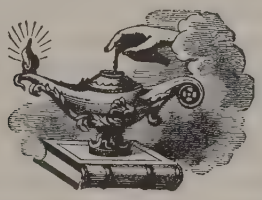
	No. of Teachers	Estimated value school property.	No of school-houses. Brick.	Frame.	Log.	Townships and Towns.
	15	$12,325.00		9		White River.
	23	18,680 00	1	16	1	Montgomery.
	8	4,000.00		8		Columbia.
	24	11,600.00		23		Patoka.
	11	5,200.00		10		Washington.
	11	7,200.00		9		Center.
	14	8,990.00		12		Barton.
	15	6,400.00		13		Johnson.
	4	850.00		4		Wabash.
	17	33,075.00	1	2		City of Princeton
	6	4,050.00	" 1	1		" Oakland.
Total	148	$112,370.00	3	107	1	

Under the law approved March 5, 1855, the present free school system began to develop, and from time to time, as the system became more fully developed, new and supplementary laws were passed, which gave a wide scope to the school system of the state, and to the benefits to be derived therefrom. Under the early system the law made no requirement as to the number of branches required to be taught, which generally consisted in teaching reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic under this regime. The board of county commissioners were required to appoint at least one, and not more than three school examiners, who held office one year. It was their duty to examine all applicants for license, as teachers of the common schools, and if found qualified, they were licensed for any period of time not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the examiners. Under a general revision of the school law in 1865, the board of county commissioners were required to appoint a school examiner for the county, who held his office for the period of three years; he was required to examine teachers for license by a series of written or printed questions in orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, English grammar, physiology, and the history of the United States.

In 1872 the office of school superintendent was by legislative enactment created, and this office took the place of school examiner. This office has been filled by William T. Stilwell and Henry A. Yeager, present incumbent. The superintendent is elected every two years by the township trustees of the county. Since Mr. Yeager has been superintendent the grade of scholarship in teachers has been gradually raised, and the course of study and the grading of the district schools of the county has been steadily improved. The schools of Gibson County rank among the best in the state.

Though the schools are not as good as they might be under more favorable conditions, they are better than they ever were before. That the whole system of common schools is still very imperfect no one affects to doubt; it is like a vast machine whose parts are susceptible of ceaseless improvements. But the whole tendency is evidently to constant and valuable progress. It is firmly fixed in the hearts of the people, as is shown by their fostering care. One of the most important of the agencies in bringing the common schools up to the present fair state of efficiency, is the county superintendency. It is as easy to show the need of thorough and intelligent supervision in the management of a system of schools as in the conduct of other extensive and important enterprises. Facts might be adduced to demonstrate the value of such supervision; and any one who will examine into the work of the superintendent of schools of this county during the last few years, must conclude that the office is one of great importance to be filled by no ordinary individual, and in regard to which a most liberal policy should be held.

Such, in brief, is the school system of the state. Founded upon the broad principle that the property of the state is responsible for the education of the youth of the state, and its schools being absolutely free, it is a just source of public pride, and must continue to be the first means for securing the future prosperity and happiness of the people of the commonwealth.



CHAPTER XIII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY REV. JOHN STUART.

It is to be regretted that the book containing the sessional records of the Presbyterian church of Princeton has been lost. For this reason the information at our disposal is not as full or as satisfactory as we would desire in writing a history of this church. We learn that it became known to the members of the Salem Presbytery which embraced within its bounds at the time, referred to nearly all Southern Indiana, that there were several families in the town of Princeton who were desirous of being organized into a Presbyterian church. The Presbytery, therefore, in view of this request, resolved to hold its next stated meeting in the town of Princeton, commencing May 9, 1828. It was during the sessions of this meeting of the Presbytery that the first Presbyterian church of Princeton was regularly organized, embracing the following members:—Robert Williams, Nancy Williams, Rollin Wilson, William French, Mary French, Nathaniel Foster, Nancy Foster, James B. E. Goodlet, Elenor Goodlet, Melvina Butler, Jane B. Evans, Nancy Howard, Jane Whitmore. The following persons were elected and ordained as Ruling Elders:—William French and James R. E. Goodlet. During the same meeting of Presbytery, Calvin E. Butler, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Londonderry, was ordained as an evangelist and received and excepted an invitation from the church to become its stated supply. Mr. Butler remained some three years, during which time a few were added to the church. None of the original members are now living; they have all gone to render their account to the great head of the church.

In the spring of 1832, the Rev. W. W. Martin, a venerable father, accepted an invitation to supply the pulpit. It is said of Mr. Martin, that he labored faithfully and earnestly for the space of two years, accomplishing much good. But the church was small in numbers and financially weak, and Mr. Martin had a large family to support, and he was therefore constrained to seek another field of labor where he could receive sufficient remuneration to support himself and family.

About the time of the departure of Mr. Martin, Dr. H. H. Patton and wife came here from Kentucky and opened a female school. The Doctor being a Presbyterian minister, was at once invited to supply the pulpit, which he did for some three years, in connection with his other duties in the school.

In the spring of 1838 Mr. John M. McCord, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Madison, took charge of the church and continued to discharge faithfully his duties until the year 1843 or '44. Rev. Robert Lilly, of Mount Carmel, Ill., supplied the pulpit temporarily for less than a year.

In the spring of 1845, R. V. Dodge, a licentiate from New York, accepted an invitation as stated supply. It is said of Mr. Dodge, that he was not only a fine preacher, but in addition he was possessed of those rare social qualities which eminently qualified him as a successful minister of the gospel. The congregation increased rapidly in numbers, and during his short residence in Princeton, he obtained a strong hold upon the hearts of the people, so that it was difficult for them to give their consent to his departure..

Immediately after the departure of Mr. Dodge, the church extended a call to the Rev. J. T. Hendricks. The call was accepted and he was at once installed pastor of the church by Presbytery. Mr. Hendricks was therefore the first installed pastor of this church; up until this time there had been only stated supplies. He remained until the year 1852 and removed to Petersburgh, Pike County, this state. Although Mr. Hendricks during his residence here was in very feeble health, still in labors he was abundant, and for this he was rewarded by the Master in witnessing a most gracious revival of religion—a revival which not only encouraged and strengthened the church in the addition

of members, but which affected the entire community for good.

He was followed by the Rev. Henry W. Briggs, who, owing to continued ill health, was obliged to assign his charge in about two years. The venerable John D. Paxton, D. D., succeeded Mr. Briggs. The doctor was not only a man of rare intellectual ability and culture, but his mind was enriched by a large experience during a long life in the ministry and extensive travel and observation. He is remembered as an able, interesting and instructive preacher of the gospel, beloved by his own congregation and revered by the whole community. His wife, Mrs. M. M. Paxton, was in every respect a suitable companion. The way in which Providence led her through a long, eventful life developed in her a noble Christian character. In youth she consecrated herself to the cause of foreign missions, accompanying her first husband, Dr. Dodge, to Beirout, Syria. There she experienced her first great sorrow in the loss of her husband. It was here, a widow in her mission home, Dr. Paxton made her acquaintance, which soon ripened into marriage. Her return to her native land did not cause her to be any the less interested in foreign missions. While here, and faithful and earnest in every good work at home, still the millions in heathenish darkness and ignorance claimed the largest share of her interest. To her, under God's blessing, the women of this church are mainly indebted for the missionary spirit shown during past years.

In the spring of 1860, Dr. Paxton resigned the charge of his church to accept the presidency of Highland University, Kansas, to the great regret of the congregation and community. It was during his oversight of the congregation that the present church edifice was erected at a cost of $5,000.00. Rev. H. B. Scott served the church about two years, and H. Aughy one year. During Mr. Scott's time there were quite a number of additions to the church.

Dr. Paxton having fulfilled his mission in Kansas, returned and entered again upon his duties as pastor of the church, and continued until perhaps a year before his death, when both his sight and hearing became so much impaired that he gave up all active participation in the duties of the sanctuary. He died at the advanced age of 83 years. Mr. Martin B. Van Arsdale, a licentiate, served the church from September, 1867, to September, 1868, during which time there were several additions to the church on examination. The present comfortable parsonage was purchased at this time at a cost of $2,500. Soon after this Rev. John Montgomery was installed, and continued to sustain that relation to the church until June 1, 1879. During Mr. Montgomery's time, although there was no extensive work of grace in the church, yet there were frequent accessions to its numbers. Mr. Montgomery deservedly enjoyed the confidence and love of his people, and is gratefully remembered by them. Rev. Benjamin Mills, D. D., served the church for some nine months. Mr. Mills is an unusually fine preacher, and will long be remembered as such by this community. Since Sept. 1, 1880, Rev. John Stuart has been the stated supply of the congregation. During these four years there have been some twenty-five additions, and we trust the church has not only been strengthened numerically but spiritually. Present number of communicants is one hundred. Present officers:—Rev. John Stuart, stated supply; ruling elders, W. P. Welborn and Seth. Ward; deacons, W. D. Downey and Thomas R. Paxton. We have tried to give as briefly as possible in a connected statement the succession of ministers who have served this church for the fifty years of its existence.

It now remains to refer to some matters pertaining to church work proper. There has been a Sabbath-school in connection with the public worship of God ever since the congregation had a house of its own to worship in. Present number of children and youth enrolled, 100; average attendance, 80. Thomas R. Paxton, superintendent, assisted by a number of faithful teachers. There is a collection taken up every Sabbath for benevolent purposes, which amounts annually to between $50 and $100. There has been for years a woman's missionary society in connection with this congregation, which holds regular monthly meetings for prayer and consultation, and occasionally public exercises of an interesting character, to which the public are invited. This society has shown a commendable degree of zeal and enterprise in developing the benevolence of the congregation. The collections annually amount to about $100.

In addition to this the church collectively gives annual contributions to the different Boards of the church. There has also always been maintained a weekly prayer-meeting, which is usually well attended and is interesting and profitable to those who are present.

There is but one other Presbyterian church in Gibson County. It was organized during the past year in Oakland city, and has some twenty-five members, and it under the care of Rev. D. Van Dyke, of Petersburg. It is about completing a house of worship, and the prospects for growth and usefulness in that growing town are very encouraging.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY REV. J E. JENKINS.

MT. ZION CONGREGATION.

This congregation was organized by Rev. William Barnett, in August, 1817, at a Methodist place of worship known as Shiloh, in Gibson County. The elders were James Knowles, Samuel Montgomery and Alexander Johnson, the two former having been elders in the Presbyterian church. It is probable this was the first Cumberland Presbyterian congregation in the state. At first the name of the congregation was Hopewell, and the members were accustomed to worship and hold their camp-meetings at the same place with the Methodists. Thus two camp-meetings were held each year on the same spot, conjointly, for a number of years. Finally, under circumstances which need not now be mentioned, the two meetings having been announced to take place at the same time, the Cumberland Presbyterians withdrew, and, with the aid of many sympathizers in the community, established a camp-ground one-half mile from Shiloh, and held their meeting at the appointed time. When Messrs. Downey, Lynn, Hunter and others were assembled at the time of meeting, the question arose as to what name the new place of worship should bear, Father Downey said, "Call it Mt. Zion, for it shall never be removed;" referring to Psalm cxxv, 1:—"They that trust in the Lord shall be as Mt. Zion, which can not be removed, but abideth forever." At once the congregation assumed that name, and trusting in the Lord, has remained steadfast in its work. The following persons ministered to the congregation in holy things during the periods designated:—Rev. Alexander Downey, six years; Rev. William Lynn, twenty-four years, during which time he attended twenty-one consecutive camp-meetings at Mt. Zion; Rev. J. E. Jenkins, one year; Rev. Thomas Walker, sixteen years. Rev. J. B. Halleck is now the pastor. In September, 1839, the Presbytery divided the congregation and organized one by the name of Mt. Pleasant, the first representative being Elder Aaron Lewis. Among those who ministered to this congregation were Messrs. William Lynn, B. Hall, James Ritchey, Ebenezer Hall, T. R. Lester, John Lewis and J. E. Jenkins. A few years since this congregation was dissolved, and the members were restored to Mt. Zion. Of the elders who have served this congregation during its long and honorable history, two deserve especial mention. Prettyman Knowles was born in Sussex County, Del., Sept. 15, 1780. He came to this state in 1811 and settled in Gibson County. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and then returned to his avocation as a farmer in what was then an almost unbroken forest. He made a profession of religion during a camp-meeting at Shiloh in August, 1818. He and his wife united with the church at the same time, and he was soon elected to the office of ruling elder, which he filled with dignity, ability and Christian zeal for thirty-one years. He very often represented his congregation in Presbytery and Synod, and frequently represented the Presbytery in the General Assembly. In the spring of 1849 he removed with his family to Menard County, Ill.

John Skelton was born in Albemarle County, Va., May 5, 1797. With his parents he moved to Mason County, Ky., and from there to Gibson County, Ind. In the year 1824, while on his way home from a camp-meeting then in progress at Shiloh, he trusted Christ as his Savior, and a few weeks afterwards, in company with his wife, united with Mt. Zion congregation, Rev. David Lowry officiating as moderator of the session. One year afterwards he was elected elder, and filled the office with great honor to the church till his death, Nov. 8, 1857, in the sixty-first year of his age and the thirty-second of his eldership. Too much can not be said in praise of this good man's piety. He was full of zeal, and with it was unusually intelligent. In daily life he was not only consistent, but was aggressive in pressing the claims of Christianity upon others. No one lived in his house long without becoming a Christian. His children all became useful members of the church, two of them now being elders.

In 1876, the membership of Mt. Zion congregation living in and near Owensville, asked Presbytery to transfer their names and make them part of Bethel congregation, which was done. Rev. J. B. Hadlock continued to minister to the congregation until 1879; since then Rev. T. Walker and now Rev. N. F. Gill. The elders now are Aaron and James Redman, John F. Shelton, Leroy Calvert and J. F. Pruitt.

BETHEL CONGREGATION.

At the residence of Elijah Knowles, or James McAlister, in Gibson County, Bethel congregation was organized by Rev. William Lynn, in October, 1832. The elders were Elijah Knowles, Ephraim Dickey, James McAlister and George Dougan. Mr. Lynn was the pastor till 1841, when Rev. T. B. McCormick took charge and remained six years. During his administration they built their first church and seemed to enjoy a degree of prosperity, but from the time he discontinued his labors till 1859 they made but little progress. For short terms of one year or less they were supplied with preaching during this period by Messrs. S. T. Stewart, C. G. M. Green, N. Loomis, J. Kirkpatrick, J. Neely, D. Darr, J. E. Jenkins and T. R. Lester. In

1859 Rev. Thomas Walker became pastor, and has continued such to the present time, a period of about seventeen years. Seven years ago a new house of worship was built. There have been a number of gracious revivals of religion, and the congregation is otherwise in a good condition. In membership it is eighty-three, and the elders are J. M. Smith, William Knowles, D. W. Smith and C. Emerson.

The membership of Mt. Zion congregation living in and around Owensville was made a part of Bethel congregation in April, 1876. Since then the congregation has been ministered to by Revs. M. M. Smith, W. M. Medcalf and N. F. Gill. Rev. M. M. Yates has had charge the past year and a half. They have built in Owensville in the last year a substantial brick church at a lost of $4,000 of Gothic style of architecture.

FORT BRANCH CONGREGATION.

Until quite recently this congregation was called Mt. Moriah. It was organized by Rev. Alexander R. Downey, at the residence of Mr. David Robb, about three miles southwest of Fort Branch, Gibson County, in the spring of 1828. There were about twenty members at the organization. Messrs. David Robb, Andrew Ralston, James Knowles and John Treble were elected and ordained ruling elders. Mr. William Brothers was ordained deacon. Mr. Downey resided in the bounds of the congregation and continued to feed the little flock for some time—the length of time we can not ascertain. In the year 1838 a camp-ground was constructed on a piece of ground donated by Mr. Robb, near his dwelling, and the first camp-meeting was held. The following year a church edifice was erected upon the same lot of ground, and called the Mt. Moriah church. In this house the congregation continued to worship till 1866, when a new house was built in the town of Fort Branch. Mr. Downey was succeeded by Rev. William Lynn, whose labors were highly appreciated and which did much to strengthen and build up the organization. Next came Rev. Hiram A. Hunter, who preached with great success, and was instrumental in the conversion of many precious souls. Following him were Messrs. S. T. Stewart, John Kirkpatrick, Hiram Broils, T. B. McCormick, John Edmondson and Joseph Neeley. During the term of service of these ministers, which brings the history up to 1857, the congregation was more or less prosperous. Sometimes sun shone out brightly, and again dark clouds would hover over the church and all would look discouraging.

Rev. Thomas Walker took charge of the congregation when Mr. Neely's time expired, and continued to preach for several years. During his ministry the church enjoyed a number of precious revivals of religion which added much to its strength. In the year 1869 Rev. H. W. Bryant took charge and preached six months, and was succeeded by his brother, Rev. A. M. Bryant, who served as pastor for eighteen months. Mr. Walker again became pastor and labored for one year, when he was succeeded by Rev. William Wilson, who preached one year and was followed by Rev. J. W. Cleaver, who remained nine months. Again Mr. Walker was employed for one year. At the expiration of this engagement Rev. B. F. Ivy, of Georgia, was employed and labored for one year. Notwithstanding these frequent changes the congregation has been gradually strengthened. At present it has a session consisting of elders William Wright, George Beloat, Wesley Redman, William H. Redman and A. L. Lewis, and Deacons J. G. Higginbotham and Henry Burk. It has a membership of 150, two commodious church edifices valued at $5,000, a flourishing Sabbath-school and a weekly prayer-meeting. Its condition is healthy and prosperous, with prospects for a brilliant future. Rev. W. M. Medcalf is pastor. Continued to preach here until last March. The present pastor is Rev. H. Clay Yates.

PRINCETON CONGREGATION.

As early as 1822, when the pioneer ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church visited Gibson County, at a camp-meeting held at old Shiloh, conducted by Messrs. John and William Barnett and others, Mrs. Elizabeth Arbuthnot, of Princeton, made a profession of faith in Christ and united with the Mt. Zion congregation. Soon afterward a camp-meeting was held in the neighborhood of Patoka, conducted by Messrs. Barnett, Delayney and others, and a society was organized known as Patoka society, the territory embracing Princeton and the eastern and northern parts of the county. Mrs. Arbuthnot, Mrs. Gen. John I. Neely and others became members of this society, and through their influence preaching was had at Princeton. Princeton congregation was organized by Rev. Hiram A. Hunter on the 22d of December, 1832. John C. Warrick, Lane W. Posey and Daniel Zimmerman were chosen elders. Mr. Hunter supplied this congregation with preaching till 1836. About the time his labors ceased with this congregation by order of Indiana Presbytery, the Patoka congregation was dissolved and its membership added to Princeton congregation.

In 1837 Rev. James Ritchey became the stated supply of this congregation and served it as such for two years. During his labors with them the congregation secured a lot upon which they erected a house for worship. After Mr. Ritchey's term of service Rev. S. T. Stewart and others supplied the congregation until the fall of 1841, and from this date until the spring of 1843 Rev. T. B. McCormick was in charge. From its organization until this period the congregation grew and was in a healthy condition, but for nine years succeed-

ing it passed through many dark days. All the preaching had here during that period was such temporary supplies as Presbytery could send. Among those who came as messengers of mercy were Messrs. William Lynn, Joseph Neely, Nelson Loomis, E. W. Hall and perhaps others. The congregation was much reduced and demoralized. In 1852 Rev. David Darr became stated supply. He served till the fall of 1857, and during his ministry the broken fragments were gathered, a Sabbath-school organized, and the congregation began to put forth signs of life again. About fifty-five members were recorded when his labors closed. In 1857 Rev. J. E. Jenkins supplied this and Bethel congregations, his services withBethel ending in 1858, when all his time was given to Princeton congregation. In October, 1859, he was regularly installed pastor, and as such still serves it. During the past eighteen years the growth of the congregation has been steadily on the increase. In 1860 the trustees exchanged the church on Seminary Hill with the Lutherans for the building occupied at present. In the fall of 1870 the congregation was, by order of Presbytery, again divided and Patoka congregation re-established with fifty-five members, leaving Princeton congregation with one hundred and five. There are now in communion one hundred and sixty-one. The congregation is now keeping up two weekly prayer-meetings and a Sabbath-school with good interest. During the existence of this congregation 565 persons have passed the session and become members,—72 by letter and 493 on profession of faith. The following persons comprise the list of elders that have served the congregation since 1832: J. C. Warrick, Lane W. Posey, Daniel Zimmerman, John Berlin, George Dougan, Wm. Archer, John Brazleton, Joseph Montgomery, Carey A. Milburn, Isaac Montgomery, John M. Witherspoon, M. G. C. Hargrove, E. E. Woods, Richard I. Coleman, Allen C. Stout, D. Eckley Hunter, G. F. Fairchild, James M. Depriest, Francis M. Jones, A. J. Calkins and Benj. Onyett.—Total, 121. Of these, J. C. Warrick, Lane W. Posey, John Berlin, Wm. Archer, Joseph Montgomery, Isaac Motgomery and E. E. Woods have entered into their rest; one has resigned; Messrs. Milburn and Coleman are elders in the Patoka congregation. The others have removed from the bounds of the congregation, except Messrs. Dougan, Stout, Depriest, Calkins and Onyett, who, with the pastor, constitute the present session.

The congregation has gradually increased and now numbers a membership of one hundred and ninety. The old church building having become inadequate for the use of the congregation, it was decided on the 21st of May, 1883, to build a new one. Since which time a handsome brick edifice, costing about $9,000, and capable of seating 450 persons, has been erected on the site of the old church. The style of architecture is castellated Gothic.

OAKLAND CITY CONGREGATION.

Under the name of Montgomery this congregation was organized near Oakland City, Gibson County, by Rev. A. J. Thomas, April 20, 1850. The elders were Henry Brown, H. D. Bryant, Harvey Montgomery, and Andrew Gudgel. From the date of the organization until 1854 the congregation enjoyed a good degree of prosperity, a neat house of worship having been erected, and the membership increasing. But internal difficulties arose at this time which checked its growth, and have ever since materially retarded its influence, and it is not now in a healthy condition. The names of the ministers who have served the congregation at different periods are:—A. J. Thomas, Nelson Loomis, Lewis Wilson, Levin Wilson, J. A. Lewis, E. Thomas, T. M. Walker, James Glezen, James Blackwell, W. O. Smith, William Wilson and O. E. Hart.

Since 1876 this congregation has only had an occasional supply.

PATOKA CONGREGATION.

This congregation was organized by Rev. J. E. Jenkins, Nov. 5, 1870, with fifty-three members, who were previously connected with Princeton congregation. The elders were Cary A. Milburn, E. E. Woods, H. H. Phillips and Tribit Cunningham. The session at present consists of its original members, except E. E. Woods, deceased, with the addition of L. S. French, R. J. Coleman, W. J. Hall and William Stermer. The congregation has been served by the following pastors:—Rev. R. J. P. Lemmon, two years; Rev. J. W. Cleaver, nine months, and Rev. W. M. Medcalf, the present incumbent, two years and eight months. About three years ago the congregation completed and dedicated a substantial brick church edifice, costing nearly $6,000. At present there is a membership of one hundred and forty-seven, with a Sabbath-school having an average attendance of seventy-nine. The congregation is at present, considering its surroundings, in a healthy condition.

From 1876 to 1881, the congregation suffered from financial embarrassment, and a part of the time was without preaching. Rev. J. J. Ballas, W. R. Wright, and N. F. Gill, preached for them occasionally. In 1881 Rev. W. B. Crawford became their minister. The elders are L. S. French, William Stermer, Lewis Jones, John W. Myreck and W. J. Hall. Rev. Crawford is a native of this county.

ORIGINAL REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PRINCETON, GIBSON COUNTY, IND.

BY REV. D. C. MARTIN.

The origin of this congregation carries us back as far as 1809, A. D., four years before Gibson County was organized. Samuel Hogue, of Blount County, Tenn., and Robert Archer, from Chester District, South Carolina, having settled in the vicinity of where Princeton now stands, had formed themselves into a society for prayer and conference.

At their solicitation, the Rev. John Kell, a minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, visited them and preached, in 1810. His visits were repeated in 1811, 1812 and in 1813. During his fourth visit he dispensed the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

It is supposed that at this time the formal organization of the congregation was effected, with Samuel Hogue and Thomas Archer as ruling elders, and about twenty communicants. The services on the above occasion were held in the house of Robert Archer. Although at one time a stronghold of this church was in the South, and especially in South Carolina, by a decision of its highest church court in 1800, it became henceforth an abolition church, requiring any of its members who held slaves to emancipate them, upon pain of expulsion from the privileges of the church. Slavery and its customs were henceforth odious to them, and they sought a retreat from it and its influences and punishments, in northern and free states. Hence, many came to the new and free state of Indiana, and built up the congregation of Princeton. In 1814 Robert Stormont and James W. Hogue were made elders of the congregation. Mr. Kell continued to visit the congregation ministerially and pastorally until 1816, when, with his family, he settled in Princeton. Henceforth, until 1820, he labored as a missionary, having Princeton as a center. He was then installed pastor of the congregation, June 21, 1820. The first meeting of Sessions, the records of which have been preserved, dates July 7, 1820. The following members were present:—Rev. John Kell, moderator; Thomas Archer, Robert Stormont, James W. Hogue, James Lessley, Robert Milburn and William Crow, ruling elders. The first church built in Princeton was by this congregation, was situated on the lot just south of that on which the Cumberland Presbyterian Church now stands, was a small frame structure and was used by them from 1820 until 1833. That year marks an era in the history of this congregation. The pastor and a very large majority of the members held with what has been since known as the "New Light" or "New School" party, entering the political society, against which as a church they had hitherto testified, and from which they had withdrawn, because its constitution of government was *atheistic*, and sanctioned *slavery*. This left the congregation without a pastor and with but one elder, namely, Robert Stormont. The congregation was after some time resuscitated by the election of other elders. Rev. Samuel McKinney ministered to them for a time. After this, Rev. J. J. McLurkin was from June 2, 1843, their pastor until about 1851, when Oct. 13, 1851, Rev. John Stott was installed pastor. This relation he continued to sustain until June 2, 1868, when the pastoral relation was dissolved by Synod. The church, erected about 1850 on North street, Princeton, second block from the public square east, was held by Mr. Stott and his adherents, who refused to regard the authority of Synod. Those adhering to Synod were again organized with William Lawson and James Little, ruling elders. Daniel E. Martin was "called," and on Nov. 7, 1872, ordained and installed pastor, which relation he has sustained up to the present time.

Their house of worship, built in 1875, is on Main Cross street, east of public square, third block, Princeton. Of this denomination this is the only congregation in connection with the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian or Covenanter church in Gibson County. That which distinguishes them from all other Christians is their practical testimony against the atheistic character of the Constitution of the United States, as it contains no recognition of God, Christ, the Ruler of nations, nor of the Moral Law as the rule of national and civil administration. Though loyal to all the best interests of the country, they are convinced that their loyalty is best exercised in warning the nation of those public sins which provoke the judgments of God upon a land. Though numbering but forty-one members, its condition is healthy and prosperous. David Stormont, Sr., has seen the congregation organized three times, and is now the only remaining member of the first organization. The bush has been burning but not consumed. The present organization consists of D. C. Martin, pastor; William Lawson, James Watt and Josiah E. Carithers, ruling elders; David Stormont, William Peoples and Samuel Davis, deacons and *legal trustees*, with forty-one actual members.*

* For much of the above history the writer wishes to acknowle'ge his indebtedness to an article published in the Presbyterian Almanac, by the late John McMaster, D. D., of Princeton, Ind.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

BY REV. G. A. GORDON.

When, under William of Orange, the form of the government of the Established Church of Scotland was changed back from the Episcopal to the Presbyterian, a number of the Presbyterians refused to enter the organization. Their reason for this refusal was that, under the act restoring Presbyterianism, men could be members of the church and ministers in it who did not hold the Presbyterian creed. Those who refused to go into the established church of Scotland as reorganized by King William, and their ecclesiastical descendants are known as the Reformed Presbyterian or Covenanter Church.

In 1732 certain ministers of the established church of Scotland seceded from it, on account of corruption in its doctrine and tyranny in its government. They had a considerable following. The organization formed by the seceders is known as the Associate Church.

In 1782 most of the members of the Reformed and the Associate churches in America united in a new organization, taking the name of the Associate Reformed Church. A small minority in each of the two communions did not go into the union, and in these minorities the Reformed and the Associate churches were present. In 1858 the Associate and Associate Reformed churches united. Thus was formed the United Presbyterian Church.

In early days there were in Princeton a congregation of the Reformed Church, one of the Associate and one of the Associate Reformed. The Associate congregation was organized by Rev. James M. Henderson in 1834. They put up a house of worship, a building made of logs, one mile east of Princeton. They had as their pastor, for a few years, Rev. John McLean, the only settled pastor they ever had. After his release in 1843, the members, who were few in number, becoming discouraged, united, some with the Reformed congregation, some with the Associate Reformed, some with the last named congregation after it became connected with the United Presbyterian Church.

The Reformed Presbyterian congregation was founded by Rev. John Kell. He visited this part of the country for the first time in 1810. During that visit two families were formed into a society for conference and prayer. This was the beginning of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Princeton. The formal organization seems to have taken place in 1813. Mr. Kell visited the brethren a number of times, and, at length, in 1816, removed to Princeton. In 1820 he was installed as pastor of the congregation. He continued to be its pastor until 1838. Both before his installation and afterward, he spent a considerable part of his time in missionary labors through the West and South.

The next pastor of the congregation was Rev. Gilbert McMaster, D. D. His pastorate began in 1840, and continued six years. He had a richly-gifted and highly cultured mind. He was the author of several publications, some of which had a wide circulation. Before coming to Princeton he had been pastor of a congregation in New York thirty-two years. He was repeatedly asked to take the position of professor of theology in the Theological Seminary of his church. After resigning the charge of Princeton, tho' declining to accept the professorship, he discharged, for a time, its duties. Dr. Gilbert McMaster was succeeded in the pastorate of the congregation by Rev. John McMaster, who entered on his labors among them in 1846, and continued to be their pastor until his death in 1874. He was a man of superior natural ability, and his mind was well trained and well stored. He was, to an unusual degree, energetic, prudent, and devoted to his work. His ministry was an eminently active one, and productive of much good. During his ministry, in the year 1870, the Presbytery of which this congregation was a part united with the United Presbyterian Church. This congregation, with its pastor, thus became connected with that body. A few of the members, however, preferring not to change their church connection, organized another Reformed Presbyterian congregation, which is still kept up. A few months before the death of Dr. McMaster, his congregation and the other United Presbyterian congregation of the place, whose earlier history will be given presently, were united in one congregation, with the Doctor as pastor. Shortly after the death of Dr. John McMaster, Rev. W. H. McMaster was called to the pastorate of the congregation. He labored among them until 1881, when he was released. During his ministry, as during that of his predecessors, there were numerous accessions to the church. He was succeeded by the present pastor, J. A. Gordon, who was installed in June, 1883. From 1810, when the two families were formed into the society that was to grow into a large congregation, to 1820, the church had no house of worship of their own. Services were held in private houses. On some occasions they had the use of a small log church belonging to the Baptists, situated about a mile northwest from Princeton. At length they put up for themselves a small frame building, the first house of worship erected in the town. It stood just south of the spot where the Cumberland Presbyterian Church now stands. In 1832 arrangements were made for putting up a larger building, but, as the people had not the means to carry on the work rapidly, the house was not finished and ready for occu-

pancy until 1836. This building the church used as their house of worship until 1858, when they removed to a new and larger house, which they had built, and which they still occupy. The old church became, after a time, the property of the Cumberland Presbyterian congregation, who worshipped in it until 1883, when they took it down and began building in its place the substantial and tasteful church which is now approaching completion. The cost of the new Reformed Presbyterian Church (now the United Presbyterian), including the furnishing, was about $9,000. The dimensions of the church proper are seventy-five by forty-eight. It will accommodate between 700 and 800 persons. There is attached to the north end a room forty-eight feet by twenty, which is used as a prayer meeting and Sabbath-school room.

The record of this congregation in connection with the war for the Union is a most honorable one. Dr. John McMaster said in 1871:—"At the call of their country, sixty-four persons, in full communion, or baptised members belonging to families of the congregation, volunteered into her armies, and fought, and some of them died for their country. There were no skulkers, no deserters among them, as they gathered round and fought under the red, white and blue flag of their country, the true successors of those who fought and bled as bravely under *the blue flag of the Covenant*, in the hills and valleys of Scotland." The Associate Reformed Congregation of Princeton was organized in 1835, Revs. James Worth, S. C. Baldridge and John Reynolds taking part in the exercises. Mr. Baldridge continued to preach for them, and in 1837 became pastor of the congregation. He had the pastoral care of the congregation sixteen years, resigning his charge in 1853. The historian of Princeton Presbytery says of him:—"He was a devoted and faithful laborer; under his pastorate the congregation had a substantial growth." The next pastor was Rev. John L. Craig, who came to them in 1854, and labored among them faithfully and successfully until 1865. He then left his home to serve as Chaplain in the Seventeenth Regiment of Veteran Volunteers. A few months after entering the army he was smitten with a fever, of which he died.

Mr. Craig was very anxious for the union of the Associate and Associate Reformed churches, and when that union was effected, he and his congregation entered the new organization, the United Presbyterian Church.

After the death of Mr. Craig, the congregation were without a pastor until 1870, when a call from them was accepted by Rev. S. F. Clark. In 1874 he resigned his charge, in order that the way might be open for the congregation to unite with the other United Presbyterian congregation of the town. "Proposals for union were made and cordially accepted, the eldership taking their place in the session of the united congregation, and sixty-two other persons becoming incorporated therewith."

The services connected with the organization of the Associate Reformed congregation were held in a barn belonging to Alexander Huddleson. Arrangements were soon made for building a church. It was inclosed in 1836, but considerable time elapsed before it was completed. It was located just south of town, but is included within the present limits of the city. It is now used as a private dwelling. It was the only church erected by that congregation. Such is a most imperfect sketch of the United Presbyterian church of Princeton. How much of the experiences, labors and sacrifices of pastors and people, and of the blessed results of their work for God, must be left untold. The congregation has now a membership of nearly 300. It has exceptionally able and faithful elders, trustees and Sabbath-school workers, and a ladies' missionary society which has done excellent service. In the eastern part of the county there are three United Presbyterian congregations, Eden, Somerville and Oakland. About the year 1820, Rev. John Kell, the founder of the Reformed Presbyterian congregation of Princeton, and for eighteen years its pastor, began preaching in the locality in which the first two of these churches are situated. A congregation was organized, called "Fair Forest," and a log church built. This congregation was kept up until the death of Mr. Kell, a period of about twenty-two years.

About the year 1835, Rev. S. C. Baldridge, of the Associate Reformed Church, visiting certain families of his own denomination in this region, began a course of labors which resulted in the formation of the Associate Reformed congregation of Eden. After the death of Mr. Kell, most of the members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Fair Forest connected themselves with this congregation. Mr. Baldridge was the pastor of the congregation, preaching for them probably one-fourth time. He was succeeded by Rev. Robert Gray, who was installed in 1856, and continued in charge of the congregation about six years. During his pastorate, through the union of the Associate and Associate Reformed Churches, Eden became a United Presbyterian congregation. In 1858 a house of worship was built at Somerville, a few miles distant from Eden, and in 1860 a congregation was organized there. Most of the members of the Eden congregation went into that of Somerville. In 1862 Mr. Gray became pastor of the Somerville church and was released from the charge of Eden. In 1866 he was released from Somerville. Since that time the two congregations have been united in one pastoral charge, the pastor dividing his time between them. Rev. James McCrea was their pastor from 1868 to 1873, and Rev. W. G. Spenser from 1878 to 1882. The last named pastor died a few months since. It was the writer's privilege to become person-

ally acquainted with him, and to learn from others much in regard to his character and ministry. It is but justice to his memory to say that he was an eminently faithful and devoted minister, and an eminently holy man.

The first house of worship of the Eden congregation was a log building. In 1864 they erected a new church, which is described as commodious and substantial. The Somerville congregation have put up only the one building.

In 1882 a congregation was organized in Oakland City. It has had no pastor as yet, and has no house of worship. At present Rev. A. S. Montgomery is preaching for the three congregations, Eden, Somerville and Oakland, as stated supply. According to the last report of membership at present accessible to the writer, the number of members in the three congregations was 105.

The aggregate membership of the United Presbyterian congregations located in Gibson County would be about 400. A large number of United Presbyterians have removed from the county to other parts of the country. The statistics of the present membership of these congregations exhibit only a small part of their gains.

INDEPENDENT COVENANTER CHURCH.

REV. J. STOTT, PASTOR.*

In 1833 Covenanters were divided into New Lights and Old Lights. The Old Lights erected and moved into a new edifice in Princeton, which is now used by that congregation. The first pastor who preached in the new church was the Rev. J. Stott, who still continues his ministrations in the same place; he is a native of Ireland and came to the United States in 1851, and to Gibson County in the same year, and took up his residence in Princeton, where he still resides. He states that the membership of his church comprises about seventy persons. The officers of the church consist of the pastor, three elders and two deacons. Services are held regularly every Sabbath.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION OF PRINCETON.

BY REV. ROBERT BLAIR.

As the early history of this congregation and that given by the other Reformed Presbyterian are substantially the same, it was thought unnecessary to repeat. Mr. Kell remained pastor of the congregation from June 24, 1820, until Sept. 24, 1838, when he resigned his charge. After he resigned his charge and until a short time before his death, which took place Nov. 6, 1842, he continued his untiring labors as a diligent and faithful servant of his Lord and Master. In the year 1833 there was a division in the Reformed Presbyterian Church in the United States. The congregation of Mr. Kell, however, was not effected by it, but continued the same as heretofore without any change or division. From the resignation of Mr. Kell, as above stated, until May 5, 1840, the congregation had no settled pastor, but received supplies from Presbytery. At this time Rev. Gilbert McMaster, D. D., having received and accepted a call from the congregation, was installed pastor, which position he held until March 31, 1846, when he resigned his charge and retired from active pastoral labors in the church. March 17, 1854, he was called by his Master to his reward.

After the resignation of Dr. Gilbert A. McMaster Rev. John McMaster received a call from the congregation and entered upon his labors as pastor of the congregation the first Sabbath of June, 1846, and continued pastor of the congregation until 1870, when he and a part of the congregation left the communion of the Reformed Presbyterian Church and connected with the United Presbyterian Church. The building completed in 1836 being insufficient, was disposed of to the Lutheran congregation and a new and more commodious one erected one square further north, and occupied in January, 1858; the same building is now occupied by the United Presbyterian congregation. The congregation being now left without either a settled pastor or place of worship resolved upon securing a new building, which was completed in 1873, and completely destroyed by a tornado which swept over the place in February, 1875. In five months from that date a new and more comodious building was erected and occupied. In the fall of 1874 the congregation made out a call for the present pastor, who was then attending the seminary in Philadelphia, Pa. The call was by him accepted and he ordained and installed pastor of the congregation in the beginning of May, 1875. The congregation at present numbers about one hundred, the greater part of which are in full communion in the congregation. The ruling elders, which seem to hold a prominent place in the congregation, during the pastorate of Rev. John Kell, were as follows:—Messrs. Samuel Hogue, Thomas Archer, Robert Stormont, James W. Hogue, James Lessly, Robert Milburn, William Crow. During the pastorate of Rev. Gilbert McMaster, D. D., the following were the ruling elders:—Messrs. W. Hogue, Thomas Archer, Robert Milburn, Robert Wilson, Simon Orr, Andrew Carithers and William Orr. During the pastorate of Rev. John McMaster, D. D., the following were the ruling elders:—

*For this data we are indebted to Rev. J. Stott.

Messrs. Robert Milburn, Robert Wilson, Simon Orr, Andrew Carithers, William Orr, Robert Erin, Robert McCurdy, James Stormont, Simon Sprowle, Archibald Warnock and Dr. W. W. Blair. During the present pastorate (that of Rev. Robert Blair) the following are the ruling elders:—Messrs. James Stormont, John McNica, James R. Stormont and John E. Little. As far as we are able to ascertain there is but one member in the congregation to-day that has been a member during the pastorate of Rev. John Kell. Mr. William Stormont has been a member under all the various pastorates to which reference has already been made, and to him we are largely indebted for the historical sketch herein given. The officers of the congregation are pastor, ruling elders and trustees. As a church the principal points on which we differ from some others are, we are Calvinistic in doctrine, use nothing in worship but inspired Psalmody, adhere to what is known as close communion, and do not admit members of secret orders to our communion.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BY REV. T. H. WILLIS.

About eighty years ago what is now the great state of Indiana, with 33,809 square miles of territory, and nearly 2,000,000 of inhabitants, was nothing more than one vast wilderness, the home of the wild beast and the savage.

In 1710 we find a French trading post at Vincennes, and in 1735 a colony, which for many years maintained friendly relations with the Indians. While yet in this early stage of settlement and development, we find the Methodist preacher, having taken the "world for his parish," in the midst of the few white settlers in search of the "lost sheep of Israel."

Methodism was first introduced into Indiana in what was known as Clark's grant, which included parts of Clark and Floyd counties. A local preacher by the name of Hugh Cull settled in what was known as White Water country, in 1805. He was without doubt the first local preacher that trod Indiana soil, and to him, perhaps, more than to any other one man, we are indebted for the establishing of Methodism in the eastern part of the state. There being as yet no itinerant preacher in that part of the territory where he had located, he began himself the work of evangelization. He invited to his own house all the families who were in reach, that he might preach to them. He also visited other settlements, preaching and establishing preaching places. As soon as the "Intinerants" came in reach, he went after them, bringing them to his own house, of which Rev. Jacob Young, in his autobiography, speaks as a "most hospitable home for Methodist preachers." He was an active and influential member of the convention which formed the first constitution of the state. He had the full confidence of all who knew him. He died on the 31st of August, 1862, at the remarkable age of 104 years and 10 months. Some knowledge of and familiarity with the genius of Methodism is essential in order to have anything like an intelligent idea of the means of its propagation and progress along the frontier. Methodism chose as its ideal an evangelical life; and in theology its chief concern was with those doctrines which were essential to personal religion. In his conference of 1765, Wesley said: "In 1729, my brother and I read the Bible; we saw inward and outward holiness therein: we followed after it, and incited others to do so. In 1737, we saw this holiness comes by faith, and God 'thrust us out' to raise a holy people." The words *thrust out* have ever been the watchword of Methodism. From the seats of learning, from the centers of population and civilization, from the centers of moral and religious influence, it has "thrust out" its votaries to the very borders of civilization, into the midst of the most uncultured and vicious society, and by the matchless power of the great head and founder of the church, under its influence the "wilderness was made to blossom as the rose."

Scarcely had the pioneer erected his rude cabin in the dense forest ere a Methodist itinerant, being "thurst out" for the work, was at the door with the "word of life." The first circuit in Indiana was called White Water, and belonged to the Ohio district, in the old western conference. This conference embraced the states of Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and a preacher of this conference was liable to be sent, from year to year, to any part of its bounds; nor had they the facilities for travel that we of to-day have. To enter the itineracy, then, required more devotion to the cause of the Redeemer, a greater spirit of self-sacrifice, and more courage than men ordinarily possess. This circuit was formed in 1807. But as the object of this sketch is to furnish a brief history of Methodism in Gibson County, we turn to notice more especially that portion of the state.

As early as 1811, we have reasons to believe a Methodist society had been formed at Patoka, on the Patoka River; for in the minutes of the conference of 1812 there appears the name of Patoka circuit, with Benjamin Edge as preacher. In 1813 the old western conference was divided or discontinued, and the Ohio and the Tennessee conferences were formed out of it. This year the name of Patoka disappears. Being the year when the war with England and her Indian allies was in full blast, the exposures and privations of the itinerant preachers were greatly increased.

Some of the self-sacrificing men carried their guns

with them as they traveled from fort to fort to preachr to their flocks, in order to defend themselves from the Indians. This state of things necessarily deranged the plans of circuits and classes, but did not destroy their religious fervor. Not until 1815 does the name of Patoka circuit appear again. This year it appears with John Scripps as preacher. About this time (1815) a society was formed at Princeton, the present county seat. The Methodists had their first preaching place in Princeton in a dog-wood grove that covered the ground now occupied by the residence of Samuel Patten. The residences of Mr. Harrington, Mrs. Chapman and others, were occupied as preaching places, and to these early homes in Princeton many blood-washed spirits look down from their home on high, as the place where they "first their Savior found, and felt their sins forgiven." In Patoka the Methodists continued to worship in private dwellings until about 1825, when they went from the house of Bro. Stewart to the school-house where they continued to worship until they built their first church, about 1852. The following are the first itinerant Methodist preachers of Gibson County:—1815, John Scripps; 1816, Thomas King; 1817, Thomas Davis; 1818, Charles Slocum; 1819, John Wallace and Daniel McHenry; 1820, John Wallace; 1821, Elias Stone; 1822, James L. Thompson; 1823, Ebenezer T. Webster; 1824, William Medford. With these may be coupled the names of Richard Hargrove, Enoch Woods, Daniels, Shumate and Elijah Whitten. These were the men, though stigmatized "itinerant circuit-riders," who first threaded the Indian traces and the newly blazed ways in search of the lost sheep of the House of Israel. They were the men who swam rivers, who slept alone in the woods at night, that they might carry the glad tidings of salvation to the first settlers. They are worthy of being held in everlasting remembrance. Indiana is more indebted to the itinerant Methodist preachers for the high position she now occupies in education and Christianity, than to any other class of men. The first Methodist Episcopal church was built in Princeton about 1838. One of the active members in raising subscriptions to build it was Judge Elisha Embree. He said "they had been driven from private dwellings, and from the jail, and from the court house, and he proposed now that they build a house of their own." The judge was raised under the influence of "Universalism." After his conversion, he examined carefully the various churches, their creeds, confessions of faith, polity, etc., and came to the conclusion that the Methodist Episcopal church came the nearest to his idea of a Bible church, and prophesied that it would become *the* church, for the conversion of the world. He accordingly united with it, remaining a most earnest and efficient worker till his death. In connection with him might be mentioned the names of Sisters Embree, Catherine and Jane Brownlee, William and Nancy Harington, Mrs. Daniels, James Kirkman and Mr. Downey, two of whom are yet living; the others having finished their labors, are gone to receive their reward. The present church building in Princeton is a very large, imposing brick structure, with audience room, two class-rooms and gallery, erected at a cost of ———. At the time of this writing (1884), there are five regular organized pastoral charges in the county. The following are the names of the charges, with the name of the present pastor:—Fort Branch, Rev. Joseph Rawlins; Oakland, Rev. George Whitman; Owensville, Rev. J. T. Woods; Patoka, Rev. Gideon Heavenridge; Princeton, T. H. Willis; all of whom are young men, Rev. Gideon Heavenridge being the senior preacher, and he as fresh and fair and vigorous as the name would indicate. Within the bounds of these charges are four parsonages, valued at $4,500; fourteen churches, valued at $30,000; a membership of 1,050; fourteen Sunday-schools, with an enrollment of 1,150 scholars.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

BY REV. R. MUELLER.

The congregation was formed during the latter part of the decade of 1840 or the beginning of 1850, and from a small beginning the growth has been gradual and healthy. The first pastor was Rev. Weil, of the Lutheran Synod; he served them for about a year. After he left he established a Lutheran church at Hahnville, to which about one-third of the congregation followed him—the remaining two-thirds comprised about thirty members. A new preacher, Rev. Adams, was called. He served the congregation about a year; his successor was Rev. Schrenk, who lived in Darmstadt, and preached here once in two weeks. This was prior to 1856, from which year all meetings and records were kept in the regular record books. In 1856 Rev. Büehler devised rules and by-laws for the congregation, which were accepted. The old church could not accommodate the meetings, and during the year 1865 a new edifice was built and Rev. Gülbue was called under his pastoral charge. The congregation joined the Evangelical Union of the West. The present name of this ecclesiastical body is the Evangelical Synod of North America. From 1869 to April, 1884, Rev. J. G. Rausch administered to the congregation. The congregation is the possessor of a new commodious church, and pipe organ, etc. The old church is kept in good repair and used as a parochial school. It is located in

Johnson Township. Since 1854 there have been baptized in this church 402 children and 207 confirmed. The present pastor is Rev. R. Müeller.

HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH.

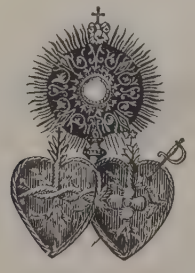
Through the courtesy of Rev. J. J. Merckl, we have been furnished with the data and an article for the completion of a brief sketch of this church in Gibson County. The oldest congregation is St. James, at the village of that name. Father Czackart, a Redemptorist, residing in Illinois, is the first priest who is known to have visited the district of St. James congregation. He celebrated holy mass in the house of Mr. F. X. Weis, in 1836, and administered the sacrament to his dying mother. He continued to visit her occasionally during 1837. Rev. A. Deydier, of Evansville, next ministered to the congregation until 1840. From the 9th of April, 1840, to May, 1842, the Rev. Roman Weinzoepfel, assistant priest at Evansville, had charge of St. James mission—offering the holy sacrifice of the mass in the house of Andrew Hauft. From October, 1842, until the latter part of 1845, the mission was in charge of Rev. Conrad Schniederjans, who resided at St. Wendel. During his time a log church, 35x25 feet, was erected, but the bishop refused to permit divine services until he was in possession of the deed to the property. This was effected on the return of Father Weinzoepfel in April, 1846, and the chapel was blessed on July 25, 1847. Bishop Bazin authorized the pastor to rent the seats in the chapel, but the action so incensed certain parties that they broke open the church on the night of Jan. 23, 1848, and destroyed the pews. Father Weinzoepfel was dragged into court upon a charge of breaking the Sabbath, etc. The bishop interdicted the chapel, which remained so until July 25, 1850, but granted permission to celebrate mass in the house of Mr. Barth Reinhart, on August 24, 1848. The turbulent element finally did penance and repaired damages done. St. James has since enjoyed uninterrupted peace and harmony. The congregation increasing, the chapel became too small. In April, 1853, seven additional acres of land were bought. In the month of March, 1855, Rev. F. W. Pepersack, newly ordained, was appointed pastor of St. James, its first resident priest. Father Weinzoepfel had secured subscription and material for the new church. The corner-stone was laid July 25, 1855, by the Right Rev. Maurice de St. Palais. Rev. J. B. Chasse preached the English and Rev. Leonard Brandt the German sermon. Father Pepersack resided at St. Wendel, with Father Wenzoepfel, while the latter superintended the building of the church, which was completed and blessed in October, 1855. The church is Roman style, 108x50 feet, with a chapel beneath the sanctuary, 22x21 feet. The same year a brick parsonage of seven rooms was built, and Father Pepersack took possession and remained until June, 1866. A beautiful altar and organ were procured by him. He left the church property free of debt. He was succeeded by Rev. M. Ficker, who died July 18, 1868. He built a brick school house 42x32 feet, costing $3,000. The Benedictine fathers had charge of St. James from July to September, 1868; from September, 1868, to spring of 1875, Rev. J. B. H. Seepe was the pastor. He enriched the church with two beautiful side altars and many splendid vestments. He asked to be removed on account of ill health. From the time of Father Seepe's removal to July 12, 1875, the Benedictine Fathers again took charge. On July 12, 1875, Rev. J. J. Merckl, the present pastor, was appointed. He added a sacristy to the church, repaired the parsonage, frescoed the church and furnished it with stained glass windows, seated it with new pews, and bought a fine chime of three bells and added a story to the school house. He also built the new church at Haubstadt, two miles from St. James. St James numbers over 130 families and has 120 children in its school. The church property is valued at $35,000. The pious and able Father Merckl was born near Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct 15, 1849; in 1855 he came with his parents and settled at Dover, Dearborn County, Ind. At the age of seventeen he became a student of the Benedictine College at St. Meinrad, studied natural and mental philosophy at Bardstown College, Ky. His theological studies were begun and completed at St. Meinrad; was ordained Nov. 2, 1873, and assigned to Holy Trinity Church, Evansville, to assist Father Kuttasy. After the death of the pastor, Oct. 28, 1874, until the end of May, 1875, he had charge of the congregation.

Church at Haubstadt.—The Catholics of this place, prior to 1866, belonged to St. James congregation. The school at St. James being too small to accommodate the children, by the consent of the bishop and pastor, a frame school-house was built at Haubstadt in 1866; size, 50x25 feet. In 1867 a frame dwelling of four rooms was built for the teacher, and ten years later the church was built, under charge of Rev. J. J. Merckl. On the 12th of July, 1877, Haubstadt received its first resident priest, Rev. George Widerin. The corner-stone of the church was laid Aug. 5, 1877, and September 2 mass was celebrated for the first time in the school-house. Very Rev. August Bessonier, V. G., blessed the cemetery on Sept. 27, 1877. He also blessed the new church May 12, 1878. S. S. Peter and Paul are the patron saints of the congregation at Haubstadt. Father Widerin having labored zealously and

successfully, was removed at his own option, and then the Rev. Benard Ewers became pastor. The congregation numbers upwards of eighty families.

St. Joseph's Church at Princeton, a frame building 60x30 feet, and a sacristy attached to it, was built by Rev. F. W. Pepersack, in 1866, who was resident pastor at St. James. Up to this time Princeton Catholics were members of St. James Church. Rev. M. Ficker had the new church blessed March 19, 1867. He visited the place until his death, July 18, 1868. Rev. Henry Hug, O. S. B., attended until 1868, and Rev. J. B. H. Seepe paid regular visits until the spring of 1875. Rev. J. J. Merckl attended Princeton until some time in 1876, when the mission received its first resident pastor, Rev. Alexander Koesters. On his arrival a parsonage was built. Rev. George Widerin, pastor at Haubstadt, had charge from July 15, 1877, to February, 1878. Rev. B. H. Kintriep, the second resident priest, from March 3 to Nov. 3, 1878. Then Father Widerin attended until some time in 1879, when Rev. A. Oster attended it from Vincennes, until February, 1880. Two acres of ground were purchased by him for a cemetery. Next, Rev. John Jos. Macke visited the place from Vincennes, to Aug. 10, 1880. Rev. Celestine Schwarz was the third resident priest, from Dec. 7, 1880, until June, 1882. The next pastor was Rev. Augustine Peckskamp, who was appointed Aug. 10, 1882. He provided the church with new sets of vestments, a new bell and other furnishings.

St. Bernard's Church is situated about ten miles southeast of Princeton, and numbers over thirty families. Prior to the formation of a congregation, the Catholics were members of St. James Church. Rev. A. Koesters, of Princeton, bought four acres of ground, for church, school, parsonage and cemetery. He also inaugurated the building of a frame church, 50x30 feet, with sacristy. The same was completed by Rev. George Widerin, and blessed by Very Rev. Aug. Bessonies, Sept. 28, 1877. A log school-house adjoining the church was erected in 1878. It is a mission of Princeton, and when Princeton had no resident priest was attended from Haubstadt.



REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH.*

The clergymen of this denomination were among the first to preach the gospel in this county. Rev. Stephen Strickland came from Kentucky with his family and settled five miles southeast of Princeton in 1808. He was a very pious and devout man, and before any church organizations were effected he preached in the cabin homes of many of the settlers, and by his zeal and earnestness won many a sinner from the error of his ways and enrolled him among the soldiers of the cross. Stephen Strickland and wife raised a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters; all, however, have passed away except one son—the venerable Rev. James Strickland, Sr., who is a prominent minister of this church. Stephen Strickland had been a minister of the Regular Baptist Church some forty years prior to his death, which occurred on the 19th of July, 1839.

There have been six societies organized from first to last in this county: Patoka Church, in the town of Patoka, about 1810, by Rev. William Hanks and others, and has numbered seventy-five members. The Pigeon Church, five miles south of Princeton, was organized somewhere about 1811, by Rev. Stephen Strickland, but soon after its formation was dissolved, and at this late day we are unable to give the number of members then belonging to the church. The third congregation was the Salem Church, at Owensville. It was constituted in 1812 by Elders William Hanks and James Mootry, with fifteen members. Soon after organization a log church was built about three miles west of Owensville. About 1840 the congregation moved into town, and built a good frame meeting-house, and the membership increased very rapidly until it reached 150, and the number of members at last report was 100. Elder Mootry was the first regular pastor to minister to this congregation, and Rev. Charles Whitney was the second, and remained for several years. Elder Jeremiah Cash succeeded Whitney. He is spoken of as an able man, and it was under his ministry that the church was moved to town. The membership increased under his pastoral charge. He went to Kentucky, where he died about the year 1850. Elder B. B. Piper labored here three years. Others who preached here occasionally were Rev. Alexander Devin, Benjamin Keith and William Polk. Rev. Joel Hume, who is still a resident of Owensville, became the pastor in 1847 and served as regular minister until 1872, a period of twenty-five years, when approaching age and imperfect health admonished him to rest from his labors. Mr.

*For data on the history of this church, we are indebted to Revs. James Strickland and Joel Hume.

Hume was born in Campbell now Kenton Co., Ky., June 13, 1807. He made a profession of religion in 1829, was ordained to preach in December, 1835, when he became pastor of Vermillion Church, Ky. He is a minister of recognized ability. About the close of the war the congregation built the present church edifice. It is a frame structure 50x70 feet and cost a bout $3,000 The present pastor is Elder John T. Oliphant.

Providence Church, eleven miles southeast of Princeton, was constituted in 1822 by Revs. Stephen Strickland and David Banta. This church has continued to thrive in the vineyard of the Lord, and now numbers at the last report 204 members.

New Salem Church, twelve miles south of Princeton, was organized in 1838 by Elihu Holcomb and Larkin Burchfield. This church was dissolved by reason of the death of its pastor and the encroachment of the German population.

Pigeon Creek Church was constituted about 1859 by Rev. James Strickland and others, and numbers thirty members.

Fort Branch Church was organized by Charles Sands and others in 1868, and at last report numbered sixty-five members.

Five of the above organizations are still in a healthy and prosperous state of existence. All have good and comfortable houses of worship, and large and appreciative congregations.

The early and pioneer ministers of the Regular Baptist Church were Stephen Strickland, William Hauks, Alexander Devin, David Banta and James Mootry. The present ministers now in the county are James Strickland, Joel Hume, of Owensville, and John T. Oliphant, of Fort Branch.

GENERAL BAPTIST CHURCH.*

The origin of the General Baptist Church in this county reaches back to 1829, when Elder Jacob Speer moved from the state of Tennessee, and settled south of Princeton. In January, 1830, he organized Enon Church of Baptists, with seven members. This church united with the Liberty Association of General Baptists in the fall of 1831. Elder Speer continued to preach regularly, and success followed his labors. Many other churches were organized, several of which became extinct for the want of ministerial assistance; several, however, are still in existence, and most of them in a prosperous condition, which are as follows:—Owensville Church, in the town of Owensville, now under the pastoral care of Elder W. P. Hale, was organized in 1840, and now numbers 190 members.

Columbia Church is about three miles southwest of Princeton; was constituted in 1843, and at present has a membership of 104. Elder William Clark is the pastor.

The church at Fort Branch is now under the ministerial charge of Elder Willis Charles, of Evansville, Ind. It was organized in 1861, and now numbers forty-six members.

The church in the town of Hazleton was formed in 1866, and at this writing has a membership of eighteen. The pastor is Elder H. C. Cockrum.

New Liberty, in the town of Francisco, was organized in 1874; the present membership numbers 139. Elder William Clark, pastor.

A congregation was organized at Oakland in 1863. The pastor is Elder F. H. Wood. The church now numbers eighty-nine members. Elder Wood is also the pastor of Forsythe Church, located west of Somerville. It was organized in 1881, and numbers 100 members.

Pleasant Grove, eight miles east of Fort Branch, was constituted in 1861. The pastor is Elder G. W. Hogan; the membership numbers sixty-seven.

The following are the names of the General Baptist ministers now living in Gibson County:—Princeton—A. H. Polk, Felix Polk, J. Latham and Joseph Neely; Owensville—Jacob Speer, William Clark, W. P. Hale and D. B. Montgomery; Fort Branch—T. M. Strain, H. C. Chiston, and F. H. Wood; Hazleton—H. C. Cockrum; Francisco—G. W. Hogan, G. T. Hutchinson; Oakland—J. G. Lane, L. Houchin, E. Malone. Elder Jacob Speer was born in 1801, Elder T. M. Strain in 1815, and Elder A. H. Polk is about the same age as Mr. Strain. Frequent mention is made of these three names in D. B. Montgomery's "History of General Baptists," published in 1882. The balance of these names are comparatively youug men, except Elders Lane, Chiston, Houchin and Neely, who are middle-aged. All of the above mentioned churches except Forsythe have comfortable houses of worship of their own.

*For most of the data on this church we are indebted to Elder D. B. Montgomery.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

PATOKA TOWNSHIP AND CITY OF PRINCETON.

THE history of the early settlements and subsequent progress and development of this township, and the city of Princeton, presents many features that are interesting. A retrospection of a little more than eighty years would carry us back to the time when the first white settler had trodden upon its site to a time when it constituted part of a dreary wilderness, before civilization had penetrated its solitude, or the voice of the pioneer echoed amid its timbered shades. The pioneers were a hardy race. That it was successful was owing to the dauntless and persevering energy of the first settlers; for it was no enviable task to clear the forest, break the stubborn glebe and undergo the hardships incident to genuine pioneer life. Those early settlers were of one origin, language, religion, with political and patriotic sentiments identical with a common history and the same traditions. They were of the intelligent working class, and brought with them little that this world calls wealth, but what is better, strong arms and willing hearts, and set to work, having community of purpose, which they pursued by the same methods and in the same field, with results not widely dissimilar. The journey, arrival, fortune and career of almost any one of those resolute, vigorous, thrifty pioneer families was the counterpart of the history of all the others.

Patoka Township was organized at the first session of the common pleas court, held at the house of Judge William Harrington, May 10, 1813. Judge Harrington's house was situated in the southeast quarter of Section 11, Township 2, Range 11, one mile and a half southwest of the present court house. The court ordered that "all that tract of country lying between Patoka River and Anderson's Creek from the mouth thereof and up the same to where John Barber now lives, thence due south to the line of Warrick County, shall form a township to be known as Patoka." Since then the boundaries have been changed several times, and it is now next to the largest civil division of the county. It is now bounded on the north by White River and Washington Townships, east by Center and Barton, south by Johnson, and west by Montgomery. It occupies portions of eight different congressional townships, and contains 57,-117.19 acres, not including the city of Princeton. The

total valuation of land and improvements including Princeton is $2,199,645. The chief streams which water and drain the lands are the Patoka River and its tributaries in the north, Snake Run and Pigeon Creek in the southeast, and Central and Muddy Creek in the south. In the western portion there is a very good system of ditch and tile draining, to carry off the surplus water from the low or bottom lands. Originally, the whole surface was covered with a heavy growth of timber, the greater part of which has been cleared and made into rich and well improved farms; yet there is a sufficient amount of timber remaining for all local demands. There are embraced among the varieties the different kinds of oaks, ash, maple, walnut, hickory, sycamore, elm, beech, gum, cotton wood, papaw, honey locust, cypress, catalpa, vines, etc. The surface is for the most part undulating, but in the northern and eastern portions, and upon approaching the smaller streams, it becomes very rugged, and in many places the knobs rise to considerable hight.

Bald Hill, about two miles north of Princeton, attains an elevation of one hundred and thirty feet above the town, and two hundred and twenty feet above the Wabash River. Its summit was probably raised and rounded into shape by the Mound Builders, as many evidences of their existence is observed among the bluffs of the Wabash and White Rivers. In the western part of the township there is considerable bottom land, and the "Sand Ridge" passes through the southwestern portion. In fertility, the soil is not surpassed by any other in this country. It is particularly adapted to the raising of the smaller grains, of which it produces abundant crops. Grasses, corn, fruit and all varieties of vegetables also reap a rich reward for the husbandman. The township is well supplied with good wagon roads leading in every direction, and the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad passing from east to west, and the Evansville & Terre Haute from north to south, through the entire township. These railroads furnish to the agriculturist and manufacturer excellent facilities for the shipment of their products and wares. Considering all the advantages of Potoka Township, it is not surprising that it was prosperous, and became one of the wealthiest and most populous in the county.

THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS

within the present limits of Patoka Township were made soon after the present century. John Severns, had, however, settled on the south bank of Patoka river, at Severns' bridge, near the northern line of this township, several years prior to 1800, and was the first white man to locate permanently in Gibson County. A full account of the Severns family is given in the chapter on pioneers and early settlers, to which the reader is referred.

In 1798 John Johnson, a native Virginian, with his wife Sarah and family emigrated from that state to Kentucky, and after remaining there a few years, again set out to penetrate further into the wilderness. Crossing the Ohio River at a point where Evansville now stands, he followed the Indian trail northward in search of a suitable site to make his future home. He first stopped and built a small cabin about one mile and a half southwest of Princeton on the McCurdy farm, where he remained until the fall of 1807, and then located permanently a few miles northeast of Princeton, where he resided until his death. His arrival here was probably in the fall of 1802. He had a family of six children—Rebecca, Elizabeth, Mary, Hannah, Jacob and John, partly grown when they came. The father and some of the sons were great hunters, and followed trapping and trading with the Indians for several years. Jacob Johnson was a member of Captain William Hargrove's company of rangers in the Tippecanoe war. It is related that in the winter, after their coming, the horses strayed away and started for their old home in Kentucky, and that Jacob pursued them through the forest alone, following their trail to the Ohio River, and caught them at the place where they had crossed in coming. Their nearest neighbors were the Severns and the Robbs a little farther north.

The next settler of any note was the old pioneer and soldier, Captain William Hargrove. He was born in South Carolina, in 1775, and while still a lad moved with his parents to Pulaski County, Ky., where he grew to manhood and married Sarah Jasper. A few years after his marriage, concluding to make a change in location, he loaded what worldly goods he possessed on pack mules, and with his wife and three children, started for Missouri. Reaching the vicinity of where Princeton now stands, in the latter part of November, 1803, he was so well pleased with the beauty and fertility of the surrounding country that he decided to go no further, and immediately erected a rude log cabin in the southern part of Section 36, Township 1 South, Range 11 West, on the farm where the Hon. Robert Mitchell now resides. He afterward settled and improved the present Isaac Wood's farm, just north of Princeton, and continued to live there until 1836. Hargrove was a bold and fearless man, one who had been reared on the frontier, and had participated in the Indian troubles in Kentucky, where at an early age he won notoriety as a scout and Indian fighter. He was familiar with Indian customs and well fitted to defend himself and family in the wilderness he had decided to make his future abode. At the breaking out of the Indian wars in 1811, he was one of the first to raise a company and tender them to Gen. Harrison at Vincennes. He was in command of a company at the battle of Tippecanoe, and served as a ranger in the war of 1812–'14, rising to the rank of colonel. He was an intelligent and useful citizen and a man greatly respected

by all who knew him. He raised a large and intelligent family of children—fourteen in number—many of whose descendants are living in the county. In 1836 he moved to the vicinity of Oakland, and resided there until his death, about ten years later.

Prominent among the arrivals in 1805 were James McClure and his brother-in-law, Isaac Montgomery. Mr. McClure had been here the year before and built a cabin, and cleared a small piece of ground in Section 13, one mile south of Princeton. Returning to Kentucky, he brought out the rest of the family, consisting of his mother, and sister Martha and her husband, Isaac Montgomery. In 1806 James McClure built and operated a tan yard, the first in the county, and continued in that business for several years. He tanned a large number of hides, and furnished leather to the inhabitants for many miles around. This was a very important and useful industry at that date, as well as the present. Mr. McClure reared a large family of children. His son Joseph P. McClure, residing two miles south of Princeton, is one of the substantial and prominent farmers in the county. Isaac Montgomery settled the James Finney farm, and built a horse mill there soon after he came, one of the first in Indiana Territory. Montgomery was a very prominent and influential man in the early history of the country. He was a soldier in the ranging service, and was at the battle of Tippecanoe, Sept. 7, 1811. In 1813 he was associate judge on the bench with Judge William Harrington, and subsequently represented the county in the state legislature for a term of twelve years, and held many other offices of honor and trust. He had a family of nine children, one of whom, John R., was county clerk for eight years. He was a fine marksman, and great lover of the chase, and in early days when game was plentiful he frequently indulged in the sport. He remained an honored and respected citizen of Gibson until about 1852, when with his son McGrady, he moved to Texas. Before going he purchased a large rifle, and nearly the first thing he did after encamping in that state was to kill a large black bear. He died there a few years afterward.

The name of Gen. Robert M. Evans is probably more familiar to the citizens of Gibson County than that of any other pioneer settler. He was born in Virginia in 1783, and while yet a boy went to Kentucky with his parents, where he married Jane Tremble. In 1805 he moved with his family to Indiana Territory and settled in the timber about two miles north of where Princeton now stands. He resided there until 1809, when he moved to Vincennes and kept hotel in a frame house on Market Street. After remaining there two years, he returned to his improvements in Gibson County. In 1811 he joined Gen. Harrison's army, and immediately after his taking command, he was appointed one of the General's aids. He proved such an efficient officer that he was appointed by Harrison a brigadier general, and placed in command of a large body of militia. He served through the war, and was at Tippecanoe, Thames and other important engagements. At the formation of Gibson County he was appointed clerk, and held that position until 1819, when he resigned. He was the prime mover in organizing the county, and almost entirely managed its affairs for the first few years. He was the founder of Evansville, and in 1828 kept a hotel at New Harmony. He died at Evansville, in 1844. His brothers, James, Alexander Lyle and Thomas Jefferson Evans, settled in Princeton in 1810, where they were engaged in business. James Wheeler, a North Carolinian, with a large family, also arrived in the same neighborhood in the year 1805. He located a few miles southeast of the McClures. William Latham, who reared a large and respected family of children, came the same year and settled near the present Robert Mitchell place, a mile and a half north of Princeton. The name of William Latham is frequently seen on the records of the county. There were also a few other settlements made in this vicinity in 1805 and during the following year, but few, if any, were permanent.

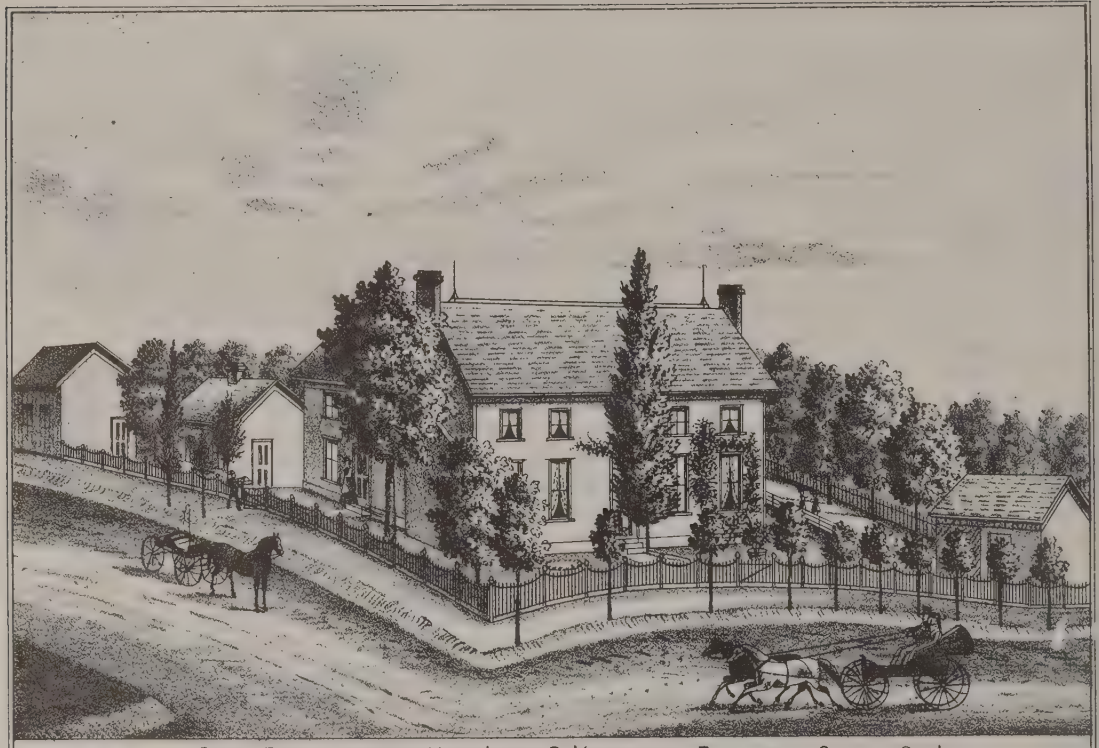
With the year 1807 came a number of families, who have occupied trustworthy positions in the history of the county and whose improvements were of a lasting character. Among the first of these was William Harrington, a native of North Carolina. In early years he had gone from that state to Tennessee, thence to Kentucky, and from there to this county in the spring of 1807. He stopped and raised a crop near Fort Branch, and in the fall purchased the small improvements of John Johnson, on the present McCurdy farm in Section 11, one mile west of Princeton, where he continued to reside until his death about 1831. He was a soldier in the Indian wars, and fought in the battle of Tippecanoe. Two of his sons, Charles and James, were also in the service, the former being wounded and the latter killed by the Indians near Ft. Harrison. At the organization of the county in 1813, William Harrington was made Judge of the Common Pleas Court, and held that position until the admission of the state. He was for many years one of the leading citizens, and the first in all movements tending to benefit and improve the people and the county in which he lived. He reared a family of ten children; only one, Jane, the widow of John Brownlee, is now living. She resides in Princeton, and is eighty-one years of age. Thomas and William Archer, brothers, left the Chester District, South Carolina, their native country, in the autumn of 1806. And after remaining one season in Kentucky, started in a four-horse wagon for Indiana Territory. They crossed the Ohio at Red Banks, and followed the old trail to this settlement, arriving in the fall of 1807. Thomas brought a family with him, and William married Annie Peters after he came to the county. They both located in the Robb settlement.

The following year William returned to South Carolina and brought his father, Robert Archer, and the remainder of the family to the county. Robert Archer settled one mile northwest of Princeton, near the old cemetery. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He died after residing here about ten years. Capt. Henry Hopkins came the same year, or probably a little earlier. He settled on the Sanford Howe place, and entered several large bodies of land in this county. He was a skillful workman, and a man familiar with the manners and customs of Indian warfare. At the beginning of the Indian troubles he raised a company of the bravest and most stalwart pioneers in the settlement, drilled and had them in readiness to protect the families should any incursions have been made by the savages. In 1811 he took his company to Vincennes and joined Gen. Harrison's army in the campaign against Tecumseh, in which he and his followers performed a conspicuous part. Capt. Hopkins was the second sheriff of Gibson County, and held many other minor offices of trust with honor to himself and satisfaction to the people. In after years he became a citizen of Warrick County, where he died. Joseph Woods, the pioneer of that numerous family in Gibson County, also came to Indiana in 1807. He stopped for the first season on the river Du Shea, and then came down and located on Turkey Hill in Section 23 of Range 2, Township 11. He was an Irishman by birth, and was principally reared in Virginia. He came to this county from Tennessee with a family of ten children, some of whom had families when they came, and the others married, and all settled around him. They came on horseback and in wagons, crossing the Ohio at Red Banks. This family made quite an increase to the population, and that vicinity was known for many years as the Woods settlement. Joseph L. Woods, another son, came in 1811. The old father Woods and his son last named were celebrated hunters in their day, and always kept their cabins well stored with the wild meats and honey of the forest. Samuel H. and Isaac Woods were at Tippecanoe.

Daniel Putnam, one of the early associate judges, and a man who figured conspicuously in the early history of the county, settled in the Pigeon Creek neighborhood in 1807. He is mentioned more fully in another part of this work. Zachariah Taylor also stopped in the same settlement.

Rev. Alexander Devin, a Virginian, and one of the first Baptist ministers in Gibson County, was among the earliest arrivals in 1808, landing here with his family in March of that year. He settled and improved a tract of land about a half mile north of Princeton. In 1814 he moved on the northeast quarter of Section 20, Range 2, Township 10, now a part of the farm on which his son-in-law, Joseph P. McClure, lives. Mr. Devin and wife were married in 1798, and had a family of thirteen children. Their descendants have figured prominently in the business and political circles of the county.

John Braselton, a native of Georgia, was another prominent settler of 1808. He came here from Kentucky with his family and goods on pack mules, and located in the Pigeon settlement about four miles northeast of Fort Branch. In the fall of 1810, when the citizens became alarmed about the Indians, Mr. Braselton moved his family into Fort Hopkins, and joined Captain Hargrove's company and served in the campaign against Tecumseh. After his return he permanently located just south of Princeton, in Section 18, on the west side of the state road. At the organization of the county, he was appointed a justice of the peace and served in that capacity for a number of years. About 1817 he built a tannery on his place, which he conducted on quite a large scale. The hides, which he tanned on shares, were brought to him for thirty miles around, and the business was very profitable. He died in Princeton and left a large posterity. Stephen Strickland, a pioneer minister of the Regular Baptist denomination, located in Section 35, Township 2, Range 10, in the year 1808. He had a family of five sons and four daughters, all of whom are deceased but the youngest, Rev. James Strickland, residing a few miles southeast of Princeton. Rev. Strickland had served in the ministry over forty years prior to his death, July 19, 1839. John Clements and family lived in the southeastern part of the township. He was a son-in-law of Rev. Alexander Devin, and came to the county in 1809; was in the Indian wars, and was one of those brave pioneers who went to the relief of Ft. Harrison. He was unable to endure the hard marches and fatigue incident to the campaign and was taken sick and died within the walls of the fort. William Barker came from Tennessee with his family in 1809. Eli Strain arrived in 1810, and lived a mile and a half west of Princeton. He was at Tippecanoe and was killed by a falling tree in 1829. Chauncy Pierce and John C. Fisher also arrived about the same time. There were quite a number of families came in the early part of 1810, but immigration was soon retarded as the people were becoming alarmed at the news of Tecumseh's conspiracy. It was in the summer of this year that this celebrated Indian chieftain began organizing his forces at the Prophet's town, and the settlers were hourly expecting to hear of some Indian atrocity, and joining together they immediately constructed forts or stockades, in which they placed their families for safety against the savages. Three of these were built in what is now Patoka Township—Fort Branch, Fort Hopkins, near the old cemetery northwest of Princeton, and a stockade at William Harrington's, on the McCurdy place. A full description of these fortifications, as well as a more extended sketch of the



CITY RESIDENCE OF MRS. JANE S. KIRKMAN, PRINCETON, GIBSON CO, IND.

FARM RESIDENCE OF JAS. P. MONTGOMERY (SEC. 15. T 4. R. 11.) JOHNSON TP. GIBSON COUNTY, INDIANA.

pioneers, are given in the chapter on pioneers and early settlers.

Joshua Embree came with his family, consisting of his wife and six children, from Kentucky, in November, 1811, and settled about two and a half miles south of Princeton. He did not live more than a year after he came here. Judge Elisha Embree, his son, became one of the most prominent men in the county. The Stormonts and several other families arrived in 1812. Mrs. Nancy Stormont, widow of David Stormont, who emigrated from Ireland, and settled in South Carolina prior to the Revolutionary War, came to the county with her mother, Mrs. Mary Boyd, and a family of eight children. Mrs. Boyd was the first person buried in the Archer graveyard. They located about two and a half miles northwest of Princeton, where David Stormont, the only survivor of the family, now resides. James Kirkman came in 1813. His son Joseph J., who was sheriff for several years, is well remembered by the citizens. This was the year the county was organized and immigration set in quite rapidly. During the next few years it was not an uncommon thing to see twenty or thirty families at a time encamped in the woods around Princeton, while the men were out prospecting for a suitable location to make a settlement, and it would be impossible to attempt to name them. We have mentioned a few of the leading families as they came in this township each year, and many others will be found in pioneer, school, church and other chapters, to which the reader is referred. There has been a steady increase in the population ever since the first settlement was made, and the census of 1880 gave it a population of 6,017, including the city of Princeton.

The earliest schools were taught about 1809 or '10, in small log cabins. The first teachers were Adley Donald, David Buck, Maj. James Smith, Ira Bostwick and John Kell. The first church in the township was built of logs in 1810, and stood near the residence of Mr. Archer, north of the fair ground. Rev. James McGrady, of the old school Presbyterian faith, began preaching in the cabins of the old settlers as early as 1807. Revs. Alexander Devin and Stephen Strickland, Baptist ministers, settled in the county in 1808. Rev. John Kell came in 1810, and Rev. John Schraeder, a Methodist circuit rider, about 1812. The township is now abundantly supplied with well made and comfortable school houses and churches.

CITY OF PRINCETON.

The capital of the county is pleasantly situated on an elevated ridge, ninety feet above low water in the Wabash, at Mt. Carmel bridge, one hundred and nineteen feet above Evansville and four hundred and eighty feet above the level of the ocean. It is one hundred and thirty-four miles southeast of Indianapolis, and twenty-six miles north of Evansville, and located nearly in the geographical center of Gibson County. The Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis, and the Evansville & Terre Haute railroads form a junction in the northwestern part of the city.

The act organizing Gibson County was approved March 9, 1813, and William Prince, Robert Elliott, Abel Westfall and William Polk, having been appointed commissioners to locate the seat of justice, reported at a special meeting of the common pleas court, held Feb. 14, 1814, that they had selected the northeast quarter of Section 7, in Town 2 South, Range 10 West. Robert M. Evans, who had been appointed agent, was instructed to enter the above described tract, which he did together with the southeast quarter, Feb. 12, 1814, and afterward deeded the northeast quarter to the county. The west half of this section was owned by Henry Hopkins, the southwest part of which was entered by him Oct. 8, 1808, and the northwest quarter in 1811. Upon learning that this was to be the site of the county seat, Mr. Hopkins made a donation of eighty acres adjoining the county's tract on the west, and it was in the southern part of this donation that the public square was located. It is eighteen poles square and contains two acres and four poles. It is situated nearly in the center of Section 7, a few feet west of the line dividing it from east to west. The original town was laid out on part of the Hopkins donation, and part of that entered by the county. It was surveyed and laid off into 168 lots and four out lots with streets sixty feet in width, by Ebenezer Buckingham and John Breathitt, surveyors. The plat was recorded March 28, 1814. A mistake was found in this plat, and a second survey was made in the year following. At the time of the laying out of the town, the whole surface was covered with a heavy growth of timber and underbrush, and John Fisher was employed by R. M. Evans, to clear off the public square, for which he was paid $20, by order of the court. The sale of lots commenced on the 4th Monday in March, 1814, and continued for several days, under the direction of Robert M. Evans. Lot No. 20, on the corner southeast of the public square, was sold to Alexander Devin, for $61.50. Mr. Devin also purchased several other lots for a smaller sum. On the 1st day of April James Stone purchased a lot for $61.50, and A. Donnell paid $53 for another. The day following Joseph Stoker paid $150 for a lot on the square, and William Barker purchased a number of lots, at various prices, and seems to have been quite a speculator. The sales continued rather brisk for a time, and compared with the relative value of money the prices for those wild timbered lots were very liberal, and shows that the pioneers had great confidence in the future growth and prosperity of the place.

The name of the town was decided upon by the commissioners, who cast lots among themselves for the privilege of naming it. Capt. William Prince was the

fortunate one in the contest; hence the name Princeton. Capt. Prince was a native of Ireland and emigrated to the United States in 1804, and settled in Vincennes. He adopted the law as a profession, in which he became very prominent and successful. He was appointed Indian agent of the territory of Indiana, at an early day, and was a resident of this vicinity before the town was laid out. He was the first prosecuting attorney of the county, and was appointed resident judge in 1816. He was the first member of Congress elected from Gibson County, and held many other minor offices. He resided and practiced law in Princeton for a number of years. For a few years prior to his death, he lived on his farm a short distance from town.

At the time of the location of the county seat, there seems to have been quite a little settlement here. Capt. William Prince lived in a small log house on the lot where George N. Jerauld's residence now stands. Samuel P. Hogue had a cabin that stood in the street nearly in front of Judge Land's present residence, and when the town was laid out he built a two-story hewed log house on the site of Hugh Cairn's residence, near the branch. He was a carpenter, and assisted in making the doors and wood work in the first court house, and was one of the early county treasurers. Samuel Hogue, a brother of the above, resided on the corner of Hart and Water streets. He was a blacksmith and wagon maker, and afterward built a shop on the same lot, and continued in that business for several years. Willis Howe, still a citizen of Princeton, began working with him in 1823, and in a few months became a partner in the business. The Hogues came to the county with the Woods family in 1807. George Humphreys lived opposite, north of where the Air Line depot now stands. He carried on gardening extensively for those days, and it was from him that the north part of the place received the name of "Potatotown." He moved away about 1826. Jesse Wells resided near the present Zenith Mills, and made brick which was used for building chimneys. Zachariah Skelton lived on the present Hallock property, near the cemetery. The log part of this house, built at a very early date, is still standing.

Capt. Thomas Chapman erected the first house around the square after ths town was laid out. Mr. Chapman happened here on a prospecting tour in the spring of 1814, and attended the sale of lots. Being pleased with the situation, he purchased the half acre lot on the corner south of the southeast corner of the public square, and immediately set to work to build a two-story hewed log house, 36 by 20 feet. This building stood on the site of Lewis Kolb's grocery store. After its completion Mr. Chapman returned to Kentucky and brought out his family, arriving November 14, 1814, having occupied just thirteen days in making the trip. He moved into his house and established a hotel, boarding a portion of the hands that worked on the court house. He named his house the "Travelers' Inn," and continued in it until March, 1815, when he sold out to James Russell, who was one of the first licensed tavern keepers in Princeton.

The first store house was constructed of logs, two stories in height, and was situated on the corner west of the southwest corner of the square. It was erected by Willis C. Osborn, who brought a small stock of general goods here from Vincennes, in the latter part of 1814, and was the first merchant in the place. He was associate judge from October, 1814, until after the state was admitted, in 1816. There had been some goods sold before this by a Frenchman, who kept a small assortment in the "Long 'Ornery." He was not here more than two or three weeks, and did not deserve the name of merchant. The Long 'Ornery consisted of a half dozen small cabins built very closely together, and stood on the Tan Yard branch, near the present Catholic church. The second store and third building erected around the square was situated on the corner west of the northwest corner of the square. It was occupied by Jones & Moffitt, general merchants. The next business house was built by James W. Jones and Robert Stockwell, and stood on the corner south of the southwest part of the square. These buildings were all constructed in 1814. Robert Stockwell was for many years the leading merchant of the place. He was a native of Pennsylvania. In the winter of 1815 he purchased a stock of general goods at Pittsburg, loaded them on flat boats and floated down the Ohio River to where Evansville now stands. Here he loaded his cargo on wagons, came to Princeton, and having formed a partnership with Mr. Jones, opened a mercantile establishment in March of that year. After a few years Jones retired from the firm, and Mr. Stockwell continued in the business by himself until 1846, when Samuel Archer, now of Evansville, became his partner. A few years later he removed to Lafayette, Indiana, where he remained until his death, at the age of ninety years. Mr. Stockwell was an active and enterprising man, and during his long and successful business career in Princeton, he accumulated a large estate.

A post office was early established and John J. Neely, a prominent man in the early history of the county, was the first post-master. He was succeeded by Judge Isaac Montgomery. In those days the mails were small and it cost twenty-five cents to get a letter from the office. The fourth business house was put up by John Arbuthnot, in April, 1815. It was located on the corner of Hart and Emerson streets, one block north of the public square. Mr. Arbuthnot was a saddler and established the harness and saddlery business, which he pursued for a number of years. He was appointed postmaster in 1829, and held that position with but little interruption for twenty years. He died in 1865, at the

age of eighty-two years. The first court house, built of brick, was completed in the spring of 1815. The next business building was constructed of brick and stood on the corner north of the northeast corner of the square. It was built by George W. Chapman, in 1815 and '16 and with the exception of the court house it was the first brick structure in the town. He was a gun and silversmith, and carried on his trade here for about ten years, when he moved to Missouri. This building undermined and caved in several years ago. Mr. Zimmerman, an Eastern man, erected a one-story brick house containing three rooms, nearly opposite the present Lagow House, in one room of which he kept a general store. In another room Chauncy Pierce, a Yankee, manufactured combs, buttons, etc., and the third room was occupied by a saloon. Samuel Shannon built a frame store-room and dwelling near the center of the east side of the square. This building was still standing until the summer of 1884, when it was torn down. Mr. Shannon engaged in general merchandising, pork packing, etc. He was also an extensive shipper, loading great cargoes of pork and grain on flat-boats in the Patoka River, he floating them down to the New Orleans markets, where he realized a good profit on his investments. In 1819 he erected and carried on a tannery, where the Air Line depot now stands. About 1820 he was operating an extensive and profitable business, and was the leading man in the place. In 1833 he sold his interest to Alfred A. Poland, and moved to Pittsburg, Penn. He subsequently made his home in Princeton, and died here some years ago.

The first licensed "taverns," were kept by James Russell, in the Chapman building south of the square, and Basil Brown, whose house stood on the corner where Dr. Kidd now resides. They both received their "license to keep tavern for one year," June 20, 1815, paying a fee of $10 each. "Brown's Hotel" was a large L log house, two stories high, with a large ball and dining-room attached. In its time it was a celebrated resort, and the entertainment given at this favorite hostelry was highly complimented by the traveling public. Mr. Brown's wife was Mary Warrick, sister of Capt. Jacob Warrick. Brown kept hotel here for several years, and moved to Indianapolis, where he died in January, 1849. The old hotel burned about 1830.

The next mercantile establishment of any importance was that of George Brownlee & Son, who began business in 1815 or '16. They also controlled a large trade. After the death of George Brownlee, the business was continued by his son John Brownlee, until he died, April 17, 1855. His stand was in the center of the south side of the public square, in a low brick building, now vacant. John Brownlee was a very successful merchant and accumulated considerable property. He erected for his residence the present Lagow House in 1817 or 1818. In those early days the merchants traded in peltries, furs, pork, grain and anything that was merchantable, handling but little money in the transaction of their business. Their goods were generally purchased in Pittsburg or Philadelphia. The trip was frequently made on horseback, carrying their money in their saddlebags. Robert Milburn, Mr. Smith and Augustus B. Sturgus each had a hatter's shop in the town in 1816, and pursued the business for several years. The first blacksmith shop was conducted by Perkin Lyons, and stood on Main street opposite the Donald House. Andrew Culberson had a saddlers shop and Richard Iliff a pottery in 1816. Elisha Harrison, William A. Hardy, Tarleton & Pierce and George Humphreys, were licensed to keep "tavern," making seven of those establishments in Princeton, in 1816.

In 1817, Samuel Boicourt became a resident. He was a cabinet and chair-maker, and also made spinning wheels for the old settlers. He was also a local Methodist preacher, justice of the peace, merchant, and a very intelligent and enterprising man. After about twenty years of active business life in Princeton he moved to Vanderburgh County. A distillery was erected in the same year, by Sanford Grissim, and stood at the foot of Hall Hill. It was a small concern, and it was in operation only about two years. On the hill west of the distillery, one Elliott had a small powder mill, for the manufacture of gun powder. In 1819, Richard Allison, Henry Hunter, Charles Harrington, William Brithingham, George H. Rout and Joseph R. Brown were added to the list of "tavern keepers." With the exception of Charles Harrington's place, these taverns, as they were then called, were nothing more than we now term saloons, although their license allowed them to entertain travelers. Harrington's house stood on the Devin corner, east of the southeast corner of the square. It was a large two-story frame building, erected in 1818. A deer, painted on a circular sign, hung in front of the door. This and Brown's hotel were the leading public houses for a number of years, and both did a good business. It was about this time, or probably a little later, that the Vincennes and Evansville Stage Line was established and Princeton became the "half-way stand." The coaches met here every day at noon, and the passengers took dinner and a fresh relay was had before starting on the journey. In busy seasons there were two stages a day. The New Harmony and Mount Vernon Line was started a few years later. The stages carried the mails and brought the news from the outside world.

James, Alexander Lyle and Thomas J. Evans, brothers of Gen. Robert M. Evans, came to this county in 1810, and were among the early business men of Princeton. Alexander L. carried on the cooperage business here for a number of years; moved to Evansville, and died there in June, 1844. James Evans purchased a farm lying southwest of the original town, and his

house stood on what is now Main Cross street in the western part of the city, where he resided until his death, in 1832. In 1818 he established and operated a wool-carding machine, in a frame building on Main Cross street, one block west of the square. The machine was propelled by tread power and the wool was carded into rolls. In 1827, Abraham Lincoln, then residing with his parents near Rockford, Ind., came on horseback with a sack of wool to Mr. Evan's factory and had it carded. He took dinner at Mr. Evan's house and remained in Princeton over night. Many years later, when he became president, he was one time introduced to Robert Stockwell, and related to him the above circumstance, and remembered well of having stopped in front of his store to look at the first gilt sign that he had ever seen. John M. Lockwood, then a boy, carded the wool for him, and is now president of the First National Bank of Mt. Vernon, Ind. In 1824 or '25, William Jerauld and George Bucklin built a frame cotton factory in the north part of town, in the vicinity of the present Catholic church. It was quite an important industry, employing several hands, and continued in operation for about five years, when it burned, and was never rebuilt. The Jeraulds came from Rhode Island to Princeton in 1816. William engaged in various enterprises here until a few years before his death, which occurred in 1882. His brother, Edward G. Jerauld, located in Princeton in 1820, and engaged in shoemaking until his death, in 1872. George N. Jerauld, son of Edward G., commenced general merchandising in the spring of 1832, and has been continuously in business on the same lot where his store now stands from that date to the present, and is the oldest merchant now doing business in the city of Princeton. He was born in Rhode Island in 1811.

James Lesley had a distillery on his place about one mile east of the court house, which was in operation from 1818 to 1823. He made large quantities of whisky and peach brandy. It was also in the year 1818 that the town was first incorporated. Willis Alsop, David B. Braselton and James Lewis were licensed to keep taverns in 1820.

In 1822 Robert Stockwell, John Brownlee and Samuel Shannon were the leading general merchants, and Basil Brown and Charles Harrington kept the principal hotels; Shannon's tan yard, Andrew Ralston and Michael Melton, blacksmiths, Samuel Boicourt, wheelwright and cabinetmaker, Mr. Stackhous, chairmaker, Philip Smith, cabinetmaker, Samuel Hogue and James Baldwin, wagonmakers, James Kirchman, brickyard, Daniel Mills, tailor, Robert Finney, John West, Edward G. Jerauld and Hezekiah Boswell, shoemakers, Robert Milburn and Augustus B. Sturgus, hatters, James Evans, carding machine, John Arbuthnot and Enoch Venters, saddlers, John Warrick, courier, and several whisky shops constituted about all the business in 1822. Its population was about 350.

Duter Jerauld and John McChristy were licensed to keep hotel in 1825. It was also in this year that the first steam grist- and saw-mill was erected in the place. The proprietors were Robert Milburn, Nathaniel Foster and James Finney. It is a frame building and still stands where it was constructed. A year or two after it was built Titus Jessup became a part owner and put in a wool carding machine, which he continued running until 1852. In 1829 a distilling apparatus was attached to the mill by Robert Milburn and Samuel Hall, who undoubtedly made an excellent quality of whisky. This old mill has passed through several hands and is now the property of Lewis Kolb, and is lying idle.

About 1828 Titus Jessup and James Howard built and run a wool carding and cotton spinning factory, one block west of the old mill. It was destroyed by fire after doing business about two years. A short time afterward it was rebuilt by subscription, but the building was not occupied with any business until several years later, when J. V. Hill and Robert Skinner occupied it for a furniture factory. This enterprise finally merged into a $12,000 stock company, and the manufacture of furniture was conducted on a large scale. It, too, burned about 1859 or 1860. Wool carding and spinning has been carried on to some extent almost from the beginning of the history of Princeton to the present. The Jessups came from England in 1820 and began work here at fly-shuttle weaving and spinning by hand. In 1852 Titus Jessup sold his business and machinery to William Jessup, who occupied a part of the furniture factory from 1854 to 1857. In that year he purchased the old Evan's wool carding factory, enlarged the building and added new improved machinery and conducted the business very profitably until Aug. 16, 1883, when it was consumed by fire. The loss was over $10,000. He manufactured all kinds of woolen goods, yarns, etc.

In 1828 James Cockrum commenced in the saloon and hotel business, and the following year R. A. Barnes & Co. and Stewart & Drake engaged in general merchandising, and Brown & Daniel opened a hotel. In 1830 Samuel Robinson, Joseph R. and Solon Brown and Burch & Lagow began general merchandising. One year later John Ludwick and Isaac Welborn opened general stores. Thomas F. and W. H. Stockwell and Jerauld, Bucklin & Co. established general stores in 1832. It was about this time that the Devin Brothers —Joseph and Alexander—commenced business, and were for several years the heaviest dealers in Princeton. They dealt largely in pork and grain, which they shipped by flat boat to New Orleans. In the winter of 1836–'37 they bought and packed near a million pounds of pork. From this period on the merchants and business men of Princeton became more numerous; frequent

changes, successes and failures have been made, and it would be a useless task to trace their history further. The town from its commencement to the present has had a gradual and healthful growth. There never has been any great conflagration nor incidents of a startling character in its history. It has improved in wealth and population with the advance and progress of the country surrounding it, and at the last census, in 1880, it contained 2,566 inhabitants.

Before the building of railroads through the county, Princeton probably did a larger business, in proportion to the population, than it has at any period since. During the decades of 1820 and '30, it was the most important town for several miles eastward, and commanded a large portion of the trade for fifty or sixty miles in that direction. With the railroads, small towns sprang into existence and drew the trade away.

The place did not have a newspaper until 1845, when John F. Bunton brought an outfit here and published the Princeton *Chronicle*, which was the first paper printed in the county. There are now three—The Princeton *Clarion*, Princeton *Democrat* and the Gibson County *Leader*—published weekly. (See chapter of the Press.) The first railroad built to Princeton was the Evansville & Terre Haute, in the summer of 1851. The Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis road was completed to this point in 1870. These two roads, running like great arteries through the county, furnish splendid shipping facilities for the tradesman and farmer. There have been three court houses built on the public square, including the one now in course of erection. The corner stone of this building was laid with appropriate ceremonies conducted by the Masonic fraternity June 17, 1884. It is being constructed of brick with stone trimmings, and when completed will be an ornament to the city.

Schools.—The first school was held in a vacated log cabin with puncheon floor, and a fire-place extending nearly across one end of the building, with stick and clay chimney. A space was hewed out between two logs extending along one side, over which greased paper was fastened to admit light into the interior. The door swung on wooden hinges, in the middle, on one side of the building. This house stood on the south bank of the branch near Main street in the southern part of the city. The first teacher was Adley Donnell, who began teaching here before the town was laid out, and continued for a year or two afterward. He was succeeded by David Buck, in the same building. A private school was also taught in the second story of the Willis C. Osborn building on the southwest corner of the square, in the winter of 1814-'15, by Rev. Hickman, a Presbyterian minister. A log house was erected expressly for school purposes in 1817, near the site of the present U. P. Church. Solomon D. King, John Coursey and Mr. Cunningham taught in it. In early times the trustees were appointed by the courts. At the May term of the County Commissioners' Court, in 1819, Alexander Devin, William Prince and Robert M. Evans were appointed trustees, "to be styled a Board of Trustees of the Princeton Academy." After the building of the frame Covenanter Church in 1820, the school was held in it, until the seminary was built. We find on the records that in 1822, the County Commissioners appointed Alexander Devin, Robert Milburn and Samuel Hall, trustees of the Princeton Academy, and the court also authorized the county agent to "convey to the said trustees and their successors in office, a title to lot No. 1, in the second survey of Princeton, agreeable to an act of the General Assembly, approved Dec. 31, 1818, entitled an Act for the encouragement of religion and learning." It does not appear, however, that any building was erected on this lot until 1826. On the 5th of May, in that year, the board of trustees, Alexander Devin, president, Robert Stockwell, John I. Neely, Samuel Hall and John Milburn, met and appointed "Robert Stockwell, John I. Neely and Samuel Hall, a committee to make contracts for the erection of a two-story brick building 60x30 feet," on the lot above described. A fund amounting to $608 was raised by private subscription, consisting of labor, articles of merchandise, produce, etc., and a small amount of cash. The house was completed in 1829, and Calvin Butler was chosen principal and Andrew Erskin assistant teacher. The teachers were paid by subscription, and cast lots for the choice of subscribers. They took all kinds of merchantable articles for payment when money was not convenient. The salary system was adopted in 1832, and Rev. Hiram A. Hunter was employed as principal for one year, for $250 or $300, provided that amount could be realized. In 1860, the town authorities assumed the management of the schools and organized the present graded school system. The seminary building served for the schools until it was torn down to give place to the present handsome and commodious brick structure, which was completed in 1871, at a cost of over $40,000. It is three stories high and contains thirteen school rooms, neatly and well furnished, and will accommodate 800 scholars. The school is graded, employing fourteen teachers. There is also a graded colored school, requiring three teachers. During the history of the town there have also been several private and select schools taught at various times. The most important of these was the Princeton Academy, conducted by Prof. Morton, and Maj. James Smith and Dr. Patten's schools.

Churches.—The "Covenanter," Presbyterian denomination built the first house of worship in Princeton, in 1820. Prior to this the meetings were held in the old log Baptist Church north of the fair ground, and in the court house and at private residences. The city now contains eleven churches, six of which belong to the different Presbyterian societies, one Methodist, two

Colored Methodist, Catholic and Lutheran. (See Ecclesiastical chapter, for history).

Incorporation.—The town was first incorporated in the spring of 1818. On the first Monday in March, of that year, the citizens held a meeting at Basil Brown's tavern, to decide the question, and Samuel Shannon was made president and Joel F. Casey clerk of the meeting. The vote was seventeen in favor of incorporation and four against. March 9, 1818, an election was held at the same place for the purpose of electing five trustees. John I. Neely, William Harrington, David Hart, John Arbuthnot, Samuel Boicourt, John Brownlee and William Stewart were the candidates. The total number of votes was forty-nine. Each candidate was voted for separately; then men arranging themselves in a line and voting *viva voce*. The names given below, as taken from the poll book, will show very nearly all the men who were residing in the place: —Basil Brown, Robert Stockwell, Rice Emerson, Andrew Culberson, Simeon Lamasters, James P. Hogue, William Brittingham, George Humphreys, Chauncy Pierce, Oliver Matthewson, Henry Curry, Samuel Hall, Alexander Lytle, Hugh Brownlee, Robert Stormont, James C. Alsop, Thomas Polk, Samuel Hogue, David Braselton, James Scates, John Whaley, Samuel Boicourt, Robert Milburn, John Kell, Gideon Richey, Charles Harrington, A. B. Sturgus, James Evans, Joseph Chambers, Morris Birkbeck, William Kent, Samuel Shannon, William Stewart, Joel F. Casey, Isaac Strain, William Parvin, George Bemus, John Arbuthnot, David Buck, William Hummer, George Stipe, Joseph Brown, William McCleary, Robert Williams, Samuel D. Lowell, Elijah Knowles, Absalom Francis, John I. Neely and Richard Iliff.

William Harrington, John I. Neely, David Hart, Samuel Boicourt and John Brownlee received the greatest number of votes and were, therefore, elected trustees. With the exception of a few years the town was managed under this style of government, controlled by a board of trustees from the time it was incorporated until June, 1884, when it was incorporated under the general law as a city. The question of incorporation was decided at an election held May 26, 1884, and on the 9th of June following, the first officers were elected: —Mayor, John W. Ewing; councilmen, first ward, Henry Soller and W. L. Smith; second ward, Reuben Emerson and William D. Kendle; third ward, James J. Hartin and Henry L. Wallace; treasurer, William L. Evans; clerk, George A. Spitzer; city attorney, Thomas R. Paxton; assessor, William G. Wright; street commissioner, Frederick Behne; marshal, John W. Lewis.

Physicians.—Dr. Thomas Polk, who located in Princeton in December, 1814, was the first resident physician. Dr. Joel Casey came here in 1816, and remained until his death in 1828. He was a good doctor and a gentleman greatly esteemed by the community. Dr. Fullerton settled here about 1825, and resided and practiced in the county until his death a few years ago. Dr. Walters, a merchant and physician, and Dr. Thompson, came a little later. Drs. Robert Stockwell, John Kell, Bruce, Pennington, Curl, Walling, H. H. Patten, J. E. Patten, A. Lewis and Graff, were prominent among the early and former physicians. The present physicians are:—V. T. West, W. W. Blair, W. G. Kidd, Samuel E. Munford, J. S. Shoptaugh, D. G. Powell, L. H. Staples, J. A. Malone, A. R. Burton, F. H. Maxam, John Ward, Frank Blair, George C. Kendall, W. H. Maghee, O. L. Hudson.

Banks.—The Princeton Banking Company was organized in May, 1869, with $35,000 capital stock, and was the first institution of the kind in Gibson County. It was a private concern, and continued as such until December, 1872, when its name was changed to Gibson County National Bank, and it was conducted under the national banking system until November, 1874, when it failed. The officers were Caleb Trippet, president, and R. M. J. Miller, cashier.

The People's National Bank was organized under the state banking laws as a private institution, in May, 1873, with William L. Evans, president, and W. L. Dorsey, cashier. It was then called the Peoples' Bank. October 1, 1874, it merged into a national bank, and so continues, with the same officers. It has a capital stock of $50,000 and $25,000 surplus, and is considered a very safe and reliable institution.

Manufacturing Industries.—The Gibson County Brick and Tile Works, located in the southern part of the city, was established by Dr. W. G. Kidd, in 1872. It occupies about ten acres of ground, and has eleven hundred feet of drying sheds. The machinery, which is of the latest and most improved pattern, is propelled by steam power, and has a capacity of two million bricks and about fifteen thousand rods of tile per annum. It is one of the most complete yards in the county for the manufacture of common and pressed brick, and also all kinds of drain tile of the finest quality. It furnishes employment to about twenty-five men.

The Zenith Steam Flouring Mill was purchased by Witherspoon, Barr & Co., the present owners, in August, 1881. The machinery is of the Stephens gradual reduction process, consisting of fourteen sets of rolls and three buhrs, with a capacity of 300 barrels per day, and consumes about 400,000 bushels of wheat per annum. It also has a coopershop in connection, and employs in all about forty men. The firm also own an elevator of 40,000 bushels capacity, situated on the Air Line track.

The Garden City Mill was built in 1871 by Samuel Greek, the present proprietor. Until the fall of 1883, it was operated by the old system of buhrs. At that

date it was overhauled and refitted with new machinery of the gradual reduction pattern. It has a run of four buhrs, one for corn and one double set of rolls, with a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day. It manufactures several brands of an excellent quality of flour, which find a market both at home and abroad.

The Elevator Mill, north of the E. & T. H. depot, is owned by John E. Little, but at this writing it is not in operation.

The People's Planing Mill was built and began business in July, 1881. It is owned by Byron Mills. It turns out flooring, ceiling, molding and all kinds of work usually done in this class of business.

The Princeton Planing Mill, owned and operated by A. S. Ford, does about the same kind of work. They employ together about eight men.

The Princeton Foundry and Machine Shop was established by Courtright & Gamble, in 1882. It is now conducted by Land & Gamble. All kinds of casting and repairing in iron is done, employing about six hands.

There are also about 150 buggies and carriages made per annum by the following parties engaged in that business:—W. L. Snapp & Co., J. J. Hartin, George Baber, H. C. Tichenor and James Watt. They also carry on general blacksmithing.

R. Herriot & Co. manufacture the IXL Force Pumps, and are dealers in wind mills, etc. There is also a soda pop manufactory, owned by Henry Ehiler.

Euterpe Hall was erected in 1881 by W. D. Downey and W. P. Welborn. It is a brick building two stories high. The hall occupies the second floor, and is 50 by 80 feet, with a stage 50 by 30 feet, fitted with a full set of scenery.

Princeton Library Association was organized in 1881, by stock subscription of $10 a share. It now contains about 1800 volumes, and is managed by a board of directors, elected by the stockholders. July 1, 1884, it was opened as a public circulating library.

Cemeteries.—The first burying ground was a lot set apart for that purpose at the laying out of the town, in 1814. Warnock's Cemetery, in the north part of town, is controlled by a board of trustees, elected by the owners of the lots. The present board is B. B. Estes, Samuel Warnock and William Kurtz. The lots are all taken up.

The Archer Cemetery is also an old burying ground; Mrs. Mary Boyd, mother of Mrs. Nancy Stormont, being the first person buried there. It was originally the Archer family grave yard, but it is now controlled by the United Presbyterian Church.

The Odd Fellows' Cemetery is owned and managed by Princeton Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 64, and was purchased March 22, 1876. It is open to the public for burial purposes.

The Catholics also have a cemetery, located in the northeast part of city.

Societies.—There was a Masonic lodge organized in the old Basil Brown hotel at a very early date, and was the first secret order in the county. It surrendered its charter after about a quarter of a century. Following are the present societies:—*Prince Lodge* F. & A. M., No. 231; *Princeton Chapter* R. A. M., No. 75; *Princeton Lodge* A. O. U. W., No. 76; *Princeton Lodge* I. O. O. F., No 64; *Gibson Encampment* I. O. O. F., No 55; *Wade Uniform Camp* I. O. O. F., No. 23; *Archer Post* G. A. R., No. 28.

LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES, TRADE OF 1884.

General Stores.—Downey & Welborn, Charles Brownlee, G. N. Jerauld, J. A. Devin, L. H. Wheeler, W. A. Killion, H. L. Wallace, John Oswald and William Daily.

Hardware.—Leonard Barrett and Branham Bros.

Drugs.—W. H. Mahan, J. T. Fleming, J. C. Dean, W. H. Snow, R. B. Hallock.

Clothing and Merchant Tailoring.—Leopold Rothchild, Lewis Rothchild & Co., Ferd. E. Burger and Charles Schibale.

Stoves and Tinware.—Branham Bros., J. C. Kimball.

Groceries.—Riggs & Mossman, Lewis Kolb and John B. Hall.

Furniture and Undertaking.—Ruben Emerson, William H. Smith.

Jewelry.—W. T. Wade, J. W. Kurtz, Herman Vollmer.

Books and Stationery.—E. R. Pinney, and also the drug stores.

Bakery and Confectioneries.—Mrs. L. Ohler, Charles Henneberger, F. J. Henneberger.

Cigars, Tobacco, Fruit, Etc.—Charles Agniel, Samuel Patten, Charles Awenius.

Livery.—Riggs & Kirkpatrick, George Agniel.

Harness, Etc.—Seth Ward, John B. Hall, Thomas Scudamore, George Hackman & Co.

Boot and Shoe Stores and Shops.—William Busse, William Pfohl, Henry Soller, R. C. Kitchell, A. R. Bopp, Valentine Beck.

Marble Yard.—Samuel Braselton.

Carriage and Buggy Sale Room.—Richard Riggs.

Agricultural Implement Dealers.—Kimball & Turnage, Strain Bros., J. E. Little.

Dentists.—S. F. Gilmore, L. H. Pumphrey.

Leading Hotels.—Lagow House, Henry W. Lagow, proprietor; Donald House, Mrs. N. K. Donald, proprietress; American, Preston Branham, proprietor; Gibson House, B. McDaniel, proprietor. There are one or two small hotels and several boarding houses.

INSURANCE AGENTS.—W. B. McDonald, W. R. Criswell.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Shopbell & Gasaway, Samuel J. Wallace, William Duncan, J. D. Green, Alexander Norman.

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS.—James Williams, H. T. Keath, James Kiemer.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.—Mrs. L. J. Baker, Mrs James Mowery, Miss L. O. Steel, Mrs. E. D. Walker.

BUTCHERS.—John Shuel, Mathew Tibbet, Thomas Sutton, James Sutton.

SALOONS.—John Lance, Lewis Pfohl, John Boswell and Peter Awenius.

BARBERS.—John Prater, Frank Burger, Dick Miller.

PORT GIBSON

is located on Section 3, Township 2 South, Range 10 West, on the southeast bank of the old canal. It was surveyed and platted in the spring of 1852 for the proprietors, Elisha Embree and Samuel Shannon. For a few years during the days of the canal there was some business done there, but at present it exists only in name.

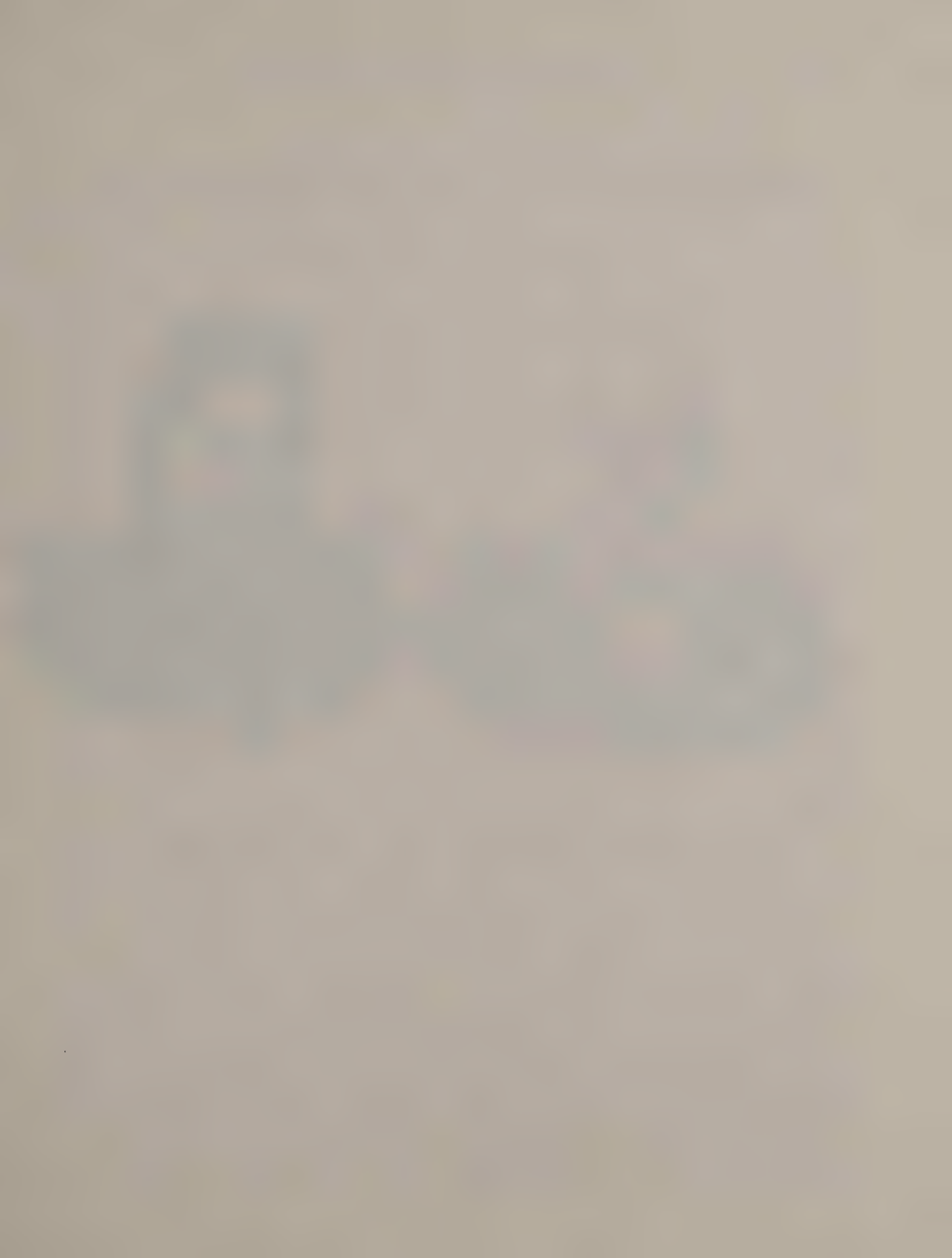
KINGS

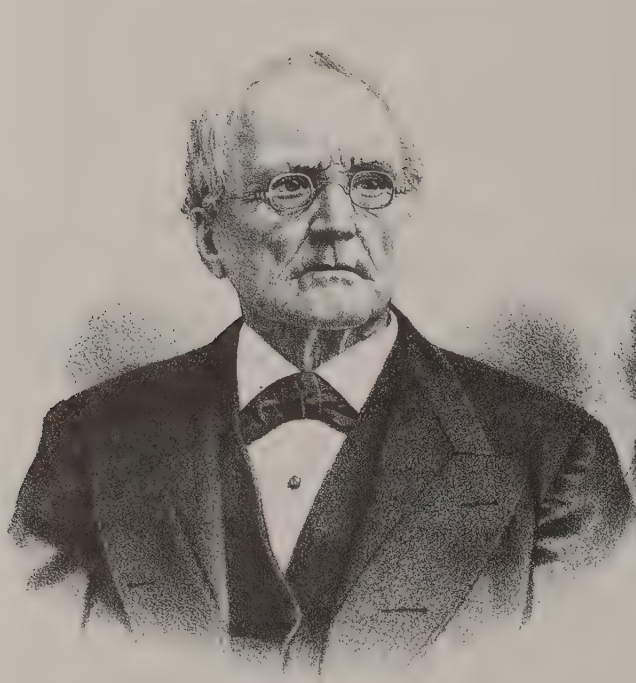
is a station on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad three and a half miles south of Princeton, and contains two churches, a general store, flour mill, hotel and a blacksmith and cooper shop.

THE GIBSON COUNTY HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized Sept. 19, 1857. The first officers were E. Embree, president; A. Harrison, vice-president; G. B. Graff, corresponding secretary; W. W. Blair, recording secretary; A. B. Lock, treasurer, and a board of twelve directors. Two hundred and thirty-three shares at $5.00 each were originally subscribed.

The first fair, however, was held in the court house square in the fall of 1852. It was gotten up by the merchants and farmers, and John Hargrove, president, A. Lewis, secretary, and W. Kurtz, were the officers of the temporary association. The premiums amounted to $30.00, and no admission fee was charged. The second fair was held in 1853, and $70.00 were paid as premiums. Two years then elapsed, when in 1856 the third fair was held, and the premiums ran up to $225, and there were 410 entries. The fair grounds were purchased and in 1857 the entries swelled to over 700, and the proceeds upward of $700. In 1859 the premiums amounted to $850 and receipts $1,500. Fairs have been held every September since, and 1884 will number the thirtieth annual session. The grounds are situated at the northwestern limits of the city of Princeton, and contain twenty-three acres, with a one-third mile track, and fitted complete with all the modern conveniences for conducting a successful county fair. It contains a commodious amphitheatre, two floral halls, power hall, implement and grain rooms, sheep and hog stalls, 300 stalls for stock and horses, box stalls and a good tenant house. The grounds are also well supplied with good water and shade for the convenience and comfort of both man and beast. The property is valued at over $7,000. The premiums paid at the fair held in September, 1883, amounted to $2,000, and there were 2,400 entries. The society is in splendid financial condition. The present officers are W. M. Cockrum, president; W. H. Evans, vice-president, James Warnock, treasurer; S. Vet. Strain, secretary, and A. G. Markemson, general superintendent.





G. N. Jerauld

MRS. NANCY JERAULD

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE N. JERAULD,

The Jerauld family are of French ancestry. They came to America from France during the Revolutionary War, whether as French soldiers or otherwise, is not positively known. After the war they settled in Rhode Island. There Edward G. Jerauld, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born. There were four brothers, one of whom was William. He came West in 1816, and was the first of the family here. In later years he became prominently identified with the business interests of this section of the country, and was one of the most enterprising men, and did much to improve and build up the county and town. Edward G. was a shoemaker by trade. He was attracted to the West and to this section by his brother William. In 1818 he packed up his household goods and with his family sailed in a boat to Baltimore, and from there made the journey across the mountains to Pittsburg, where they stopped for one year, following his trade and providing for means to continue his journey. He bought a perogue in which he packed his household goods and placed his family and descended the Ohio River to Burlington, where he made another halt and remained for another year, at the expiration of which time he again started down the river to Evansville, from which point he came overland to Princeton. George N. was a lad of eight years, and remembers the trip, more particularly the long walk from Evansville to Princeton, which he attempted to do in company with two men. The trip was a long one for a mere boy, who was unaccustomed to so much physical exertion. He frequently dropped behind from sheer exhaustion, and when night came was completely worn out, yet his anxiety to see his uncle at Princeton bouyed him up and he made the trip in safety. His father, Edward G., settled in Princeton and here opened up his trade and remained until 1824, when he was induced to remove to New Harmony to the Robert Dale Owen settlement. He stayed there for about four years. The family gradually came back to Princeton, and here Mr. Jerauld remained until his death, which took place in 1868. He married Mary Baker in Rhode Island, of which state she was also a native. She died in 1822. By that union there were seven children, three of whom are living. George N. is the fourth in the family. He was born in Pawtucket, R. I., Dec. 23, 1811, and as stated above was in his boyhood when the family came to the West. When the family moved to New Harmony George was apprenticed to the tailors trade, learned it and worked at it for four years; then under the advice of his physician he abandoned it and returned to Princeton to die. His lungs had became affected and his health was shattered to that extent that he was a mere skeleton. Here he attended to the grocery store of his uncle, who was then operating a cotton-mill. His health, however, was so poor, and his strength so feeble, that he frequently was compelled to leave the business. By the advice of his physician he took stimulants, which had the effect to bring him out, and eventually cured him. In 1832 he purchased the grocery business of his uncle and continued it until 1845, when he commenced the general mercantile business in the same building where before had been the grocery. He has continued in the business ever since in the same building and upon the same lot of ground where he commenced in 1832.

At the present writing, Mr. Jerauld is the oldest merchant in Princeton or in the county, and has been longer in business continuously than any other man in the county. His business has not been confined to merchandising exclusively, but he has made ventures in various things. In 1835 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Stellings. She died in 1840. On the 17th of April, 1842, he married his present wife, whose maiden name was Miss Nancy Foster, a native of Flemingsburg, Ky., born Jan. 22, 1815. She was the daughter of Nathaniel and Nancy (Mauzy) Foster. They were natives of Virginia, moved to Kentucky, and came to Indiana in 1825. There were seven children by the latter union, three of whom are living. Their names are:—Mary, who is the wife of Dr. W. P. Welborn; Laura, wife of Dr. Owen, of Evansville, and Amelia, wife of Thomas R. Paxton.

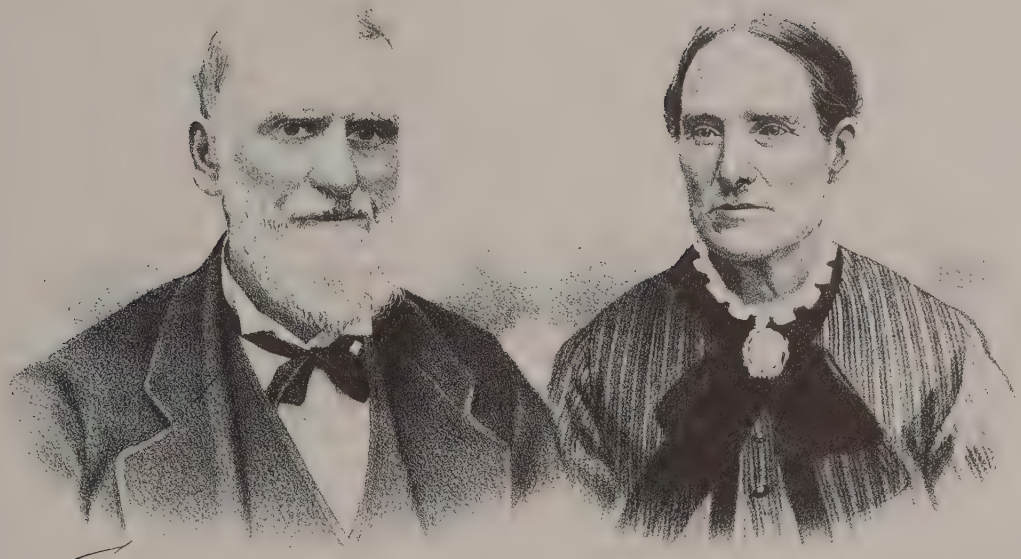
Politically Mr. Jerauld was originally an old line Whig. In 1860 he voted for Abraham Lincoln, and from that time to the present has been a consistent and zealous Republican. Mrs. Jerauld is a member of the Presbyterian Church. This, in short, is a brief history of Mr. Jerauld. His character for probity and honorable dealing is well known to all. Indeed, he is probably the best known man in Gibson County. His long continuance in business has brought him much in contact with the public, and his name has become a household word, and is known in nearly every home in the county.

JOSEPH P. McCLURE.

The McClure family are of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Joseph McClure, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in the north of Ireland, of Protestant parentage. He married Jane Trimble, who was also a native of the same part of Ireland and of the same religious faith. They emigrated to America and settled in the state of Maryland, and remained until 1797, when he removed with his family to Kentucky and settled near Paris. In the war of the Revolution he enlisted as a private soldier and was killed in one of last battles of the war. One of the sons born of the union of Joseph and Jane McClure was James, the father of Joseph P. McClure. He was born in Maryland on the 6th of October, 1785, and was twelve years of age when the family removed to Kentucky. There he was apprenticed to the tanning and currying trade, which he subsequently carried on during the remainder of his active life. In 1805 he came to the Territory of Indiana and settled on a place one mile south and a little west of Princeton, and there carried on his trade and farmed. He died Feb. 7, 1855. As will be seen, he was one of the pioneers of this section of the country. During the Indian wars of 1811 he enlisted as a soldier under Harrison, and took part in the battle of Tippecanoe. He retired from active business life in 1838.

On the 12th of June, 1808, he was united in marriage to Miss Malinda Ann Warrick, who was a native of Kentucky. Her family came to the territory about the same time that Mr. McClure did. She died Jan. 12, 1850. By that union there were eleven children, ten of whom lived to the age of maturity. One died in infancy. Five of the offspring are yet living. Joseph P., the subject of this sketch, is the fourth in the family. He was born on the old homestead in this county, Oct. 6, 1815. He was reared upon the farm, and was taught habits of economy and industry at an early age. Those habits have clung to him and have been the foundation of his present prosperity and worldly competency. He attended the subscription schools of his neighborhood and therein received the rudiments of a common school education. At the age nineteen he was united in marriage to Miss Catharine Ann, daughter to Rev. Alexander and Susan (Nowlin) Devin. She was born in this county July 8, 1812. The date of the marriage was Feb. 13, 1834. Her family is of English and Irish extraction. After his marriage Mr. McClure's father gave him eighty acres of land which was unimproved. In the fall of the same year he purchased an additional eighty acres adjoining, upon which were some improvements and twenty acres cleared. The improvement was a small log house, and into it Mr. McClure moved his family, which then consisted only of his wife. There he lived, clearing up his farm in the summer season and in the winter following flat-boating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans. The latter vocation he followed for ten winters, and the money realized from such work was applied to payments on his land. On the 8th of December, 1862, he moved into his present large and commodious farm house, which he had built and prepared for the reception of his family the summer before, and there he still remains taking more ease and looking back and contemplating with pleasure the past years of industry and a well spent life. There have been twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. McClure, eleven of whom are living. Susan Ann, a daughter, died April 16, 1867, in her twenty-fourth year. The names of the children in the order of their birth are:—Elenor Jane, wife of James W. Key, a farmer residing in White River Township; Mary B., wife of Henry G. Wheeler, a resident of Princeton; Alexander D., miller at Patoka. He married Sarah Green and had two children by her. His second wife's maiden name was Maria Weber. James is a resident physician of St. Louis; Margaret Caroline, wife of William B. Whitsit, of Princeton; Joseph D., a carpenter and resident of Princeton. His first wife was Francis McIntosh, and his second is Isabel Leamen; Robert M., a farmer and resident of Lynn County, Kan.; he married Isabella Wheeler; William M. married Martha Latham and resides on the old homestead; George W., who also is a farmer and lives on the home farm. The latter married Catharine Decker; Nancy V. and Franklin P. P. McClure are unmarried.

Politically, Mr. McClure comes from old line Whig stock. In 1860 he voted for Abraham Lincoln, and since that time he has been an active and zealous member of that political organization. Both he and his wife are respected members of the General or Free Will Baptist Church. During the late war Mr. McClure was a staunch Union man and attested his loyalty by furnishing five brave boys who enlisted as soldiers, shouldered their muskets, and went to the front. Alexander D. and James were members of Company H, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. They enlisted for three years, veteranized with their regiment and continued in the service until the close of the war. Joseph D. was a member of Company F, of the Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted for three years, and was wounded at the battle of Resaca. Robert M. and William enlisted as recruits in 1864 in the Seventeenth Regiment, and went to the front. They were all brave and gallant soldiers.



Jos. P. McClure Catharine A McClure

THE BROWNLEE FAMILY.

Are among the very early settlers of Gibson County. The family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. George Brownlee was a native of the north of Ireland, born of Protestant parentage. He there married and emigrated to America, arriving here some time during the last century, and settled at Carlisle, Cumberland County, Penn. From there the family removed to Kentucky soon after that state was admitted to the Union. There he remained until they came to the territory of Indiana in 1815, and here lived until his death. He had several sons, named Hugh, James, George and John. The latter was the father of the present family. He was born in Carlisle, Penn., Dec. 18, 1794. During his residence in Kentucky he was a member of Captain "Davy" Crockett's Kentucky Rangers, and was with them when they went to the relief of Fort Knox, and his widow, who is yet a resident of Princeton, draws a pension for his services in those early Indian wars. Mr. Brownlee remained in Princeton and there ended his days, April 17, 1855. Soon after his arrival he engaged in mercantile pursuits and is credited with being one of the early merchants in Princeton. From that time to his death was actively engaged in merchandising. He married Miss Jane, daughter of William Harrington, who was a native of North Carolina. He removed to near Nashville, Tenn., and from there to Kentucky, and in 1807 came to the territory of Indiana and first settled in the vicinity of where Fort Branch now is. One year later he moved to a place one mile west of Princeton, to a place now known as the McCurdy farm, where he had purchased a small improvement of a Mr. Johnson. There the first courts were held in 1813, on the organization of the county. A stockade was built on the Harrington place in which the settlers in this section gathered when the early settlements were attacked by Indians. Both he and his son James were soldiers in the Indian wars of 1811, and fought under Gen. Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe. James, his son, was subsequently killed at Fort Harrison, while in the rangers service, and his son Charles wounded. Jane, the wife of John Brownlee, was one of a family of eleven, the children of William and Malinda Harrington. She was born Jan. 15, 1804, and married Mr. Brownlee. By that union there were ten children, eight of whom are still living. Charles, one of the sons, is the sixth in the family. He was born near Princeton, Jan. 17, 1839. Here he grew to manhood and enjoyed fair educational advantages in the schools of Princeton. He clerked in a store up until 1862, when he enlisted for three years as a private in Company A of the Eightieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Upon the organization of the company he was elected second lieutenant, but before the regiment went into active service the captain and first lieutenant were promoted to higher rank and Lieut. Brownlee was promoted to the captaincy of the company. He led the company in its first engagement at the battle of Perryville, which was fought just one month after they were mustered into the service. They entered the fight with sixty-four men and came out with one-third of their number killed and wounded. The battle of Perryville was one of the most terrific engagements of the war, and the loss on both sides in proportion to the numbers engaged was greater than most of battles fought during the Rebellion. The regiment continued in Kentucky until the summer of 1863, when it joined Burnside's expedition in east Tennessee. During the winter of 1863–'64 the cold was extreme and severe, far exceeding in rigor any that had preceded it. Owing to insufficient food and clothing Capt. Brownlee's health was seriously impaired. Under the advice of the medical director he resigned on account of physical disability and came home. He engaged in mercantile business in connection with Mr. Devin, which partnership continued for six months, and soon after went into business with Mr. Head, which continued until 1872, when the business was dissolved and from that time to the present he has conducted it alone. Mr. Brownlee has been, since attaining his majority, actively identified with the mercantile business of Princeton, and has been one of the leading merchants for a number of years. On the 18th of June, 1874, he was united in marriage to Miss Sallie G. Hall, daughter W. P. and Catharine (Graff) Hall, granddaughter of Lieut.-Gov. Hall. She was born in Gibson County. She died May 23, 1879, leaving two children, named Paul and Theres Brownlee, aged respectively nine and seven years. On the 25th of January, 1883, he married his present wife, Miss Maria T. Hall, of the above parentage. She is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church. Politically Capt. Brownlee has uniformly voted the Republican ticket. He is a member of Archer Post No. 28, G. A. R.

JUDGE WILLIAM M. LAND.

The Land family on the paternal side are of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and on the maternal Welsh. Col. Joseph Land, the grandfather of William M., was a native of the Carolinas, and a soldier of the Revolution. He married and had a large family. Of the sons was Abraham Land, the father of William. He was born in South Carolina in 1781. He moved to Tennessee while yet a young man, and there married and soon after moved to Gibson County, Indiana, and settled in Johnson Township, where he lived until his death in 1844. He was a carpenter by trade. In later years he built a mill and operated it. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 under Gen. Jackson, and was in the battles of Pensacola and New Orleans. He had a personal acquaintance with "Old Hickory," and was a great admirer of him, and never wearied in reciting his exploits. He was present when the personal rencoutre took place in the streets of Nashville between Jackson and Samuel Benton. He was also justice of the peace for several years. Mr. Land married Sarah A., daughter of William and Eunice Edwards. Her parents were natives of Rowan County, North Carolina, where she was also born. They moved to Tennessee and stopped in Maury County, now Lewis County, and there Mrs. Land was married. The family came further West, and part of them stopped in Indiana, where some of them still reside. Mrs. Land survived her husband and died in 1861. There were eight children born to Abraham and Sarah A. Land, four sons and four daughters. All have survived the parents and are still living. William M. is the eldest of the family. He was born in Johnson Township, Gibson County, Ind., Aug. 28, 1827. He was reared upon the farm and attended the subscription schools of his neighborhood. His educational advantages were limited. His father dying when he was sixteen years of age, the cares of the family, to a certain extent, devolved upon him. He remained at home until in his twentieth year, when he enlisted as a private in Company I. of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, which was then recruiting for service in the Mexican War. Captain Breedlove was in command of the company. The Fourteenth Infantry joined Gen. Scott's forces at New Orleans. During a greater portion of the time Col. Joseph E. Johnston, afterwards a distinguished confederate general, was in command of the brigade to which Company I was attached. The company being recruits were attached at New Orleans to a light battery under command of Capt. Sholier, with O'Neil and Scott Harrison as lieutenants. They were stationed at Tohica, forty-five miles above the city of Mexico, and remained there until peace was declared, when they marched back to Vera Cruz and shipped to New Orleans, and were there mustered out in August of 1848. Mr. Land returned home and went to school for a short time, then taught school. During that time he got hold of a copy of "Blackstone's Commentaries," and other standard law books, and improved his spare moments by reading law. In 1855 he commenced practicing before justices courts, and in 1857 he was admitted to the bar. He then opened an office at Fort Branch, and in 1864 came to Princeton, and here he has continued in the active practice of his profession to the present time. He is the oldest practitioner and resident lawyer at the bar of Gibson County. There are a number of resident lawyers of Princeton who received their legal training in the office of Judge Land. It is proper here to mention that while teaching and reading law from 1853 to 1860, he inaugurated and was instrumental in having built the first frame school house in Johnson Township.

On the 14th of November, 1850, he married Miss Sarah E. J. Harman, daughter of Simon and Lucy (Grigsby) Harman, who were natives of Kentucky, and among the early settlers of Posey County, in which county Mrs. Land was born, April 25, 1834. Nine children have been the issue of this union, five of whom are living. Their names are William H., Silas M., Oma, wife of James B. Gamble, Jesse B., and George A. Mary was the wife of William Harrington. She died in August, 1880, leaving three children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Land are members of the General Baptist Church, to which they were attached in 1857.

Politically, he was formerly a Democrat, and until 1862, when he joined the Republican party, which organization he actively and earnestly supports. In 1853 he was elected assessor of Johnson Township, and re-elected in 1854 and 1855. In 1856 he was appointed commissioner for one term, and was township trustee until 1860. In 1866 he was a candidate for the legislature, but was defeated by a small majority. He was appointed judge of the court of common pleas for the counties of Gibson, Posey, Vanderburgh and Warrick in 1872 to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Judge Edson.

A. C. DONALD

(DECEASED)

HON. ALEXANDER C. DONALD.

(DECEASED.)

The above named deceased gentleman was in his day a prominent and distinguished lawyer of Gibson County and Southern Indiana. He was a Scotchman by birth, born in Aberdeen, Scotland, May 6, 1818. He received a literary and classical education in the schools of his native country. The legal bent of his mind was formed when a young man by the associations of an advocate's office, wherein he was employed as a writer and copyist. Like most of the well educated youth of Scotland, his ambition was to go to America, where success awaited all who had the energy to struggle for it. The dream of his youth was to be the possessor of a home on the shores of the Ohio. In November, 1836, he set sail from Liverpool and landed in New York in May, 1837. The vessel in which he sailed was wrecked on her passage, which accounts for the six months' voyage. From New York he proceeded to Louisville, Ky., and from there to Vanderburgh County. From Evansville, Ind., he walked to St. Louis in search of work, but failing to find employment he returned to Evansville, where he found a situation as a clerk in a bank. He remained a few years clerking and then commenced teaching a country school near Fort Branch, in Gibson County, and while in the latter vocation made the acquaintance of Nancy K. Duncan, whom he married in 1845. He then engaged at work upon the farm in the summer months and taught school in winter. During this time he read law, and in 1850 commenced the practice in a small way. During this time he was acting as deputy clerk, under Dr. Lewis. In 1855 he removed to Princeton and continued to act as deputy clerk until 1859. In 1860 he formed a law partnership with Hon. Samuel Hall, which continued until the death of the latter, in 1862. From that time until his death he continued the practice, and each year his business and fame as a lawyer increased. His death occurred April 27, 1872. As a lawyer his arguments were clear, logical and forcible, and indicated a strong mind, disciplined by long study and extensive research. He was also a fine speaker and had a clear, resonant and musical voice, which left a pleasing effect upon those addressed.

Politically he was an ardent Republican, opposed to any species of slavery. In the great political struggles which eventually overthrew the system of human slavery, he took an active part. In 1852 he was elected to represent Gibson County in the state legislature. By the union of Mr. and Mrs. Donald there are four children living, all daughters, who are married and have families.

CAPTAIN JAMES S. EPPERSON.

The Epperson family are of Irish ancestry. The forefathers emigrated to America and settled in Westmoreland County, Va., where Charles Epperson, the father of James S., was born. The year of his birth was 1772. He removed to Warren County, Ky., and in December, 1839, came to Indiana and settled in Johnson Township, in this county, and there died in 1844. He learned the trade of wheelright and followed it for a number of years, but subsequently abandoned it and engaged in farming. He was twice married and had a family of seven children by his first wife. She died and he then married Mrs. Elizabeth Redman *nee* Smith, daughter of James Smith. By the latter union there were two children, both of whom are still living, viz., David L., who is a resident and farmer of White County, Ill., and the subject of this sketch.

James S. Epperson was born in Warren County, Ky., Feb. 4, 1830. He was in his ninth year when the family came to Indiana. Here he grew to manhood. He was reared on the farm and received a limited education in the subscription schools of his neighborhood. His father dying while he was yet young, he was placed under the care of a guardian, with whom he remained until he was eighteen years of age. By that time he had by industry and careful study prepared himself for teaching a country school. He followed that vocation during the winter months, and worked on the farm in time of vacation. He remained thus employed until his twenty-third year, at which time he married and went to farming on a place in Johnson Township, three miles east of Cynthiana. He continued on the farm until in August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, of the Eightieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years' service. Upon the organization of the company he was elected first lieutenant. He was commissioned adjutant of the regiment and received it one day before the battle of Resaca. In that battle the captain of Company F was killed and Adjt. Epperson was promoted to the captaincy of the company and took command, but was not mustered in as captain until in August following, and after the fall of Atlanta. The company suffered a severe loss in the battle of Resaca. They entered with thirty-nine men and after the battle stacked arms with but seventeen left. After the Atlanta campaign the Eightieth Regiment, which was a part of Schofield's command, went back to join Thomas at Nashville, and there participated in the annihilation of Hood's army. A history of the regiment will be found in the Roster of Soldiers in the military history of this work. Capt. Epperson remained with the regiment and company until the close of the war, and was mustered out the 22d of June, at Salisbury, North Carolina, returned to Indianapolis, where the company was finally discharged, July 8, 1865. Capt. Epperson returned home and made his residence in the village of Fort Branch, where he engaged in the grain trade and merchandising. He continued in business until October, 1878, when he was elected circuit clerk of Gibson County, and then he took up his residence in Princeton, and entered upon the duties of his official position. In 1882 he was re-elected to the same office, and to the present continues in the discharge of his duties. Capt. Epperson is a careful and attentive officer, quiet and accommodating to all who come in contact with him in his official capacity, or otherwise. He has conducted the office in a manner that has reflected credit upon himself and merited the confidence and esteem of his friends and others who have honored him with their suffrages. In 1853 he married Caroline Boren. She died in 1861, leaving one daughter, who is the wife of Robert Herriott. He subsequently married Esther E. Muck, by whom there were two children, named Etta and Clarence Epperson. She died in 1873. In 1880 he married his present wife, Mrs. Ellen Skinner, *nee* Shannon. Mrs. Epperson is a member of the Presbyterian church, and the Captain of the Christian church. Politically he is a staunch Republican. His portrait is shown on another page of this work.

Jas. S. Epperson

WILLIAM H. EVANS

Was born in Princeton, Gibson County, Ind., Oct. 1, 1835. The Evans family are of Scotch-Irish and Welsh extraction. The ancestors came to this country during the last century and settled in Virginia. James Evans, the grandfather, was born in that state. He married Mary Hogue, who was of Scotch descent. Of the offspring of the union of James and Mary Evans, was Alexander Lyle Evans. He was born in Frederic County, Va., Oct. 31, 1806. He came to Princeton in 1810. Here in his younger days he learned the coopers trade, at which he worked for a number of years. He subsequently kept a tavern. In 1836 he moved to Evansville and there died in 1844. He married Jane McCoy, daughter of John McCoy, in October, 1828. She died in November, 1844. The McCoys were natives of Ireland. By that union there were eight children, seven sons and one daughter, all of whom are dead except William H. and Henry S. Evans. William remained at home until the death of his parents, when he was taken into the family of his uncle, Dr. Thomas B. Thomson, of Knox County, Ind. At the age of thirteen he was placed in the office of the Vincennes *Gazette*, to learn the printers trade. He served a faithful apprenticeship of three and a half years. He then worked as a "jour" on the *Courant and Patriot*. He then came to Princeton and worked on the *Clarion*, then published by William Kurtz. He continued with that paper for three years. He afterward went to Vincennes, and spent one summer there, then came back and at intervals worked on the *Clarion*. He went from Princeton to Petersburg, Ind., and took charge of the *Reporter* for six months. In 1861 a stock company was formed for the publication of the *Democrat*, in Princeton. He, in connection with Mr. Keys, took charge of it, and continued its management until 1863, when he got control of the stock, paid off the mortgage on it, and it passed into his possession. From that time to the present he has been the editor and proprietor of the *Democrat*. Mr. Evan's life has been passed in a newspaper office, so to speak. He has learned every detail of the business of country journalism. The *Democrat*, under his vigorous management, has become one of the potential journals of southern Indiana. On the 24th of September, 1861, Mr. Evans was united in marriage to Miss Jane A. Keys, by which union there were two sons and one daughter. Their names in the order of their birth are: Douglas, born July 6, 1862; William Lyle, born May 29, 1864, and Maud C., born Nov. 29, 1866. Mrs. Evans died Feb. 13, 1868. Mr. Evans married his present wife Oct. 12, 1869. Her maiden name was Mary J. Scudmore. By the latter marriage there are three children, whose names are Jennie E., born Aug. 7, 1870; George Thomas, born May 2, 1872, and Byron Lyle, born May 7, 1876. Mr. Evan's wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is an honored member of the Masonic Order and holds membership with Prince Lodge No. 231, and is a charter member of Princeton Chapter No. 75. In his religious belief he is liberal. He does not subscribe to any of the formulated creeds, but believes that in doin unto others as you would have them do unto you, that therein is contained the truest and best religion. He is a staunch Democrat, and as such wields a large influence in the ranks of his party in this county.

SAMUEL WARNOCK

Is the son of James and Jane (McCurdy) Warnock, natives of County Antrim, Ireland. They came to America and settled in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1833. The father died soon after. In 1841 Mrs. Warnock brought the family West to Princeton, and here bought a farm north and adjoining the town, and there died in 1871. She was a woman of more than ordinary judgment and business capacity. She raised and educated the family and provided means for their maintenance. There were five children—Archibald, James, Samuel, Margaret, who is the wife of Dr. Blair, and Jane, who is dead. Archibald was a member of the Eightieth Indiana regiment, and died in the service. James enlisted in 1861, and was a captain in the Second Ohio Regiment. He died July 2, 1872. He was a prominent lawyer at the Cincinnati bar, and was for many years a member of the well known law firm of Smith, Warnock & Stephens. He read law with Judge Hall, formerly of Princeton, now deceased. Samuel is still a resident of Princeton. He married Mary Woods. Mr. Warnock it one of the substantial men of the county.

JOHN W. JOHNSON,

The present efficient and popular auditor of Gibson County, is to the manor born. He is the descendant of a pioneer family, members of whom came here soon after the close of the last century. The family is of English descent. The ancestors came to America at a period so remote that not even traditionary knowledge can fix the time of their arrival. That they settled in Virginia, however, is well known, and there lived for a number of generations. There Arthur Johnson, the great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War. He married in his native state and came to the Territory of Indiana in 1806, and settled on Indian Camp Creek, in what is now known as Gibson County, and there erected a cabin. He had a large family, among whom was George W. Johnson, the grandfather of John W. He was born in Virginia in 1788. He was a soldier in the Indian wars in the Northwest, and was present at the famous interview at Vincennes between the Indian chief Tecumseh and Gen. Harrison. He married Anna Williams, of Posey County, Ind. Both he and his wife died on the old homestead where they settled when they first came to the county. There were three children by that union. Levi, the father of John W., is the only survivor of the union of George W. and Anna Johnson. He (George W.) subsequently married Mary Mason, by whom he had five children—three sons and two daughters. Levi Johnson was born on the old homestead in Montgomery Township, Gibson County, Ind., Dec. 25, 1825. He there grew to manhood and remained at home until 1848, when he married and moved to a tract of land in Section 3, Township 3, Range 12 West. There were no improvements on the land when Mr. Johnson moved there. He built a house, cleared out the land, and there he has made his home to the present. He is one of the substantial farmers of his section of the county. He married Miss Louisa Smith. She was the daughter of Dr. Willis and Martha (Warrick) Smith, who were old settlers and prominent people in the early history of the state. Mrs. Johnson was born in Gibson County. Six children were born to Levi and Louisa Johnson, five of whom are living. John W., the subject of this sketch, is the eldest born. He was also reared upon the farm, and received as good an English education as the schools of his locality could supply, which was further improved by attendance upon the graded schools of Owensville. After reaching his majority he, in connection with his father, carried on farming and stock raising. At the age of twenty-seven years he removed to his farm northwest of Owensville, where he remained until he removed to Princeton to take charge of the office of auditor of the county.

On the 23d of November, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda, daughter of Anderson and Eliza (Mauck) Thompson. Mrs. Johnson was born in Gibson County. Her parents, particularly on the maternal side, were old settlers of the county. The Thompsons were natives of Kentucky. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, one of whom is living, a daughter named Luella.

Politically, Mr. Johnson is a staunch Republican, and adheres to it through the belief that under its judicious and wise administration the country has reached, and will continue, its unexampled prosperity. His zeal and activity in the cause of Republican principles received honorable recognition by being nominated and elected to the position of auditor of the county. He entered upon the duties of his office in 1880, and in 1882 was again nominated and elected.

At the present time he is the chairman of the Republican County Central Committee. He is an honored member of the ancient order of A. F. and A. M., and holds membership in Prince Lodge No. 231, a member of Princeton Chapter R. A. M., No. 75, and was knighted by the Vincennes Commandery No. 20, stationed at Vincennes, Ind. Mr. Johnson, in his address, is a pleasant, affable gentleman, and is courteous to all. Plain and unassuming in his manner he makes many friends, who grow more steadfast the longer they know him.

Jno W Johnson

GILBERT R. STORMONT.

The present editor and proprietor of the *Clarion*, was born four miles east of Princeton, Jan. 12, 1843. His father, William Stormont, is a native of South Carolina, and came to Indiana in 1832. He entered land three miles east of Princeton, cleared it up and was a resident there until 1873, when he removed to Princeton, where he yet resides. He married Elvira Caruthers, a native of Tennessee. She died in 1862. She was the mother of Gilbert R., who is the second in a family of six children. He was reared upon the farm and educated in the schools of his neighborhood. He also was a student for two years in the State University, at Bloomington, Ind. In 1861, soon after the breaking out of the late war, he enlisted in Company "B" of the Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry for three years. He remained in active service until Nov. 2, 1864, when he was mustered out at Chattanooga, Tenn. After his return home he taught school for a short time, then engaged in merchandising. In 1871 he was local editor of the *Clarion*. He subsequently was a teacher for two years in the public schools of Princeton. In 1874 he went to Albion, in Edwards County, Ill., and purchased the office of the Albion *Journal* and established the Albion *Pioneer*, and continued its publication for three years. He then sold out and returned to Princeton, and one year later purchased the *Clarion* office, and has continued its editor and publisher to the present. Under Mr. Stormont's vigorous administration the *Clarion* has risen to the leading Republican paper of southern Indiana. On the 16th of March, 1870, he married Miss Kate Keys, daughter of James M. and Catherine (Hand) Keys. Mrs. Stormont is a native of Hillsboro, Ohio, but was a resident of Gibson County at the time of her marriage. Five children are the fruits of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Stormont, three of whom are living. Their names in the order of their birth are Harry, Donald and Ralph. Both he and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church. He is a member of Archer Post No. 28, G. A. R. Mr. Stormont takes rank among the prominent Republicans of southern Indiana, and his paper is a very influential journal in this congressional district.

REUBEN EMERSON.

Among the early settlers of Gibson County was the Emerson family. Reuben Emerson, the grandfather, was of English descent. His ancestors came to America some time during the last century and settled in Virginia. After the Revolutionary War, and when emigration tended in the direction of Kentucky, they followed the stream, and in company with others, made a settlement in Lincoln County, in that state. There they remained until 1813, when they came north to the Territory of Indiana and settled in the southern part of Gibson County at a point where James Emerson now lives. This section of the state was then a vast wilderness, heavily studded with timber. At the place above mentioned Reuben Emerson built a cabin and commenced clearing the land, and there he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1831. He married Elizabeth Logan, who was also a Virginian by birth, born in 1780. She died in 1864. By that union there were seven sons and four daughters. Of the sons was Jesse, the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Lincoln County, Ky., in 1811, and was in his second year when the family came to the territory. After he grew to manhood he farmed on a tract of land south of the old homestead. He lived there until 1864, when he moved to a place north of Owensville on the road to Princeton, and there remained until his death, in 1879.

He married Margaret Ann Redman, daughter of Absalom and Elizabeth (Smith) Redman. She was born in Adair County, Ky., in 1813, and came to this county in 1833. She still survives her husband and is a resident on the old homestead. The offspring of the union of Jesse and Margaret A. Emerson were eight children, five of whom are now living. Reuben is the eldest of the children. He was born on the farm in Gibson County, where his father first lived after his marriage, Nov. 29, 1834. He grew to manhood in the county, and remained at home until 1854, when he married and went to farming on a place four miles north of Owensville, on which farm he continued until 1880, when he came to Princeton and engaged in the drug business, in which he continued until 1830. On

the 1st of March of the same year he commenced the furniture and undertakers business, in which he is still engaged. On the 19th of October, 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda J., daughter of Joseph and Grace Mauck. She was born in Gibson County. Her parents were natives of Washington County, Tenn., and came to Indiana in 1826. Mrs. Emerson died April 4, 1879. There were two sons born to them, whose names are Thomas and Calvin Emerson. The former married Martha, daughter of William Woods. On the 27th of September, 1880, Mr. Emerson married his present wife, who was Mrs. Mary A. Montgomery *nee* Robb. She was born in Posey County, Ind., and is the daughter of Thomas and Mineva Robb. Both Mr. and Mrs. Emerson are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

HON. C. A. BUSKIRK.

The Buskirk family are of Dutch descent. The name was originally VanBuskirk. Andrew C., his father, was a native of New York state. He was a tailor by trade, but in after life followed mercantile pursuits. He went West to the state of Michigan in 1861, and remained there until his removal to Indianapolis, where he died at the residence of his son, the subject of this sketch. He married Dreutha E. Scott, a native of New Hampshire. She died in New York in 1858. By that union there were four sons, all of whom have survived the parents. Clarence A. is the youngest of the family. He was born in the village of Friendship, Allegany County, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1842. His youth was spent in attending the schools, wherein he received as good an education as they afforded at that period. The first money he ever earned was forty-five dollars, which he received for teaching school. With that money he went west to Kalamazoo County, Mich., where an older brother was living. There he worked on a farm, and taught school during the winter months. In 1860, when he was but nineteen years of age, he purchased forty acres of timber land, on which he made a cash payment of eighty dollars. The purchase price was three hundred and fifty dollars. He cleared eight acres and raised a large crop of potatoes, and the next year sold out for one thousand dollars. This transaction netted him about seven hundred dollars. This gave him the necessary funds with which to study law, the profession he intended to adopt. In the spring of 1861 he commenced the study in the office of Balch & Smiley, of Kalamazoo. During the winter months he taught school, and by that means replenished his failing exchequer. In 1862 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and remained there two years. In 1865 he passed a successful examination in open court at Kalamazoo, and was admitted to the bar. In the summer of the same year he came south in search of a location to practice. He drifted down to southern Illinois into Union County. His funds being low he engaged to teach the winter term of school near Jonesboro. During the term he was employed to defend three persons who were charged with the crime of arson. The trial continued for four days. He made a successful defense and cleared them on an alibi. This was his first case, and he received for his services fifty dollars and a gold watch. After the close of his school in the spring of 1866, he went north to Shelbyville, in Shelby County, Ill., where he proposed to locate, but two months later was induced to come to Princeton, Ind., and here he formed a law partnership with an attorney, which continued nine months, after which he remained alone in the practice until his recent co-partnership with Mr. Smith. As a lawyer Mr. Buskirk has taken front rank at the bar of this county and in southern Indiana. He excels as a trial lawyer and advocate. In 1872 he was elected a member of the legislature and served on the judiciary committee in both the general and special sessions. In 1874 his ability as a lawyer and zeal and activity in the interest of the Democratic party, of which he is an honored member, received signal recognition by being nominated and elected attorney-general of the state of Indiana. He was re-elected in 1876, and served until the close of his second term in 1878. In 1879 he came back to Princeton and here has continued the practice to the present.

On the 6th of November, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Amelia, daughter of W. H. and Jane (Jones) Fisher, old residents of Princeton. By that union there are three children, whose names are, Ella, Zelia and Agnes Buskirk.

M. O. Chambers

HENRY P. CHAMBERS.

The Chambers family is an old one and figures prominently in the early history of Pennsylvania. They came from England to the province of Pennsylvania before the old French War, and made a settlement on the Conococheague, near the Maryland line, and there laid out a town which was named Chambersburgh, in honor of the founders, and at present is the county seat of Franklin County. Members of the Chambers family were conspicuous in the Indian and Revolutionary wars, one of whom served on the staff of the gallant Gen. Harry Lee. The subject of this sketch is a direct descendant of that old family. His grandfather, Otho Chambers, was born at Chambersburgh. He moved west to Harrisburg at an early day, and in 1832 came still further West and settled in Miami County, Ohio, where he died in 1851. He married a lady in Chambersburgh, by which union there were five sons and five daughters. Of the sons was Eli, father of Henry P. He was born in Chambersburgh in 1814. He went with his father to Harrisburg, and from there to Ohio, and in 1844 came to Cass County Ind., and there died in 1846. He was a carpenter, and followed that trade for the greater portion of his life. He married Catherine Puterbaugh, a native of Harrisburg, and of German descent. She is the daughter of George and Mary (Wolf) Puterbaugh. She still survives her husband and at present is a resident of Shelby County, Ohio. Henry P. is the only son in a family of five children. He was born in Miami County, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1839. He was reared upon the farm and educated in the common schools of his neighborhood, and spent one term in the academy at Mt. Morris, Ill. He learned the carpenter trade in Miami County with a man by the name of James Long, and continued at it until a short time after the breaking out of the late war. On the 15th of September, 1861, he enlisted in Company K of the First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Col. A. D. McCook commanding. The regiment received its first baptism of fire at the battle of Shiloh and suffered severe loss. Mr. Chambers was among the wounded. He was shot in the shoulder and laid in the hospital for four months. He reported for duty to his regiment at Louisville, and participated m the battle of Perryville. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Resaca, Ga. He was in twenty-seven battles and escaped except in the two above mentioned. The regiment was for the greater portion of the time attached to the Fourth Army Corps. His term of enlistment expired Sept. 17, 1864, and he was mustered out at Chattanooga, Tenn. He returned home and engaged in mercantile business in St. Paris, in Champaign County, Ohio, and subsequently in Springfield, Ohio. He then went back to his trade. He came West to Indianapolis and worked there until August, 1866, when he came to Patoka, in Gibson County, and bought a farm, but continued at his trade until 1872, at which time he engaged in saw-milling and continued in that occupation until elected sheriff of the county. In 1880 he was nominated by the Republican party, of which organization he has always been an active member, for the office of sheriff, and elected. In 1882 he was again nominated and elected, serving in all four years. Mr. Chambers has proven himself a capable and efficient officer. His administration has reflected credit upon himself and has earned for him the commendations and respect of the citizens of Gibson County.

On the 5th of September, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Miranda, daughter of Solomon and Mary (Tuley) Jones, natives of Miami County, Ohio. They have four children, whose names are:—Charles E., Carrie A., Walter O. and Henry H. Chambers. Mrs. Chambers is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Chambers is a member of the Miami fraternity and is master of Prince Lodge, No. 231, a member of Princeton Chapter, R. A. M., No. 75, and also a Sir Knight created and hailing from Vincennes Commandery, K. T., No. 20. He is Post Commander of Archer Post G. A. R., No. 28, Princeton, Ind.

JOSEPH J. KIRKMAN.

The Kirkman family are among the early settlers of Gibson County. James Kirkman, the grandfather of the present family, came here from Kentucky in 1813. He settled on a farm south of Princeton. He had two sons and several daughters. One of these sons was Joseph. He was born in Kentucky, Sept. 9, 1809. He early became a resident here and in his day was one of the prominent men. He was for many years sheriff of Gibson County, and in that official position was well known. It is doubtful if there ever was a man in the county who filled that office more acceptably, or who was better adapted for it than Joe Kirkman, as he was familiarly called. He had one of the first brickyards in the county, and was also extensively engaged in farming. He died March 9, 1879. He married his wife July 29, 1828. She was the daughter of James and Artimisia Demig. Her mother's maiden name was Pestel. She was born and raised in Virginia. Mrs. Kirkman's father was killed on a flat boat in 1810. Mrs. Demig brought her children, seven in number, to Indiana in 1825. She was born Sept. 23, 1809. There was born to Joseph J. and Jane S. Kirkman, nine children, four of whom are living. John B., the son, married Mary Wyat. He is a farmer and resides near Princeton. Sophronia is the wife of W. H. Snow. Irene E. is the widow of Seth E. Coolidge, and Mrs. Louisa J. (Powell) Kirkman are the names of the offspring that are living. Robert died in his thirtieth year, George married Mary Fentress and died. Joseph A. died in his tenth year, and two died in infancy.

In his life Mr. Kirkman was a zealous Republican, and was quite active in the councils of his party. He was not a member of any church, but expressed a hope before departing this life that the grace and mercies of his Redeemer were extended to him, and in that belief took his departure calmly and with the hope of a blessed resurrection beyond.

HENRY A. YEAGER.

Among the representative and leading citizens of Princeton is the subject of this sketch. The Yeager family are of German descent. The ancestors emigrated to America, and settled in Virginia some time during the last century. Joel Yeager, the paternal grandfather, was born in Jefferson County, in the above named state, in 1789. He removed to Kentucky while yet a young man, and there married and settled near Mt. Sterling, where he remained until 1826, when he came north to Indiana, and settled in Posey County at a point one mile north of Cynthiana. There he followed the peaceful avocation of a farmer until his death. He married Anna McDonald, a resident of Kentucky, but a native of Virginia. She also died in Posey County. There were three sons and one daughter, the offspring of the union of Joel and Anna Yeager. The youngest was Absalom, the father of Henry A. He was born in Campbell County, Ky., in 1820, and came with his father and family to the state in the year above mentioned. He remained at home until 1842, when he came to Gibson County and settled on a tract of timbered land in Johnson Township, where he opened up a farm, and where he still continues to reside. He married Miss Elizabeth Williams, a native and resident of Posey County, Ind. She was the daughter of Bennett and Polly Williams. By that union there are seven children, the eldest of whom is the subject of the present sketch. He was born in Gibson County, Johnson Township, on the tract of land on which his father settled when he came to the county. The date of his birth was November 23, 1843. He was reared upon the farm. During the winter months he attended the district schools, wherein he received his primary education. This was supplemented by an academic course in the academies at Owensville and Cynthiana. In 1867 he entered the State University at Bloomington, Ind., and there pursued a literary and law course for three years. In 1870 he was offered and accepted the position of principal of the graded schools of Fort Branch. That position he held continuously until June, 1875. He then determined to abandon teaching and adopt the profession of law, and make it the business of his future life. With that idea in view, in August of the same year, he removed to Princeton, made application and was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice in connection with a young attorney by the name of John M. Breeze. The copartnership was formed Oct. 26, 1875, and continued one year, when it was dissolved. From that time to the present, Mr. Yeager has continued alone in the practice. In 1878 he was appointed city attorney and, with the exception of the year 1879, held the office until June, 1884. As a lawyer Mr. Yeager

E. E. Wilkinson.

has achieved success. He has the natural adaptation and educational training for a good, sound lawyer, and thus far in his professional calling has every reason to be pleased with his success. He is careful and painstaking, and looks closely after the interests of his clients, and secures favorable verdicts by the employment of honorable and professional methods.

In June, 1881, his zeal in the cause of education received honorable recognition by being elected by the county board of education to the office of superintendent of public schools of Gibson County, and in June, 1883, was unanimously re-elected to the same position, and at the present time fills the office with credit to himself and acceptably to those who honored him with the appointment. Politically, he has always voted the Democratic ticket. He is an honored member of the ancient order of A. F. and A. M., and holds membership with Prince Lodge No. 231, Princeton, Ind.

On the 22d of June, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Staser, of Vanderburgh County, Ind. She was the daughter of John C. and Margaret (Clinton) Staser. She died April 13, 1878. There are two sons and one daughter the offspring of that union. Their names are Lester L., Maggie L. and Wilber A. Yeager, aged respectively eleven, nine and eight years. On Nov. 2, 1881, Mr. Yeager contracted marriage with Miss Mary, daughter of Sanford and Ann (Miln) Howe, a native of Rockport, Spencer Co., Ind.

ELISHA E. WILKINSON.

The Wilkinson family on both the paternal and maternal sides are among the pioneers of this section of the state. The Wilkinsons emigrated from South Carolina, and settled in what is now known as Gibson County as early as 1808. William Wilkinson, the pioneer and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, is still living, and is a resident of Cynthiana, in Posey County. Although eighty-four years of age, he is still strong and vigorous. Aaron, his son and father of Elisha, was born in Gibson County in 1821. He married Lucinda, daughter of John and Mary (Smith) Montgomery. Her parents were among the early settlers of the county. By the union of Aaron and Lucinda Wilkinson, there were eight children. Elisha E. is the third son, born in Johnson Township, this county, Dec. 20, 1847. He was reared upon the farm, and received his education in the district and graded schools of Owensville and Cynthiana, and in the Union Christian College at Merom, in Sullivan County, Ind. His educational training was obtained under difficulties. He was poor, and in order to support himself at school was compelled to labor after and before school hours to obtain sufficient money to pay his board. He, however, struggled through, and fitted himself for the responsible position of principal of graded schools, and in that capacity took charge of the Haubstadt and Francisco schools. He taught five terms. During this time, in the summer months, he read law in the office of Judge W. M. Land, and in 1871 was admitted to the bar. In 1876 he came to Princeton penniless and without friends, but full of energy and determination to succeed. That he has succeeded is well known to all. On the 15th of January, 1880, he was happily united in marriage to Miss Maggie Sterne, of Princeton. She is the daughter of J. C. and Ada Sterne. One child, a son named John W. Wilkinson, is the only living issue of this marriage. Politically, Mr. Wilkinson has always supported the Republican ticket.

SOLOMON VAN NADA.

Martin Van Nada, the original ancestor of the Van Nada family of whom there is any knowledge, was a native of Germany. He emigrated to America in 1765, and settled on Green River, in Kentucky. His son Solomon, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1787, on the same place where his father originally settled. He came to the territory of Indiana, in 1811, and settled in Warrick County, and there died in 1850. He participated in the Indian wars of the Northwest, and was a soldier under Harrison. He married Nancy Carr, who was born in 1874, in Kentucky. After her death he again married, but there was no issue by the latter marriage. By the first marriage there were three sons and one daughter. Two of the sons, George S. and Martin L., have survived the parents. George S. Van Nada is the father of Solomon. He was born in Warrick County, Sept. 18, 1819. He remained a resident of his native county until 1854, when he moved to Gibson and settled in Barton Township and there engaged in merchandizing, which he subsequently abandoned for farming. He afterward removed to Vincennes to take charge of an agricultural implement business which had been organized under the auspices of the granger movement. At present he is a resident of Petersburg, in Pike County. He married Miss Jane, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Bell) Kilpatrick. She was a native of Gibson County, born in 1818. She is now dead. There were eight children by that union; three sons and three daughters are still living. Solomon is the third in the family. He was born in Warrick County, Ind., Sept. 20, 1846. He was raised on the farm and remained at home until in December, 1863, when he enlisted (although a mere boy of seventeen years) for three years in Company F of the Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The Regiment was attached to, and formed a part of, the Twentieth Army Corps under the command of Gen. Hooker. The first battle in which it took part was at Marietta, Ga., after which the command passed through the Atlanta campaign, then went with Sherman's army to the sea, and from there through the Carolinas to Washington, D. C., where it participated in the Grand Review, and was mustered out of the service and discharged July 25, 1865. After his return home from the army he engaged in farming, in which he continued until his removal to Princeton.

On the 27th of April, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Jane V., daughter of John and Mary Smith. She was born in Gibson County, Dec. 3, 1846. Her parents were natives of South Carolina, and came to this county in 1845. Mrs. Van Nada died Nov. 3, 1883. There were five children by that union, four of whom are living. Their names in the order of their births are:—Elsie J., George John, (died in infancy,) Charles and Frederick. Politically Mr. Van Nada comes from an old line Whig family. He cast his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant in 1868, and since that time has been a Republican. In 1882 he was nominated and elected recorder of the county, and at present is discharging the duties of that office in a manner that is a credit to himself, and an honor to those who gave him their suffrages. He is a member of Prince Lodge, No. 231, A. F. and A. M., and Princeton Chapter No. 75; also a member of Oakland City Lodge I. O. O. F., No. 308, and Archer Post, No. 28, G. A. R.

HON. WILLIAM L. SMITH

Was born March 27, 1848, in Johnson Township, Gibson County, Ind. His father was a native of Kentucky and came to Indiana in 1830 with his father Andrew Smith. They settled near Owensville. At that time, Manoah, the father of the subject of this sketch, was but eight years of age. He grew up in that vicinity and married Elizabeth, daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth (Logan) Emerson. The latter family were old settlers of the county and came here as early as 1813. They were originally from Virginia, and from there moved to Lincoln County, Ky., and came to the Territory of Indiana in the year above stated. They settled in the southern part of the county, at a place now owned and where lives James Emerson, the uncle of the subject of our sketch. Mrs. Smith died and the father subsequently married Martha Benson, by whom he had a large family. William L. is the only son of the union of Manoah and Elizabeth (Emerson) Smith. There was also one daughter named Eliza J., who is the wife of Charles Fisher, a resident and farmer near Owensville. Mr. Smith received his education in the district schools and in the University of Lincoln, Illinois, and fitted himself for the profession of teaching. He taught school from the time he was eighteen years old until twenty-two. During that time he read law books, and during vacations spent his time first in the

Richard Riggs

office of Hon. Alexander C. Donald, returning to teaching in the winter months. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, and practiced some during school vacations. In 1875 his health failing he concluded to go West to California, hoping that the mild climate there would restore it. His loss of health resulted from pulmonary troubles, and he was at that stage when he was pronounced incurable by resident physicians. He stopped at Santa Barbara, in Southern California, and during his stay there was prosecuting attorney of Santa Barbara City. In 1878 he was recommended to get away from the coast and in a higher latitude, and he removed to Mariposa, near the Yosemite Valley, in which place he remained six years. He, however, stopped one year in Frisno, in the San Joaquin Valley. He practiced law and taught school in Mariposa and received a Teacher's Life Certificate or Diploma, which was issued to him by the State Board of Education of California. In 1882 he was nominated and elected a member of the General Assembly of California and served as chairman of the committee on Yosemite Valley, and was member on the committee of Forestry, while in that body. In the spring of 1883 he returned to Gibson County and opened a law office in Princeton. In November, 1883, he formed a law partnership with Hon. C. A. Buskirk, which still continues. On the 3d of March, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna J., daughter of William and Ann J. Calhoun. Mrs. Smith was born in Gibson County. Her parents were natives of the North of Ireland and of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Two children have been born to them. Their names are:—Maggie Laura and Joseph Manoah Smith. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Politically Mr. Smith was originally a Republican, but since 1876 he has steadily voted and acted with the Democratic party. He is a member of Owensville Lodge, No. 179, I. O. O. F.

RICHARD RIGGS.

Richard Riggs is amongst the wide-awake, active business men of Princeton. He is a native of the North of Ireland. He is the youngest of eight children. His parents, William and Margaret Riggs, emigrated to America in 1847 and stopped in St. Louis for two years, then moved to Vanderburgh County, Ind., where both parents died. Richard was born in 1844. He remained in Vanderburgh County until 1868, when he came up to Gibson. Here he followed a variety of employments and occupations. In 1878 he commenced the grocery and provision trade, and subsequently formed a partnership with Charles E. Mossman in the same business, which still continues. On the 1st of June, 1883, he, in connection with J. R. Kirkpatrick, engaged in the livery, feed and sale stable business, and also carriage and buggy trade. They have a fine stable, fitted up with superior stock, and a fine line of vehicles. On the 31st of January, 1867, he married Margaret A. Woods, daughter of James H. and Jane G. Woods, of Gibson County. They have five children, whose names are Thomas H., Maggie J., Arba W., Katie L. and James W. Riggs. Both he and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

MRS. MELINDA WARNOCK.

Joseph Milburn, the grandfather of Mrs. Warnock, was born in Virginia, and from there moved to Bardstown, Ky., and from the latter place removed to Gibson County, Ind., and settled near Patoka, about the year 1807. He had married Eleanor Peak in Virginia. She died in 1846, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Robert Milburn was one of six children, the offspring of that marriage. He was the father of Mrs. Warnock, and was born in Virginia in 1789. He was a hatter by trade, and in later years engaged in milling in company with others, who built one of the first mills in Princeton. He and his brothers took part and were soldiers in the Indian wars in the Northwest. He married Agnes Archer. She was born in South Carolina in 1790 and died in 1852. She was the daughter of Robert and Mary (Bell) Archer. The latter family came to the territory about the same time as the Milburns. There were eleven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Milburn, five of whom are still living. Melinda J. was born in Princeton, March 19, 1828, and married Archibald Warnock Aug. 26, 1847. Mr. Warnock was born in County Antrim, North of Ireland, and was of Scotch-Irish parentage and Protestant in religion. He was the son of James and Jane (McCurdy) Warnock. Soon after their marriage they moved to the farm where Mrs. Warnock now lives, and there Mr. Warnock remained until September, 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, Eightieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and fought in the bloody battle of Perryville, just one month after the regiment left Princeton. He was sergeant of the company, and did double duty, which was a severe strain upon him. In the march after Morgan he was taken sick and died at Lebanon, Ky., Jan. 3, 1863. He was a brave soldier and good man. He shouldered his musket and went to the front out of a pure sense of duty and love for his adopted country. A foreigner by birth, yet he left his farm, his home and family that were very dear to him and gave his life in the defense of the Union and the principles of good government. He was a God-fearing man and honest to the core. His loss was felt and mourned not only by his family and friends but by his comrades in arms, who had learned to love him for his sterling integrity and worth as a man and soldier. He left three children, whose names are Cyrene, wife of Joseph H. Scott, Jane and Robern Warnock. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, as is also Mrs. Warnock. It is proper to here mention that John Milburn, a brother of Mrs. Warnock, was also a soldier in the late war. He was a member of the One Hundred and Third Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in the battle of Mission Ridge. There were still other members of the family and relations of Mrs. Warnock, in fact, ten in all, who went out as soldiers, which fact establishes the patriotism of the family beyond all doubt.

W. B. McDONALD

Was born in Orange County, Ind., Dec. 4, 1836. He is the son of James and Margaret (Newkirk) McDonald, who came from Kentucky to this state. The subject of this sketch was raised on the farm, and educated in the district schools of his neighborhood. In February, 1862, he enlisted in Company K of the Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Col. Gresham, now Postmaster-General, was in command of the regiment. The Fifty-third was a part of the third brigade, fourth division of the Seventeenth Army Corps of the Army of the Tennessee. The regiment went into its first battle at the siege of Cornith, then to Vicksburg and through the Atlanta campaign, then a part of Sherman's command that marched to the sea. Their term of enlistment expired at the close of the war, and they were mustered out at Goldsborough, and discharged at Norfolk, Va. Mr. McDonald entered as a private. After the campaign against Vicksburg, he was detailed and placed in charge of ambulance corps of Gen. Frank P. Blair's division, and continued in that position until the expiration of his term of service. He returned to Orleans, in Orange County, and engaged in the fire insurance business. In 1866 he was appointed postmaster of Orleans, and held the office until 1869. He then re-engaged more actively in the insurance business. In March, 1865, he came to Princeton, and here opened an agency representing all the leading and standard insurance companies of this country. With these first-class companies he has built up a large business, which is constantly increasing as the merit and stability of his agency becomes better known. On the 20th of December, 1866, he married Miss Susan H. Gresby, eldest daughter of Bennett and Matilda (Bateman) Gresby, of Orange County, Ind. The offspring of that union are three children, named Claudius M., Effie E. and Wilford R. McDonald. Both Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. McDonald was treasurer of the church of which he is a member for five years, and at present is one of the trustees. He is also a member of the ancient and honorable order of A. F. and A. M., and holds membership with Prince Lodge No. 231, and with Princeton Chapter R. A. M. No. 75. He served as W. M. of Prince Lodge for five years; also of Orleans Lodge, where he was made a Mason for four years. He is a member of Archer Post No. 75, G. A. R. Politically Mr. McDonald has always voted the Democratic ticket. His first vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas for president in 1860. He takes an active part in politics, and at the present represents this district on the Democratic State Central Committee.

L. W. GUDGEL.

The subject of the following sketch is one of the young and rising lawyers of Gibson County. "He is to the manor born," and first saw the light of day July 26, 1854. He is the son of Andrew and Elvira Gudgel, *nee* Wallace. He was raised upon the farm and received his first tuition in the elementary branches in the district schools of his neighborhood. He subsequently spent six terms in Ashbury University, at Greencastle, where he entered upon a scientific course. In 1879 he commenced the study of law in the office of Judge W. M. Land, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. He formed a law partnership with James B. Gamble, which continued for ten months, after which he continued in the practice alone, and in which he has been more than ordinarily successful. He has no specialties but has a decided preference for the civil practice. Politically, he is an ardent Republican. On the 20th of December, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Van Nada, daughter of Martin and Elizabeth (Harpool) Van Nada. Mrs. Gudgel was born in Kentucky, but has been a resident of Warrick County, Ind., from her infancy until her marriage. There is one son born to them, named Guy Gudgel.

WHITE RIVER TOWNSHIP

IS situated in the northern part of the county, and when first organized contained within its boundaries all that part of the county lying north of the Patoka River. Its present boundaries are:—North by White River (from which it takes its name), on the east by Washington Township, south by Patoka and Montgomery Townships and on the west by the White and Wabash Rivers, and contains within its boundaries a portion of the following Congressional Townships:—Township 1 South, Range 10; Township 1 North, Range 10; Township 1 South, Range 11; Township 1 North, Range 11, and Township 1 South, Range 12 West. This township contains fine farming land, and though very much broken in the uplands, the soil of clay and sand is rich, strong and productive, and is well adapted to grasses, red clover and the small grains, and never fails to produce a fair crop. The land on the river bottoms is not excelled anywhere for corn, and is kept very rich by alluvial deposits from high water overflows. In the last few years the overflows on most of the bottom lands have been so great, numerous and lasting, that the labor required to raise a crop on them has not been so remunerative as prior. Take the township over, however, the farmers are prosperous, happy and contented. Vegetables of all kinds do well in this warm and genial soil. The township is well watered and drained by the Wabash, White and Patoka Rivers, and numerous small streams tributary to the same. Stock water is plentiful everywhere, in convenient reach. There are some perennial springs here, but the inhabitants depend mainly upon wells and cisterns for water for drinking and culinary purposes. In the past this region had a very heavy growth of timber of valuable varieties, such as the different oaks, white and yellow poplar, black walnut, white ash, red beech, sugar or hard maple, linden, black and sweet gum, sycamore, elm, dogwood and other varieties that were, and are, of great utility in every demand of advanced civilization, and domestic comfort. But time and the wants of inhabitants have leveled and depleted the grand old forest, until only here and there we find a small grove in its primitive beauty, but, in their stead, we see happy homes, productive farms and blooming orchards. Yet enough timber remains to meet all prudent local wants. There are some stone quarries in the township, but none that are worked for speculative purposes, but merely to supply immediate local demand. The same can be said of coal mining. While numerous coal croppings can be seen along the hills and bluffs, none are developed or worked for commercial speculation or domestic consumption, wood being the main staple for all domestic purposes. Fruit culture is looked after in this township with the usual care and attention bestowed upon that branch of husbandry, in all the rural districts throughout the land, supplying sufficient fruits for home consumption, with a little to spare for other markets. The usual varieties, apples, peaches, pears, cherries, plums, grapes, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, etc., are the staple fruits. This year (1884), owing to the hard winter, peaches are a failure. Evergreen trees—cedar, pines, furs—and elms, sugar and black locust are used extensively as ornaments in decorating lawns and beautifying homes.

White River Township is divided into bottom and upland, two-thirds of the former to one-third of the latter. These bottoms extend along the White and Patoka Rivers. They are in width from one to four miles between the rivers and the bluffs. In many places these bluffs are very rugged, while at others they slope gracefully into the bottom lands. The uplands are rolling and very productive. White River Township has two commercial centers and two voting places:—Patoka, and Hazleton.

It is fairly supplied with wagon roads leading in different directions through the hills and along the bottoms. The Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad enters it on Section 25, and passing in a northeasterly direction leaves the township on Section 16. White River has three stations—Patoka, Miller and Hazleton—on this road. This road, in addition to Patoka and White

RESIDENCE AND FARM OF Wm A. SPAIN, (FR. SEC. 6. 11. 12. & M. D. 4. 5. 13. & 20. TP. 1. S. R. 10) WHITE RIVER TP, GIBSON CO. IND. (460 ACRES.)

RESIDENCE AND FARM OF BYRON S. SPAIN, (FR. SEC. 31 AND M. D. 4, T. 1, N. R. 10.) WHITE RIVER TP, GIBSON CO. IND. (170 ACRES.)

Rivers, furnish to the agriculturist and manufacturer excellent facilities for the shipment of their wares and products. There are seven saw-mills in operation here at this time; five stationary, that get their logs from other townships and counties floated to them on the rivers, and two portable mills that are back from the rivers, using up the saw timber that is too remote from the stationary mills to be made profitable to haul the logs thither. Owing to the close proximity of the rivers in and around this township, and the water standing a considerable time in low places after each freshet, there are more or less malarial troubles among the people, as there are in all sections similarly situated, but, take it all in all, the health is as good here as in any part of the county.

About 1813 or 1814 there was some kind of a pestilence called then and known now as the "black plague," which swept the people before it with a fatality equal to the cholera or yellow fever, and greatly depleted the population of Columbia (now Patoka), and it is thought by some contributed largely to its defeat for the county seat of Gibson County. In the earlier days of this township, bears, panthers, wolves and wild cats were numerous in this section, making it dangerous to domestic animals, and even for man to be out, day or night, without his rifle, knife and hatchet for self-defense. Elk, deer and wild turkeys were also plentiful and contributed largely to the table comforts of the settlers, and the skins of the former to the wardrobes of the men and shoes or moccasins to the families of the settler. Fish were also plentiful, as they are now, and added their sweet morsels to the family platter.

This locality seems to be plentifully supplied with pipe or potter's clay, which will some day add largely to the world of crocks, jugs, jars and fire brick; it makes the best of pipe for tiling. This deposit now offers profitable employment to many hands, and reasonable returns to capital invested, if properly manufactured.

This township had the honor of furnishing a number of soldiers at the famous battle of Tippecanoe, among whom were Maj. David Robb, Daniel Hazleton, Joseph Neely, James Robb, John Reel, Thomas L. West, George Egbert, Thomas Sullivan, James Tweedle, William Tweedle, Mr. Maxident, Isaac Tweedle, A. Bennett, William Johnson and others whose names are mentioned in the chapter on Patriotism. A couple of anecdotes connected with two of these soldiers and the above battle will go to illustrate the humor and character of the soldiers of that day. The evening before the battle David Robb's company, under command of Gen. Harrison, rode into camp near where the Indians were located with a view of having a council with the Indians in the morning, when some young warriors, not knowing what was up, rushed out with bows and arrows to attack the whites, when the command was given: "Stop them young Indians."

James Robb, a brother of Capt. Robb, raised his gun to shoot, when the captain threw up the muzzle of James' gun and told him not to shoot, when James indignantly replied:—"I cannot talk Indian, and how can I stop them unless I shoot?" It would have been as well, perhaps, to have begun the battle then and there, as the Indians, hoping to gain advantage by a surprise, attacked the whites before morning.

After the battle and the soldiers were returning home by way of Vincennes, the people of that enterprising city had prepared a dinner at the hotel in honor of Gen. Harrison and the great victory at Tippecanoe, when Hute Magary, an odd and eccentric kind of a chap, who had, for some reason, perhaps because he was not handsome, been nicknamed "Ugly Hute Magary," slipped into the hotel and told them "he was feeling sick and wanted a bite to eat; that little would do him as he was not feeling well." "Ugly" Hute having been a good soldier had the sympathy of the hotel folks, and although dinner was not quite ready they seated him in front of a luxurious repast, left a little colored girl to wait on him, and went about their work in completing the festal dinner for Gen. Harrison. Hute went to work with a will and relish that surprised the little girl. He ate right and left. Roast pig and other viands and delicacies disappeared as though beset by destroying angels. "Topsy," the little colored girl, overcome by surprise, could not stand it any longer, and burst out in wondering admiration:—"Oh, massa! if you was jus' feelin' well it would be real fun to see you eat." In order to illustrate further the character and quickness at repartee of this favorite of the early days—for no doubt "Uguly Hute Margary" was to some extent at least a favorite in his day—we will relate another little incident regarding him. He was at one time unexpectedly thrown into company where there was a very handsome lady. "Hute" was so fascinated by her loveliness that he told her "she was the most beautiful woman he ever saw." She said, "I am sorry I cannot say as much for you." He drily replied, "You could, if you cared no more for telling a lie than I did." We are indebted to Mrs. Sally Cutright for the above anecdotes and other reminiscences which entitle her to a special mention. She is a native of Georgia, born in 1800; came to this county in 1804 and to Columbia about 1812, and is now eighty years old. Her father and two uncles (the Tweedles) were in the Indian war and participated in the Tippecanoe battle.

In 1861 Mrs. Jane Gazaway, now of Princeton, whose husband and son were in the army for the Union, raised some cotton here in Gibson County, and Mrs. Sally Cutright took sufficient of the same cotton to make four dresses, two for herself and two for Mrs. Gazaway, carded it on hand-cards, spun, colored and wove it. The writer hereof saw several specimens or pieces of the goods, which were a good quality of domestic ging-

ham, cross-barred with the patriotic colors, "red, white and blue." She is yet living on the lot or plat of ground in Patoka where she settled with her father about 1812.

The first grist mill built in White River Township was of round logs, built by Keen Fields on military donation No. 11, and was a "horse power" with one run of buhrs or stone. The rule in those days was that each customer furnished their own power and did their own bolting. The first style of bolt was a box-shaped invention with a straight handle and bottom made of wire, and was called a "sarch." The grist after ground was put into this sarch, which was pushed by hand back and forth along the top of an open trough, a log hollowed out, which held the flour as it was sifted from the sarch. They called this flour, and the good housewife made it into bread and biscuits that were a great luxury in those days of pestled meal and hominy.

We are unable to locate definitely the first church and cemetery built and laid out in this township, but Smithfield, afterwards called Columbia (now Patoka) is believed to be the place. The preaching was usually done at private houses until the Columbiaites built a round log school house, when that was used for church purposes by the Old School, nicknamed "Forty-gallon Baptists." Thomas H. Martin was the first expounder of the Baptist faith and wielder of the sword of Gideon here, so far as we can learn. He entertained the good people of Columbia first at private houses and then in the "new" log school house.

The first settlers here were John Severns, Sr., and his family. He located on the Patoka at a place afterwards known as Severns' Ferry, in 1789 or 1790. About a year after his son-in-law, Robert Falls, moved from Kentucky and located near by. When Mr. Severns came he brought apple and peach seed, which he planted and cultivated, and prior to the year 1800 had apple and peach trees in bearing. This was the first orchard south of White River, in Indiana (For further mention of Mr. Severns, see chapter on Pioneers).

Gervas Hazleton was, perhaps, the third white settler in the township, settling on military donation No. 32, Township 1 North, Range 10 West on the White River, where he afterwards had a ferry. The ferry charges at first were very high; we cannot give the figures. Not much is known of this veteran, nor his father who came with him. David and Daniel were his sons. They, like most of the old patriarchs, are sleeping in unknown and unmarked graves.

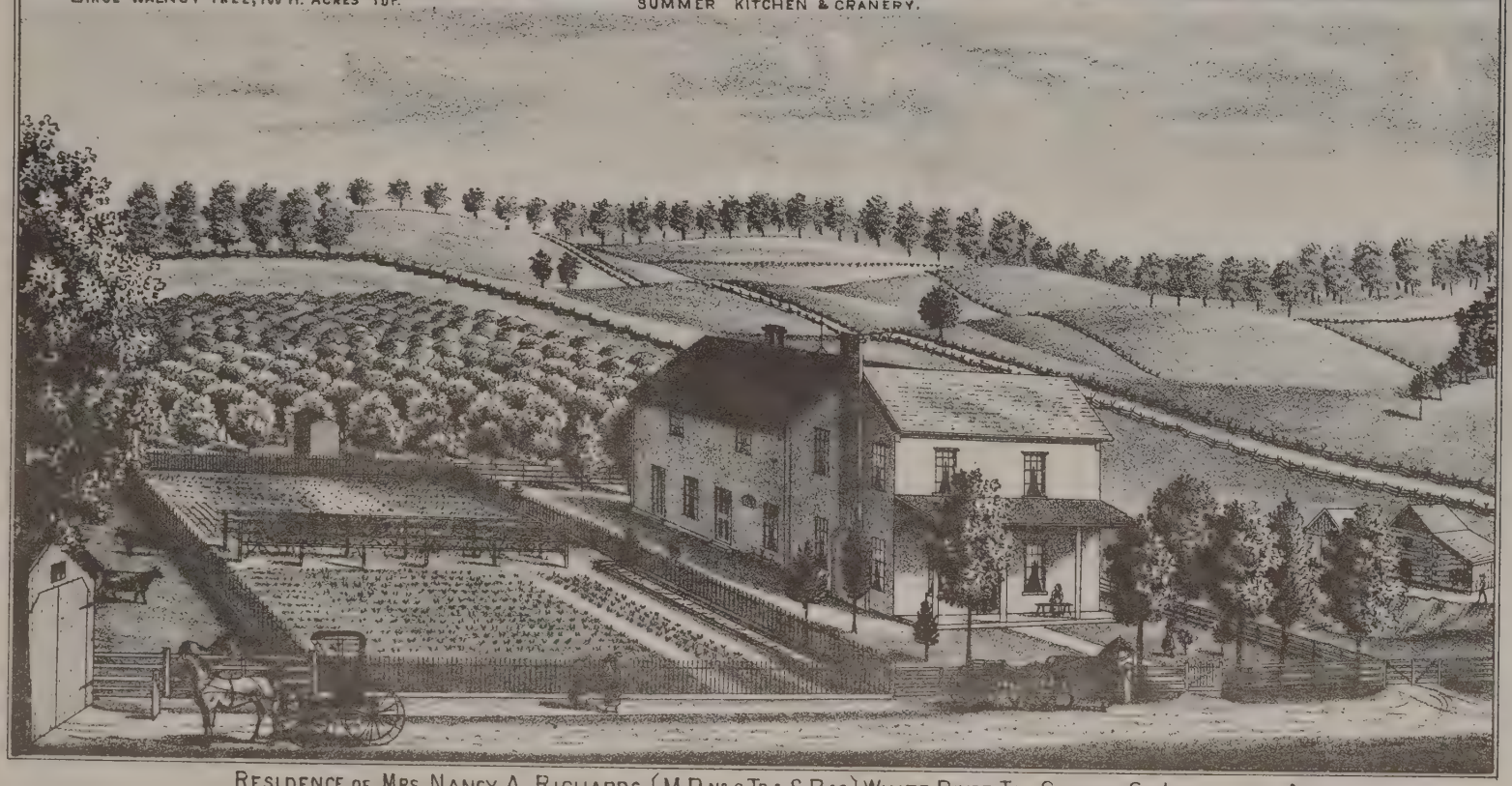
Keen Fields was, perhaps, the next white settler. He came to the township in 1799, and settled on military donation No. 11, and built a log cabin for a dwelling for himself and family. He was a native of Tennessee; moved to Kentucky and lived there some time, and from there he moved up the Mississippi River to where St. Louis now is, located and remained until driven away by fever and ague, when he moved to Indiana Territory. He was the father of ten children, eight boys and two girls, named as follows:—Elizabeth, Abraham, Benjamin F., Joseph, Stephen L., Thomas, Cynthia, Reuben, Ezekiel and Keen, all of whom are now dead except Keen, the youngest child. His wife's maiden name was Annie Lewis. Abraham Fields, the eldest son of Keen Fields, came to the township with his father in 1799 at the age of six years, and lived with his parents until 1816, when he married Miss Grace Rainey, and settled on military donation No. 10, adjoining his father's land. The children of this union were Keen W., Nancy A., Cynthia A., Benjamin R., Joseph J. and Stephen L. Fields, all of whom are yet living except Joseph J. Abraham Fields in his day was honored with the office of trustee of White River Township. Benjamin R. Fields, the fourth child and second son of Abraham Fields, now owns and lives on the farm settled by his father, and is a worthy descendant of this honorable pioneer.

Major David Robb came to the township in 1800 and settled on military donation No. 31, Township 1 North, Range 10 West, and improved it. He first lived in a "camp," the back of an immense walnut log and side of poles, covered with poles and bark, the front open to admit the heat and light of large log fires, until the fall of 1800, when he built a cabin by the assistance of his brothers, James and Henry, and John Hyneman, who were up from Louisville, Ky. Major Robb built, in the year 1814, a water mill, first on a small scale and afterwards built a larger one with two run of stone, called a merchant mill. This was in connection with a saw-mill on a stream that ran through his land and emptied into White River, called Beards Run, then Mill Creek and now Robb Creek. In 1819 he built quite a large brick house of brick manufactured on the ground, and although the house has been torn down and rebuilt, the old brick still remains in the building. This property belongs to some of his heirs, or rather to Dr. West, who married twice into the major's family. Major Robb was a man of large enterprise and great energy. His wife's maiden name was Nancy Eckley. They had a family of ten children. Archillis, the eldest son, is said to be the first white boy or child born in the township. Major David Robb was a man and citizen who was deservedly and highly respected. He was register of the land office, and honorably represented his constituency in the state senate. He lived a useful life, respected by all, and mourned and missed by all when dead. A more extended sketch of him is given in chapter on pioneers.

James Robb, a brother of Major Robb, came to this township in 1801, and settled on military donation No. 56. He improved a farm and lived in a log cabin until 1808. In the spring of that year he built a two-story hewed log house, the first two-story house built in the county. All the timber in the building was cut with a whip saw. The joists were dressed and beaded and the

LARGE WALNUT TREE, 100 Ft. ACRES TOP.

SUMMER KITCHEN & CRANERY.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. NANCY A. RICHARDS, (M.D.№ 6.TP. 1, S.R.10.) WHITE RIVER TP, GIBSON CO, IND. 497 ACRES.

FARM AND RESIDENCE OF JOHN W. BROWN, (M.D. Nº 19. T 1. R 10.) WHITE RIVER TP, GIBSON CO, IND.

flooring matched, or plowed and groved, as it was then called. His son David now lives in the same house where he was born in 1815, sixty-nine years ago. James Robb was a successful hunter, and killed many buffalo, elk, deer, bear and wild turkeys for his own and other tables. While James Robb was cutting timber one day on his farm, an old Spaniard from Vincennes was passing along a path through the woods where Robb was just felling a tree, and it caught him in its branches, inflicting injuries from which he died. James Robb was in the Indian wars, and was seriously wounded at Tippecanoe. He carried the lead in his body to the grave. He reared a large family, several of whom are yet living.

Abraham Spain was a native of Dinwiddie County, Va., born Feb. 23, 1770. He married Elizabeth Allen. She was born in the same county, July 3, 1773. They removed in 1813 to Rutherford County, N. C., and in 1815 came to Knox County, in this state, and in 1819 to Gibson County, and settled in White River Township. They settled on the farm on which Zacharia Hitch now resides. Archibald Spain was the son of Abraham and Elizabeth Spain. He was born in the year 1798 in the above named county in Virginia, and came here with his parents. He married Sarah Garwood, who was born in Virginia, Sept. 23, 1797. She subsequently removed with her parents to Gibson County, and died here March 19, 1872. Her husband died two years previous, in 1870. Archibald Spain and wife had born to them ten children who arrived at maturity, among whom is William A., one of the prominent and substantial farmers of White River Township. William A. was born near the place where he now resides, May 28, 1828. He married Miss Jemima McFetridge, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Key) McFetridge. This marriage took place Feb. 15, 1849. They have been blessed with a family of twelve children, nine of whom are living.

Another well-known resident is B. K. Ashcraft, whose great grandfather's name was Jeremiah Ashcraft. He was a Pennsylvanian and from there went at a very early day to Grayson County, Ky., where he bought land for his three sons, viz., Jacob, John and Daniel, and on his way back to Pennsylvania he was killed by the Indians. Daniel Ashcraft was the grandfather of B. K. He was a soldier in the border wars during the Indian troubles, was twice wounded and his wife once in encounters with the Indians. He was born March 13, 1768, and died June 5, 1842. He married Sarah Dye, Oct. 18, 1793. She was born March 21, 1775, and died Sept. 17, 1845. One of the sons of Daniel was Jediah, the father of B. K. Ashcroft. He was born Dec. 12, 1794. He married Anna Wilson, in Grayson County, Ky., Feb. 10, 1820. She was born Oct. 19, 1797. They had four sons and five daughters, and were early residents of this county. Several descendants of the old pioneer are yet living here.

There are many other old settlers of this township deserving prominent mention, but space will not permit us to do so, therefore, we will submit their names without extended comment:—Among them were John Severns, Daniel Hazleton, David Hazleton, Gervas Hazleton, Keen Fields, Abraham Fields, David Robb, James Robb, Joseph Milburn, John Milburn, David Milburn, Robert Milburn, William Milburn, Robert Moseley, Abraham Bruner, Patrick Payne, Charles Routt, the Gordons, John Adams, Joseph Adams, Samuel Adams, James Crow, Sr., and James Crow, Jr., Andrew Cunningham, William Price, Eli Hawkins, Jonathan Gulick (was the first assessor of the township), John W. Grisam, Simon and Thomas Key, Thomas H. Martin, Armstead Bennett, William Hardy, Frederick Bruner, John Hyndman, William French, James Sproule, Robert and William Philips, Robert and Stephen Falls, C. and Joseph Hudspeth, John Robinson, James Favis, James Skidmore, Andrew Harvey, William Maxident, Stephen Lewis, Edmund Hogan, with their families.

The first ferry in this township was Severns' ferry on the Patoka. The second was on White River at the point where the town of Hazleton is located, and called the Hazleton ferry. It was in operation prior to 1800 when James Robb came to the township. Betsey Hazleton, a girl who weighed about 200 lbs., attended the ferry when James Robb and family crossed into White River Township. She demanded pay before they got aboard, which was somewhat nettling to the honor and dignity of the proud Kentuckian, who grabbed out of his pockets and exhibited to her handfulls of silver with the remark, "We are able to pay our ferriage." When all became serene, they embarked and crossed the river, to seek a home in Gibson County. It is related that at that time seventy-five cents was the fare for one passenger, and small change did not exist, and for a substitute for change, one dollar silver pieces were cut in four parts, for quarters, and they again divided for twelve and a half pieces, and some parties, with a view to "honest" speculation, cut their dollars into five pieces, and so on, making each dollar go for one dollar and twenty-five cents, and it is said that this "Venus" of the ferry scrutinized every piece with an "eagle" eye to detect the small or spurious fractions, and if any doubt existed in her mind she measured them in an extemporized mould prepared for that purpose.

The first bridge across the Patoka River in this township was built by Thomas Neely and Edward Hogan, about 1813. It was a toll bridge, built of logs, and was self-supporting in the center by logs framed above, and braced from each end so as to keep the bridge from

swagging with its own weight or giving down when teams passed over.

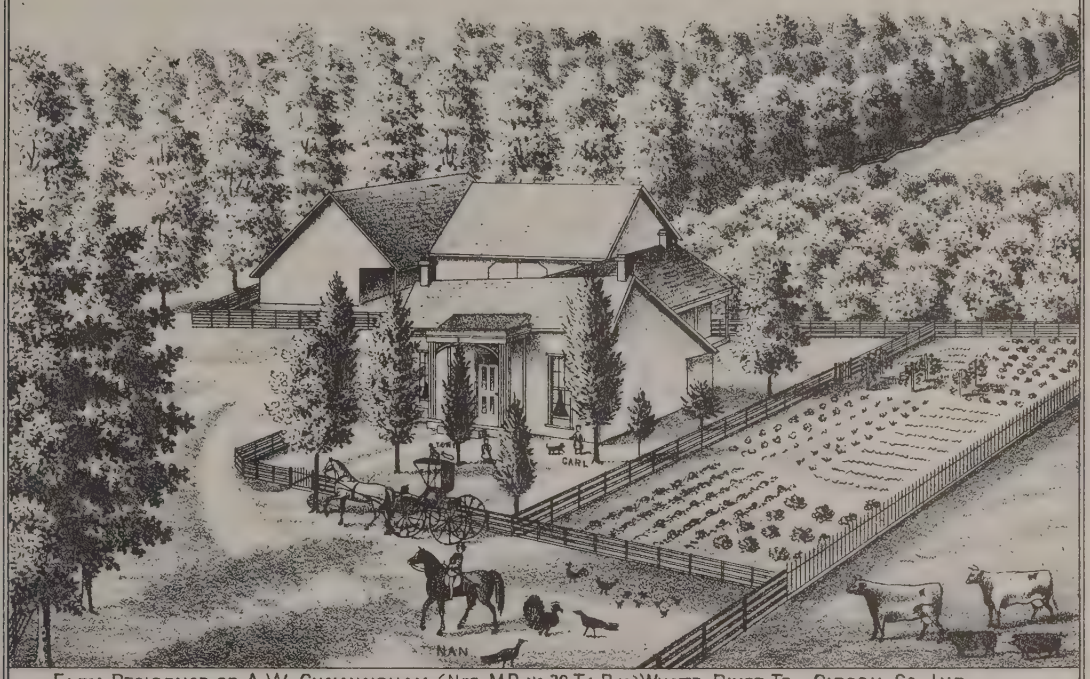
Azaria Ayres was the first blacksmith, John Berlin the second, the former having sold out to the latter.

John and Joseph Adams were the first merchants in White River Township. They located in Columbia at an early day, and fell victims of the "cold plague" in 1813 or 1814. After which, their brother Samuel Adams carried on the business. In 1817 David Robb established a carpenter and blacksmith shop at his place, and the next year built a small distillery, which he operated for a few years. There were other distilleries in the neighborhood among the farmers, as it was then the custom to make apple and peach brandy. These were beverages very much appreciated by the pioneers.

PATOKA.

This town is three miles north of Princeton, the county seat, twenty-one miles south of Vincennes, and thirty-one miles north of Evansville, situated on Sections 24 and 25, Township 1 South, Range 10 West, and on the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, and the banks of the Patoka River, from which it derives its name. Patoka is an Indian name and signifies "log on the bottom," and was applied to the river on account of so many logs having settled to the bottom, which stuck fast in the slimy mud. This town was first called Smithfield, then Columbia, and was platted and recorded as such in October, 1813. We cannot fix the date when Columbia began to assume village proportions. It is undoubtedly the oldest town or hamlet in the county, and that quite a collection of families had built homes and lived here long before it was laid out and recorded. It was for years a stage station between "Stringtown" (now Evansville) and Vincennes, until the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad made staging over this route a thing that was. The old log building which was erected for a hotel and stage station is still standing, and having been weather-boarded and otherwise repaired, it presents quite a respectable appearance, and, with its veranda or porch extending along the entire front, is suggestive of old time hospitality and comfort to the cramped and stage-weary traveler, the stiff and saddle-chaffed equestrian and the tired and foot-sore pedestrian. There being another Columbia in the state, the post-office here was given the name of "Patoka," and the town assumed the name of the office. Patoka River, though not properly a navigable stream, has had its day of steamboating. During high water boats of small tonnage occasionally ran up as far as the town of Patoka, and two small boats, Staver and Maud, built on the river at and above Patoka, one for the stave trade, the other for handling flats and barges, operated above Patoka for some time, but they are not operating here now, one having been sunk by the ice, and the other, finding it more profitable, is plowing the waters of the Wabash and White Rivers. Thomas H. Martin is believed to be the first hotel keeper, as well as the first spiritual adviser in this ancient village, which is not incorporated, but running on the broad tread or what the "wise ones" suppose to be the more economical plan. She has at this time about 800 inhabitants and has seen better days. Distilleries first made her prosperous, and then crooked whisky sheared her golden locks, nipped her prestine vigor, made her prematurely gray and hurled her on the down grade of the stream of time, from which she is not likely soon to recover; and also disgraced and bankrupted several of her own citizens and made criminals of other residents of the county, only a few of whom were made to feel the power of the law which they had violated. Whisky has ever been one of the staples of this town; two saloons here now, and the time was when merchants and hotels all kept it on sale. A business man here to-day says that on looking over his grandfather's old bills of purchase he found the average about thus:—One barrel of molasses, two barrels of whisky, showing a double demand for the "necessary tanglefoot" over luxurious treacle. Patoka has three churches—Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist—over which the following gentlemen preside as expounders of their faith:—Baptist, W. A. Oliphant, of Fort Branch; Presbyterian, W. B. Crawford; Methodist, Gideon Heavenridge. The school facilities are excellent, having a graded system. The school building is a two story and substantial frame structure with six large, comfortable rooms, five for the different grades and one for general school exercises and school entertainments. The management of these schools has been under the supervision of competent instructors, and are in a prosperous condition.

The manufacturing interests of Patoka are represented by two steam saw-mills, with a combined capacity of from 35,000 to 45,000 feet of lumber per day; one steam planing-mill, capacity 3,000 to 4,000 feet per day; two flouring-mills, one steam, the other water, with a combined capacity of 100 barrels per day, and three blacksmith shops, and three wagon and carriage repair-shops. The steam flouring-mill has attachments for making the "patent process" flour. The water mill has a combination of buhrs and rollers, being the "gradual reduction process" of making flour, and is said to be the best system yet discovered. We subjoin a roster of the leading business of Patoka and the names of the parties engaged therein:—Dry goods, groceries, clothing, wagons, agricultural implements, Stewart & Danks and W. B. Pickerel; dry goods and clothing, Parrett & Casey; groceries, drugs, harness and farm implements, W. C. & G. C. Fisher; groceries and hardware, Coleman & Milburn; drugs and stationery, Sears Bros.; stoves and tinware, C. E. Cook; telephone office, news dealer and job printer, S. B.



FARM RESIDENCE OF A.W. CUNNINGHAM, (N.PT. M.D. №. 30, T.1, R.10) WHITE RIVER TP, GIBSON CO, IND.

"WALNUT GROVE" RESIDENCE OF S.A. STEWART, PATOKA, GIBSON CO. IND, (OLD HUDELSON HOMESTEAD.)

Jerauld; hotels, M. Milburn, H. Rodenbeck; saloons, L. Cooper, L. F. Riley; saw-mills and lumber dealers, R. N. Parrett and Ingle Bros.; plainng-mill, French Bros.; flouring mills, Watson Bros. and A. D. McClure; blacksmiths, wagon and carriage repairers, L. F. Alvis, William Carpenter and Edward Palmer; carpenters, R. N. Key and C. Harris; baker and confectioner, Valentine New; barbers, D. Conner and C. Miller; livery, J. Wilhite; doctors, J. L. Lehman, G. M. Sears and G. C. Fisher; shoemaker, H. S. Long; plasterers, J. D. Fisher, W. Harris, D. Sutherland; painters, J. D. Fisher, L. Berlin; justice of the peace, J. D. Fisher; constable, C. Turpin.

A. F. & A. M. Columbia Lodge, No. 450, was organized in 1870, and worked under a dispensation until May 27, 1873, when they received their charter. The charter members were:—John Grant, W. M.; W. C. Fisher, S. W.; J. C. Church, J. W.; J. W. Harris, Treas.; P. H. Spain, Sec.; John Kingston, S. D.; A. G. Leffell, J. D.; G. W. Kenerly, Tyler; Israel Staugh, H. P. Chambers, F. C. Federer, J. D. Fisher, I. B. Fisher, W. S. Hargrove, M. Key and William Williard. The present officers are:—W. J. Hall, W. M.; E. S. Eldridge, S. W.; William Stermer, J. W.; G. C. Fisher, Treas.; J. D. Fisher, Sec.; W. T. Lucas, S. D.; W. C. Harris, J. D.; J, W. Hawes, Tyler. The present membership 17.

HAZLETON.

Hazleton is a village of about 500 inhabitants, situated on the south bank of White River and the E. & F. R. R. on Military Donation No. 32, and location No. 7, containing 32 acres; but since that time additions have been made to it so that it contains 142 acres. It was laid out in 1856 by Gervas Hazleton, from whom it takes its name. The second settlement in the county was made here, as well as the second ferry—it was also a noted stage stand in the early days—and Hazleton's home was a place where the traveler was always welcomed and entertained. It was surveyed and platted by one Lucius French. This town, like its neighbor, Patoka, was badly crippled by crooked whisky, as also by several destructive fires which consumed the business houses and other important structures, among which were a distillery and a large steam flouring mill and storehouse for grain, belonging to Mr. A. V. West. Over 30,000 bushels of wheat were consumed in the building, and also valuable machinery. This mill has never been rebuilt, therefore the town is dependent on other places for her bread stuff. The loss of that important industry in her bounds and the use of the valuable capital burned, is severely felt. Hazleton has water navigation a part of each year. Her railroad facilities are excellent, and with the river advantages and the large expanse of farming lands and forests far up the river, which pay tribute to the business of this mart, gives the town a future promise, bright above many of her more pretentious sisters. In the early days flat and keel boats were the mode of transporting produce down the rivers, and keel boats to bring back groceries, dry goods and other merchandise demanded by the people. Imagine men shoving a keel boat, loaded with merchandise, from New Orleans, La., to Gibson County, Ind., and you will have the situation when Gibson County was in her infancy. Men are living who have heard keel-boat-men curse steamboats and their inventions. Their occupation was gone.

The first steamboat, Cleopatria, perhaps, passed up White River about 1834. She made fast at the ferry landing where Hazleton now stands. The first building erected in this town after it was laid out was a frame for a store, built in 1856 by T. S. Fuller and Abraham Westfall. John Breedlove was the first blacksmith and built the first shop. Following is the business roster of Hazleton:—Drugs, and notions, W. S. Sisson & Co. and A. B. Depriest; general merchants, H. C. & C. C. Agr, Kightley & West, Theodore Wheeler, A. C. Sisson and Reedy Bros.; physicians and surgeons, Dr. J. F. Gudgel, P. H. Curtner and F. Nelson; millinery, Mrs. Daniel Knight and Mrs. L. I. Hazleton; undertaking goods and notions, Mrs. L. I. Hazleton; confections and lunch, P. H. Ehlers; tinner, K. D. Banks; saloons, H. F. Thorn and Samuel Adams; billiards and pool, H. D. Johnson; barber, C. T. Phillips; hotels, W. H. Thorn & Son, Mrs. R. A. Hyneman and Mrs. M. A. Briscow; blacksmiths, L. H. Furgeson, Theodore Thomas; painters, A. Kirk, K. D. Banks; carpenters, Peter Snyder, Newton Knight, L. S. Pearson, Samuel Pearson, Charles Pearson, H. F. Thorn, James Bolden, James McGuire and Samuel Milburn; saw-mills, Phillip Klein & Gettes, Gervas Hazleton; stave and heading factory, Phillip Klein; harness, Henry Stiter; gunsmith, Daniel Knight, livery and feed stable, A. V. West; lumber dealer, T. J. Ellis and W. L. Robbins; shoemakers, P. H. Ehlers.

THE FIELDS FAMILY

Are among the old settlers of Gibson County. They are descended from English and Irish ancestry. They settled in Kentucky soon after the close of the Revolutionary War. Keen Fields, the grandfather of the present family, was a native of Kentucky, and emigrated to Indiana while it was yet under territorial form of government. He made his first home on a militia tract east and adjoining the farm of Mrs. Nancy A. Richards (whose maiden name was Fields) in White Township. He there opened up a farm and made it his permanent place of abode, until his death, which occurred in 1815. He married Anna West, who servived him a number of years. By that union there were ten children, eight sons and two daughters. One yet survives. The youngest son, Keen Fields, a resident of Greene County, Ill. Abraham Fields, the father of Mrs. Nancy A. Richards, was born in Kentucky Dec. 27, 1793. He came with his parents to Indiana and was yet in his boyhood when the family landed here. He followed, for the greater portion of his life, the peaceful occupation of a farmer. He also built flat boats and teamed, hauling goods from Evansville to Terre Haute and Palmyra, Ill. That was before the days of railroads. He died at the old homestead April 12, 1870. He married Grace Reiney, daughter of William and Esther Reiney, who were native of Ireland. William Reiney was born in Dublin in 1776. He married Esther Robinson, who was born in Ireland in 1777. The marriage took place in 1793 in South Carolina. Mr. Reiney died in Missouri Jan. 15, 1846 and his wife died in South Carolina Nov. 9, 1806. They emigrated to America and settled in South Carolina, where Mrs. Grace Fields was born July 31, 1797. She died March 31, 1862. By that union there were ten children—six sons and four daughters, five of whom have survived the parents and are yet living. Keen W. Fields, one of the surviving sons, is a substantial farmer and resident of Shelby County, Ill. Cynthia is the wife of L. H. Turner and is also a resident of the above named county. Benjamin R., a resident of this county, Stephen L., of Toledo, Cumberland County, Ill., and Mrs. Nancy A. Richards, the subject of this sketch, are the names of the survivors of the family of Abraham Fields. Mrs. Nancy A. Richards was born on the old homestead in White River Township, Gibson County, Ind., Jan. 12, 1823. She remained at home until her marriage to William Martin, which happy event occurred Aug. 5, 1840. Mr. Martin was a native of Kentucky. He died Feb. 14, 1852, leaving his widow and three children. One only yet survives, whose name is Jane. She is the wife of James L. Erwin. They have four children, whose names are Nannie A., Anna Maud, Nicks A. R. and Edna Florence Erwin. On the 4th of May, 1854 Mrs. Martin, *nee* Fields, married Mr. Nicks A. Richards. He was a native of Tennessee, born near the city of Nashville March 16, 1829. The family emigrated soon after his birth to Richland County, Ill., where Mr. Richards was reared. He came to Gibson County in 1852, where he remained until his death, which sad event occurred July 13, 1874. This union was productive of great happiness, as Mr. Richards was a kind, indulgent husband, possessing an affectionate nature and domestic habits. He was a strong believer in the religious tenets of the Baptist Church, although not a member of that religious organization. He died universally regretted. The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Richards adorns another page of this work. We also invite the reader's attention to an elegant view of their old homestead.

N A Richards | Nancy A Richards

THE STEWART FAMILY

Are among the early settlers of Gibson County. They are of Scotch origin. The ancestors emigrated from Scotland to America and settled in Virginia prior to the Revolutionary War, in which memorable contest some of them took an active part. Thomas Stewart, the great grandfather, was born near Lynchburg, Va., April 9, 1768. He married Terzah Morrison, Jan. 30, 1794. She was born in the same locality in Virginia, Aug. 30, 1759. By that union there were three children, viz.:—William, Nancy and Samuel Ayres Stewart. William came West with his brother to Gibson County in 1818, and settled in Patoka, and from there went North to the lead mines at Galena, Ill., and there died. Nancy married a man by the name of Lacky, removed to Kentucky, where she remained until her death. Samuel Ayres Stewart, the father and grandfather of the present family, was born in Virginia Dec. 10, 1797, and there grew to manhood. On arriving at his nativity, he in company with his brother came West to seek their fortunes; landing here in 1818. They were attracted to Gibson County through their acquaintance with parties who were then former neighbors, and who had preceded them here. Here Mr. Stewart engaged first in the milling business and in the winter months taught school. He also soon after entered land and engaged in farming, which was his principal occupation until his death. He died prematurely young from an attack of pneumonia, May 24, 1849, while in his fifty-second year. During his life and residence in Gibson County he was unusually active in matters pertaining to the welfare of the locality as well as in securing comfortable competency and happiness for his family. He was of a naturally religious turn of mind and at an early age attached himself to the Methodist Episcopal Church. His zeal and earnestness in the cause of religion pointed him out as one worthy to preach and expound the gospel according to the tenets of his adopted church, and he was accordingly licensed to preach in 1830. On the 5th of October, 1834, he was ordained a deacon by Bishop Roberts at Mt. Carmel, and on the 10th of October, 1847, he was regularly ordained an elder in Evansville by Bishop Waugh. He was an earnest, forcible speaker, and his sermons were clear, sound and discriminate, both in the presentment and sustaining of the doctrine and precepts of Christianity.

In political matters he was quiet, though firm in his convictions of what he deemed to be right. He was unutterably opposed to the institution of slavery and left his native state in order to escape its baneful influences. He held during his life a number of offices of honor and trust, among which was that of associate judge, to which position he was elected in 1837. In 1845 he was appointed by Governor James Whitcomb probate judge, to fill the unexpired term of Judge French, and in August of the same year, was elected to the same position for the full term. He was also collector for the county taxes of the year 1839. All of these positions he filled with credit to himself and honor to those who reposed full confidence in him. On the 29th of January, 1824, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda, daughter of Robert Howe. She was born in Kentucky, March 3, 1806, and died April 5, 1874. Of this union there were eleven children, five of whom are yet living. Their names are Thomas, Tirzah, wife of B. C. Ashcraft, John W., Mary J., wife of B. Taylor, and Nathaniel F. Stewart. John W. was a member Company A Eightieth Regiment Infantry three years, from Aug. 10, 1862, to close of war. Thomas, the eldest of the family, was born in Gibson County, Ind., July 29, 1828. Here he was reared and received a limited education in the subscription schools of a half century ago.

On the 29th of September, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Susan L., daughter of James and Elizabeth (Payen) Hudelston. She was born in Gibson County, Nov. 30, 1830. Her parents emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana, while the latter was yet a territory. Her maternal grandfather was a soldier under Harrison in the Indian wars.

By that union there have been six children, four of whom are living. Their names in the order of their birth are Samuel A., Clara E., wife of M. S. Knaub, one child, Florence A., wife of J. C. Danks, two children, son and daughter, James W., Minnie, also dead, and John Howard Stewart, yet beneath the parental roof. Samuel A. was born near Patoka, Gibson County, Ind., July 17, 1854, and was here reared and received a common school education, in addition to which he received a commercial education in the Evansville Commercial College, from which he received his diploma on Aug. 14, 1874. His father engaged in general merchandise, and after his graduation from the commercial school he went into partnership with his father, which continued until 1879, when the firm of Stewart & Davis was formed, which still continues. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Masonic order. At the death of J. T. Lamb, in September, 1868, he was appointed postmaster of Patoka, which position he still occupies. On the 2nd day of December, 1877, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E., daughter of Thomas C. and Mary D. Danks, natives of Pittsburg, Penn. There have been three children, one son and two daughters, named Edith D., Charles H. and Clara. Wife also member of Methodist Episcopal Church. Republican in politics. Thomas Stewart abandoned farming in 1869 and engaged in mercantile business.

Samuel A. Stewart, his grandfather, was a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 95, Liberty, Va., and demited from same in 1820 to identify himself with the lodge at Princeton, Ind.

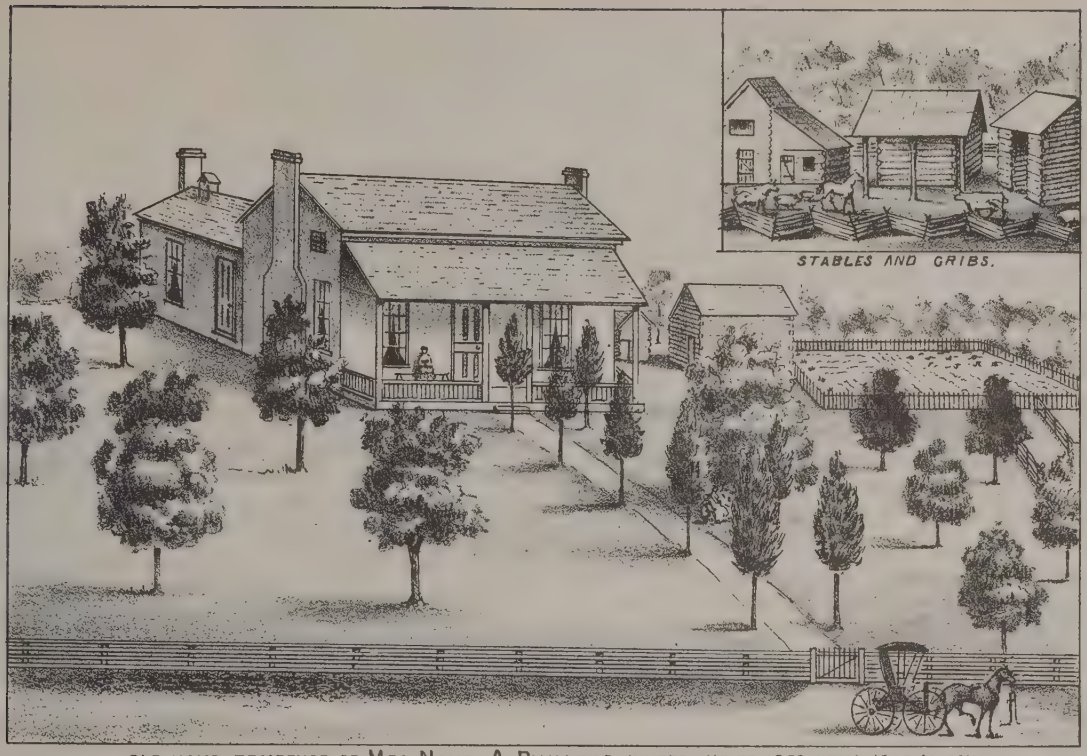
WILLIAM D. DANIELS.

The ancestry of the Daniels family is of English extraction. They came to America some time prior to the War of Independence. Members of the family took part in that conflict. They settled on the seaboard, where Joseph Daniels, the grandfather of the present family, was born. He was by profession a seafaring man. During the War of 1812 held the position of sailing master on the sloop of war Hornet, and participated in the capture of the English brig Peacock. Cooper in his Naval History says "that a great share of that victory was due to the superior skill and manner in which the Hornet was handled in the engagement by her sailing master." Joseph Daniels was subsequently lost at sea. He married Sally White, and she with her family were residents of New York state, where she had removed prior to Mr Daniel's ill-fated voyage. There were six sons and one daughter, the offspring of Joseph and Sally Daniels. Of the sons was Stephen, the father of William D. He was born in Ontario County, N. Y., in 1797. He emigrated to Ohio in 1822, and settled in the old town of Marietta, where he was a resident until his death, in 1853. He was a bridge builder and railroad contractor, and in that calling was well known throughout the state of Ohio. He married Sophia Warren, a native of Boston, Mass. She was the daughter of William Warren, a direct descendant of Gen. Warren, the hero of the battle of Bunker Hill, whose tragic death is well known to all students of American history. William Warren, the maternal grandfather, married Hannah Dickerson. Her father was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and subsequently a member of the Continental Congress. As will be seen by the foregoing, the Daniels family are from the old New England stock. In their veins courses the blood of the sturdy patriotic men who made independence possible and secured the inestimable boon of liberty and free government to the people of this country. Mrs. Daniels still survives her husband, although past four score years of age. She is a resident of Brazil, Ind. William Danforth Daniels is the fourth in the family of seven children. He was born in the old town of Marietta, Ohio, Sept. 11, 1834. In his youth he enjoyed excellent educational advantages in the schools of Marietta, which were even in that early day superior to many others in the state. In 1857, while yet a boy, he came West to White River Township, in Gibson County, and settled in the village of Patoka, and there he has remained to the present. He engaged in the lumber business, and extended it into the states of Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana. It is needless to say that he has by the exercise of energy and enterprise made the business profitable.

He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Sarah Fullerton, a native of this county. She died in 1872. By that marriage there were five children. In 1873 he married his present wife, who was Miss Kate Blanche, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Payen) Hudilston. One child, a daughter, is the offspring of the latter marriage. Politically he is a Republican. James W. Daniels, his brother, was a brave and gallant soldier during the late war. He was a member of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry. He died at Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 30, 1884.

G. M. SEARS, M. D.

Was born in Monroe County, Ind., Feb. 18, 1851. He received a good education in the common and graded schools of the state. At the age of twenty he commenced the study of medicine in the office and under the direction of Dr. J. W. Runcie, and after reading the standard text books he entered the Evansville Medical College at Evansville, Ind., and took the regular course and graduated from that institution, Feb. 27, 1876, with the degree of M. D. He commenced the practice of his profession the same year, and six months later came to the village of Patoka, where he has continued it with success up to the present. He is a member of the Gibson County Medical Society, and was its vice-president in 1883. By close attention to the practice and always faithfully trying to excel in his chosen profession, he has built up a large and lucrative business. He was one year in partnership with Dr. Howard, a well-known physician of Gibson County. In December, 1878, he opened a drug store in Patoka in connection with his brother, W. S. Sears, which business is still continued by the firm. They have a large and well-selected stock of pure drugs, chemicals and everything kept in a first-class drug store. In 1878 he was united in marriage to Miss Teresa, daughter of James G. and Nancy A. Higginbotton, an estimable young lady and matron of Gibson County. In politics Dr. Sears is Republican.



STABLES AND CRIBS.

OLD HOME RESIDENCE OF MRS. NANCY A. RICHARDS, WHERE SHE RESIDED FROM 1840 TO 1874.
(SEC. 12. T. 1. R. 11. W.) WHITE RIVER TP. GIBSON CO. IND.

OLD LOG BARN AND DEPOT.

FAMILY GRAVE YARD.

FARM & RESIDENCE OF BENJAMIN R. FIELD, (M.D. No. 10. TP 18. R 10) WHITE RIVER TP, GIBSON CO. IND.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

WAS named in honor of George Washington, the first president of the United States. It is situated in the northeastern part of the county. The surface is divided into bottom and uplands, and in some places it is much broken; it was originally densely timbered. The streams and water courses are still well wooded with oak, hickory, ash, walnut, sycamore, poplar, black and sweet gum, soft and sugar maple, linden, elm, beech, etc., sufficient for building purposes, fuel and fences for years to come.

The soil is quite productive, and in some parts, especially in the fertile bottoms, yields bountifully to the hand of labor. The township is well supplied with streams which furnish an abundance of water for stock purposes. The surface water is drained by White and Patoka Rivers, Yellow, Engine, Goose, Pond, Sand Branch and other tributaries. The Patoka River flows in a northern and westerly direction and drains the southern part of the township, and White River flows in a southwesterly direction and drains the extreme northern portions of the township. Washington is irregular in shape, and is bounded on the north by Pike County and White River, east by Pike County, south by Center and Patoka, west by White River Township and White River. It comprises within its boundaries portions of Township 1 South, Range 9, Township 1 South, Range 10, and Township 1 North, Range 10.

Joseph Decker, Jacob Decker and Luke Decker, brothers, came to the territory now embraced in Washington Township about or before 1800, and established a ferry across the White River at a point where Buena Vista now stands, known as Decker's ferry. This ferry and the Severns' ferry across the Patoka were the first in the county, and were in operation long before this was a county, under the authority of Knox County.

At the May term of court, 1813, the first in the county, on petition of Joseph Decker, the commissioners ordered a road to be opened fifteen feet wide from Decker's ferry on the White River to Severns' ferry on the Patoka River, and Abraham Decker, Robert Falls and James Robb were appointed special commissioners to mark out, and Robert Crow supervisor to open said road. This was the first road ordered opened by the Gibson County Commissioners' Court.

Nathaniel West was, perhaps, the next settler in this town, about 1800. His wife's maiden name was Betsey Lewis, and their children were:—Susan, Nancy, Betsey, Polly, Ruth and Thomas. Mr. West settled on military donation 121 and improved a farm. Thomas L. West was a soldier and was wounded at the battle of Tippecanoe. He was shot through the shoulder and mouth, cutting his tongue in a way as to cripple his articulation for life. Miss Nancy West, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel West, married Mr. James Cheek. This is said to be the first marriage in Washington Township and Gibson County, under the first license issued by this county.

Abraham Decker, a native of Kentucky, came from Knox County, Ind., to this township about 1802, and settled on and improved military donation 68. Mrs. Decker's maiden name was Rebecca Sullivan, a native of Vincennes, Ind. The children were:—Susan, Catharine, Sally, Lucy, Dianna, Eliza, Christiana, Joseph and Daniel. Abraham Decker was an active and enterprising citizen, having the confidence of the people and those in authority, as noted by the fact of his holding different offices of trust in the township in his day.

Robert Falls was an early settler. He came in 1803 to this township and built the first mill operated by horse-power, in 1809 or 1810. It was located on military donation No. 107. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Falls in an early day were in the habit of opening up their cabin house for church purposes and the feasting of preachers. On a certain occasion several Baptist ministers went to feast and hold services at Mr. Falls'. During service and before the meal some young chaps, at the prompting of James Robb, a son of Maj. David Robb, slipped the bread and baked ham from the Dutch ovens about the fire and handed them out at the top of the chimney to some other boys, when they all retired to an out-of-the-way place and devoured them to the great disappointment of the men of God and deep chargin of Mrs. Falls. The above prank resulted in

some litigation, but we are not informed how the boys came out. Mr. Fall lived a useful and quiet life, taking but little part in public affairs.

W. G. Collins and his wife, Nancy Robb, eldest daughter of James Robb, are living quietly in their advanced old age on military donotion No. 112, where they have lived for many years, she being blind and he quite deaf. He came to the township in 1803 and she in 1801. Jesse and John Dougherty, brothers, came to the township in 1804. John Hyneman came to this township to settle in 1802. He was in the county in the fall of 1800, and helped Maj. David Robb build his cabin. Mrs. Betsey Milburn (nee Kirk) came to this township in 1804 with her husband, who died, and she afterward married John Hyneman. This union was blessed with an issue in 1808, Robert Hyneman, born on Section 30, the first born of the township, who is still living, at the advanced age of seventy-six years, in Hazleton, this county. Robert Hyneman is blind, but is able to go about the town without a guide, and is quite active.

Thomas Gardner, a native of South Carolina, was an early settler of this township. He located on donation 106 and improved it. He taught school some time and perhaps was the first teacher in the township. William Gardner, the only living son of Thomas Gardner, born in South Carolina, came to this township with his father and is now eighty years old. His wife is two years older than he, and weighs between 200 and 300 and looks quite fresh and vigorous, and can go about with the assistance of a cane. James Crow settled in this township at an early day on military donation 113, and was the first sheriff of Gibson County. Many of his descendants still reside in the county and are among the enterprising and useful citizens. Thomas Sullivan, a native of Ireland, was also among the early settlers. He was in the battle of Tippecanoe. John Stookey and John I. Neely were also among the pioneers of this township. The latter gentleman was one of the best known men in the county; he held several official positions and is recollected by many of the pioneers, who speak of him as having been an officer of integrity and a genial, whole-souled man. He was noted for his hospitality and kindness of heart.

The first sermons preached in this township were by Joseph Milburn, a Baptist, and resident of White River Township, at the residences of James Robb, Abraham Decker and Robert Falls. The first church erected in Washington Township was built on the northeast corner of military donation seventy-seven, belonging to Hezekia Bennett. The building was a log cabin without any floor, and the sleepers made to serve as seats for the congregation. The name of the minister who presided at this temple was Rev. Hanks. The faith of the people who worshipped here was of the Baptist persuasion.

A little incident connected with this congregation will perhaps not be out of place here. Hezekia and Armstead Bennett, members of the church, had been indulging overmuch in "high lonesomes" and were brought to task for their over indulgence. Armstead was penitent and promised to reform, and was forgiven and retained in the fold, but Hezekia, being "muleish," stiffened his neck and would neither apologize nor make any promises, which created considerable excitement and confusion, and noise sufficient to awaken Sister Mollie Cheek, the sleeping member, as she was called, when she, learning the situation, exclaimed, "Turn him out! Turn him out! He always will keep getting drunk." This turned the tide against Hezekia and he was dropped from the "ark of safety."

The first resident physician of this township was Dr. Joseph Davidson, Drs. L. Shuler and McNamee, from Vincennes, practiced some in this township. Richard Garner was the first man who carried on blacksmithing here. The first justices were in order as follows:—William Phillips, Jonathan Gulick, Robert Kirk, John Gulick.

We relate the following episode connected with the official capacity of William Phillips, the first justice:—Jack Chambers, a local preacher, had rendered service to the people of the township as spiritual adviser, for which he was to be paid in coon skins and other peltry, each subscriber agreeing to pay so many skins. His parishioners, as he thought, were slow to pay him, and he brought suit before Esquire Phillips on his subscription list against all and had service on each and every delinquent to appear and answer to the demands of the plaintiff, Jack Chambers. Pursuant to notice, court had convened, the parties, plaintiff and defendants were present, the plaintiff claiming satisfaction by means of judgment on his subscription paper, when one Mulholland, who was acting as agent or attorney for the defendants, walked into court loaded down with the stipulated furs or skins, and, to the surprise of the holy man, made tender of them in full satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim. The case ended in a general guffaw and pleasantness prevailed, all being satisfied with the practical joke.

The first death we have any account of in this township was a man by the name of McCoy. He died on a keel-boat and was buried on Military Donation No. 5, where cemetery is located, southeast of where Buena Vista now stands. The priority of the first graveyard in this township lies between this one and one located on the old Robert Falls land, Military Donation 107. The first postoffice in this township was established in, 1853, at Buena Vista and was called "West Buena Vista." John Cunningham was postmaster. Other offices were located in the township, one at Kirksville, now Wheeling, and one on the

route between Hazleton in White River Township and Petersburg in Pike County, but all are now abandoned, not a postoffice remaining in the township.

In 1816, or thereabouts, John Claypole owned and kept a store of a general character at a point on White River where Buena Vista now is, at Decker's Ferry. This was the first store in this township. Robert Crow, at an early day, settled on Military Donation No. 98, and in 1826 brought "Packlett," an English blooded horse, into the township. He was said to be a descendant from the English stallion rode by Lord Packingham at the battle of New Orleans. In 1840 Samuel Cunningham introduced on his farm, Donation 66, the first Durham long horn ever brought to the township. This township furnished one man, Logan Gasaway, in the Mexican War. Until 1824, the territory of what is now Washington Township belonged to and formed a part of White River Township. At the August term, 1824, of the board of county commissioners, they laid off the boundaries of Washington Township and organized the same by ordering an election to be held at the house of Patrick Woods, on the second Monday of September, 1824, and appointing John DePriest inspector thereof. John DePriest was reappointed inspector in 1825. At this time the township extended further south than now, and Jacob Skelton was appointed constable—the first for the township.

Again in 1837, at the May term court, the boundaries of this township were enlarged by adding a part of White River Township to it, making the line between the two townships follow the road leading from Severns' Bridge on the Patoka River to Robb's Ferry on the White River. There was also at this term an election ordered on the 22d day of May at the house of John Ennis, for the election of two justices of the peace. John Ennis was also appointed inspector of said election. John Gulick was appointed inspector of elections in this township in 1838.

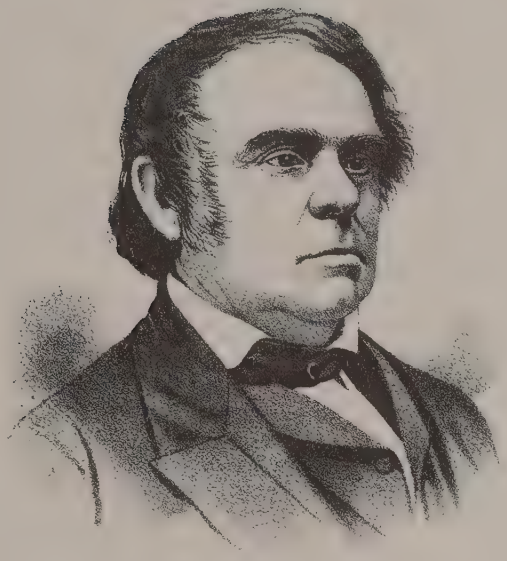
The manufacturing in this township is not extensive. Lucian Dunning established a wagon factory in 1870 on military donation No. 83, at his residence, for the manufacture of the "Imitation Studebaker" wagon, where he now manufactures plows, wagons, carriages and all kinds of wheeled vehicles, and does all kinds of repairing in wood and iron. His steam power is eight-horse. He has one run of buhrs for grinding rye and corn attached to his machinery. There is some stone in this township. There is one quarry near the Patoka River, where stone have been taken out and flat boated down the river from Kirksville, now known as Wheeling. This place at one time was quite a business center, having a large flouring mill, stores, blacksmith shop, post-office, etc. It is situated in Section 19, on the north-east branch of the Patoka River. This town is too far from the E. & T. H. R. R. to be benefited by it, and still so close as to be injured by it. Its flouring mill was burned down, and from its loss and railroad influences, the town has gone to decay, nothing remaining but a few time-worn and shattered buildings. There is at present a small store, tobacco and whisky being the main staples or articles of commerce. There are a considerable number of logs rafted from this point.

Buena Vista is in the north part of this township and county, situated on the east bank of White River, on military donation No. 2. It was laid out in 1848, and prospered for six years, having four business houses that carried a good stock, two packing houses, one saw mill, hotel, one blacksmith shop, wagon shop, two doctors, one saloon, one church and one school house. When the E. & T. H. R. R. was built, Hazleton, a station on that road, drew the business from it, and left it to dwindle on the sand hills of White River. There is a small business, one store, here now.

HON. JOHN HARGROVE.

Among the very old settlers of what is now known as Gibson County was the Hargrove family. William Hargrove, the old pioneer, was of Dutch descent, born in South Carolina. From there the family went to Kentucky, and in November, 1803, came to the Territory of Indiana, and settled on the tract of land now owned and occupied by Robert Mitchell. During the Indian wars in 1811, he raised a volunteer company of soldiers, and led them as captain in the battle of Tippecanoe. He married Sallie Jasper. Of that union was John Hargrove, the subject of this sketch. He was born in Pulaski County, Ky., Nov. 29, 1793. He was in his tenth year when his family came to the territory. At that time there were but two settlements between the Patoka and Ohio Rivers. Here in this county John Hargrove grew to manhood, and passed the greater portion of his life. In 1819 he settled on 160 acres of land in Lost Creek, in Warrick County, and remained there until the fall of 1821, when he removed back to Gibson County, and in the spring of 1822 he moved back to his farm on Lost Creek, and remained there until 1830, then came back to Gibson County, and here remained the rest of his life, and died in October, 1874. He was a shrewd business man, and possessed unusual foresight, and predicted with unerring certainty the future progress, population and value in real estate in the western country; consequently his investments were mainly in the direction of lands, which in the end made him one of the wealthy men of the county. He took an active and conspicuous part in the public affairs of the county, and was for many years the leading representative of the Democratic party, in whose principles he most earnestly believed and advocated. During his long and active life, he filled many offices of honor and trust, and in all merited the confidence and esteem of his constituency, who recognized in him a faithful and honest servant of the people. In the county he was for five years one of the associate justices, and also assessor of the county in 1829.

In August, 1831, he was elected to represent Gibson County in the state legislature, and was re-elected in 1832, '33 and '34. He served altogether eight sessions in the legislature. In 1836 he was elected Sergeant at Arms of the House. In 1837 he was commissioned by Gov. Noble as probate judge, to fill a vacancy. At the end of that term he was elected, and altogether served three full terms as probate judge. In 1838 he was elected to represent the counties of Gibson, Pike and Dubois in the state senate, and subsequently was re-elected and served six full terms in that body. He was recorder and clerk of the county for one term. On the 31st of December, 1818, he was united in marriage to Isiphina Latham. She was born in Virginia in 1798. Her parents moved from Virginia to Kentucky in 1805, and in 1807 came to the Territory of Indiana. She died March 14, 1877. By the union of John and Isiphina Hargrove there were five sons and seven daughters. Of these one son and four daughters are yet living. Samuel, the only surviving son, is a farmer and resident of Pike County. He married Miss Mary, daughter of John and Sarah Ewing, in 1866, and has two children, named Minnie and John Ewing Hargrove. During the late war Mr. Hargrove was a member of company "E" Eightieth Indiana Infantry. He enlisted for three years, and served until the close of the war. Politically, he is a Democrat, and represented his party in the state legislature. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the G. A. R.



John Hargrove

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP.

THIS township's history commences at a time antedating several years the organization of the county. Eighty years ago it was but a lonely expanse, inhabited only by the aborigines, and the wild game of the forest. The white man came, and with him the thrift and civilization that soon transformed a wild waste into a habitable abode of man. The sturdy pioneers were few, but composed of that material which was able to endure every hardship, and to overcome the many obstacles that fell across their comparatively lonely path. It was no enviable task to clear the timber of the sturdy forest, or to undergo the labor, inconveniencies, and even dangers of the lot of the pioneer, and yet these hardy few never flinched nor became discouraged in the part they had to perform. Indeed, to talk with the few remnants of them to-day of ye olden time, the listener will naturally conclude that those were the happiest days of their lives. Many a time has the writer in his interviews with them, been urgently pressed to remain longer, as the recollections of the past had been so vividly brought to their mind again by talking of the times of Auld Lang Syne, that it was with seeming reluctance that the interview had to close. Blessings on the worthy gray hairs; in the unknown beyond they will certainly reap a fitting reward for the services they have rendered their race. This is the best and most finely improved of all the townships in the county; and here we find the model farms, the most beautiful farm residences, furnished with many of the conveniencies of modern life.

Expansive fertile fields of wheat and corn gladden the eye of the husbandman in the summer. The pastures are dotted with blooded stock, and the large and commodious barns are tenanted by fine horses and comfortable and handsome carriages. Beneath surrounding sheds stand the latest and best improved machinery of all kinds necessary for the successful cultivation of the soil. As one drives along the well-kept roads, feelings of pleasure well up in his breast, as field after field of golden grain or green corn meets the eye upon all sides, while the ear is not unfrequently greeted with strains of sweet music issuing from the farm houses by the wayside, indicating that the wives and daughters of the proprietors have time for the cultivation of the taste as well as for labor.

This township was named in honor of the Montgomery family, who were pioneers and among the most cultivated and respected people of the county. This is the largest township in Gibson County, containing 58,522$^{21}/_{100}$ acres. The land and improvements, including Owensville, is valued at $1,297,560. It lies in the southwestern part of the county bounded on the north by the Wabash River and White River Township, east by Patoka, south by Johnson and Posey Counties, and west by Posey County and Wabash Township. Its surface is divided between upland and bottom, about two-thirds of the former to one-third of the latter. The soil is a rich calcaro-alluvial loam, producing from forty to sixty bushels of corn and from twenty to thirty-five bushels of wheat, proportioned to the care and energy of the farmer. The bottoms grow crops of corn ranging from 50 to 80 bushels per acre, and the sand ridge produces abundantly, choice watermelons, which are shipped to the markets of Chicago, Detroit, and even as far east as New York. There is yet standing considerable amount of valuable timber, such as walnut, poplar, oak, ash, etc., some of which are of enormous size. There are four or five large ponds or lakes situated in the northwestern part of the Township near the Wabash River, into which they have an outlet. They contain an abundant supply of good fish. The principal streams are the Wabash River at the north, Indian Creek and its affluents in the east, Black River, Martin's Branch and Obion Creek in the south and Maumee Creek and its tributaries in the western and central portion of the township. These streams drain the lands and furnish a good supply of water for stock purposes.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

We cannot say with certainty to whom the honor of being the first settler in this township properly belongs, but among the very first arrivals was Thomas Montgomery, the pioneer of that numerous family now in Gibson County. Thomas Montgomery was the youngest of

seven sons born to Hugh Montgomery, in Virginia, all of whom served in the Revolutionary War. In 1793 he emigrated to Kentucky, settling near Mt. Sterling, in the county that was afterward called in honor of his name. He was married in Virginia to Martha Crocket, sister of Col. Joseph Crocket, of Revolutionary fame and cousin of the famous David Crocket. In 1805, he left Kentucky and emigrated to the Indiana Territory, settling in the wilderness on the banks of Black River, in the southeast quarter of Section 13, Township 3 South, Range 12 West, where he built a rude log cabin and made his permanent home. He was a man of great endurance, was six feet in height, a great hunter, and one well fitted to endure the trials and hardships incident to pioneer life. His children were five sons, Hugh, Joseph, Thomas, Isaac, Walter, and three daughters, Polly, Jennie and Patsey. Hugh died in Kentucky, while a boy. Joseph, Thomas, Isaac, Polly who married Smith Mounts, Jennie the wife of Capt. Jacob Warrick, and Patsey whose husband was Robert McGary, were all married in Kentucky and came with their father to this country. Walter married Nancy Roberts after coming to the county and settled on the old place with his father. A year or two later Samuel Montgomery, a brother of Thomas Montgomery, the pioneer, emigrated to Indiana with his family, consisting of his wife and nine children, and settled just south of his brother in the same section. His wife's name was Polly McFarland, whom he married in Kentucky. The names of their children were Polly Swope, James, Robert, Benjamin, John, Samuel, Rachel Mounts, Dorcas Stone and Katie Alcorn. These are the names of the original Montgomery families that came to Gibson County. All of that name now living here are descendants of either Thomas or Samuel Montgomery. The latter died in 1815, and the former in 1818.

Jesse Kimball, born in Connecticut, March 23, 1760, served in the Revolutionary War, and about 1795 came down the Ohio River, to Red Banks, now Henderson, Ky., where he settled, and soon afterward built a horse mill. He lived here and engaged in milling, farming and trading with the Indians, for several years. He had some difficulty with the "red skins," and one time, while he was out in a maple grove, making sugar, they came and burned his cabin and carried off everything of value that suited their fancy. Becoming dissatisfied with his location, he crossed the river and came north into the Indiana Territory and made a settlement in the southeast quarter of Section 34, Town 3 South, Range 12 West. The date of his arrival is about the same as that of Thomas Montgomery, in 1805. The spot which he selected for his home was upon the site of an old Indian village, and his cabin stood near a large perennial spring of pure cold water. About 1810, he built and operated a water-mill on Black River, a few hundred yards east of his cabin. He subsequently constructed a horse mill which was in operation as late as 1840. He planted an apple orchard on his place, which was in bearing as early as 1812 or '14. His family numbered five, three sons and two daughters, that grew up, viz:—Elisha, Mary, who married a Mr. Gates; Sarah, wife of Hulm Jones; Enoch and Isaac, and all reared families in this county. William B. Kimball, of Owensville, and Jesse Kimball, of Princeton, are sons of Elisha Kimball, who was born in 1796, at Red Banks, Ky. William Kimball, residing on the old place, is a son of Isaac Kimball. Gradfather Jesse Kimball died Nov. 18, 1857.

In 1806 Thomas Sharp, Luke and William Wiley, settled a short distance south of Owensville. The Wileys afterward moved down into Posey County, and one of them was lost in a storm and froze to death. Thomas Sharp remained here until his death, which occurred about sixty years ago. John Sharp, aged eighty years, residing in Illinois, is the only one of his family now living. Mathias and Smith Mounts came to this territory about the same time. Smith Mounts, located in Section 24, Tp. 3, R. 12, where he resided until his death. He was with Gen. Wayne, in the Indian wars, and at Tippecanoe. He was a fine marksman, and spent much of his time in hunting, during the first years of his settlement here. Of his family of eleven children, Smith and Thomas A., both residents of this township, are the only ones living. Garrard Mounts was quite a prominent man in the county; was an officer of militia, and at one time county commissioner. He died in 1882. None of Mathias' Mounts' children are living in the county.

No name is more familiar to the older citizens of the county than Captain Jacob Warrick. He was a son-in-law of Thomas Montgomery, and came with his family in 1807, locating on the northwest quarter of Section 11, Town 3—12. He was a man of considerable wealth, and brought with him from Kentucky quite a number of fine cattle and horses, and also slaves. He made a good improvement, and was a conspicuous and notable character among the pioneers. He had acquired the reputation of a bold and sagacious Indian fighter, in Kentucky, and when the red-skins became troublesome in 1810–'11, the citizens chose him as their leader in making preparations for their defense. At the call for militia in 1811, he organized a company of rangers, and with Gen. Harrison, participated in the battle of Tippecanoe, where he was killed, while courageously leading his men into the very thickest of the fight. His body lies buried on that famous battle-ground. His family remained in the county, and his wife married again. The old school teacher and county surveyor, Major James Smith, came with or about the same time of Captain Warrick's arrival. He was a major in the Tippecanoe campaign. He lived about two and a half miles northeast of Owensville, and died about thirty

FARM RESIDENCE OF SYLVESTER BENSON, (SEC. 26 T. 2. R 12) MONTGOMERY TP, GIBSON CO. IND.

years ago. Some of his descendants are living in the state. He possessed a good education, and was a valuble man in those early times. He followed teaching and surveying for many years.

John Benson, a Pennsylvanian, emigrated to Kentucky in 1788, where he married and came to Gibson County in 1807, settling in the northwest quarter of Section 35, Township 2, Range 12. He made an improvement, and lived in the vicinity until 1820, when he moved to Illinois. In 1816 William Benson, then a single man, came here from Kentucky, his native state, and purchased his brother John Benson's place. He was a wheel-wright and followed his trade together with farming. Of a family of eight children, six are now living, viz :—Martha, Ellen, Louisa, Sarah, Lemira, and Sylvester, born in this county in 1823, and resided on the old homestead. Sylvester is a member of the present board of county commissioners, and is one of the largest land owners in the county. Jesse and Asa Music, from Kentucky, brothers-in-law to John Benson, settled in the same neighborhood in 1808. John Benson and Jesse Music were in the Tippecanoe battle, where the latter was mortally wounded and died on the return trip to Vincennes. Elias, William, John and Jesse Barker, brothers, and James Stewart, a half brother, all natives of Kentucky, also arrived and located in the Montgomery settlement in 1807. They all had families but Jesse, when they came, and he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Key, an early settler about three miles north of Owensville, and made his farm just at the north edge of that village, where he died in 1863. Mary J., wife of Samuel Davis, in Patoka Township, Sarah, wife of Joseph Mhear, and Hiram Barker, who was born February 25, 1824, on the old place and still continues to reside there, are all of the descendants of the Barker family in the county.

Thomas Waters was another sturdy pioneer of 1807. He was a Virginian, but was reared principally in North Carolina, where he married Polly Page, and made his home in Caswell County of that state. He was twice married and had ten children born to him. His second wife was Martha Southerlain. After his second marriage, he emigrated to Kentucky, and shortly afterward removed to Indiana, locating on the northeast quarter of Section 4, Township 3, Range 12, where he carved out a home and continued to reside until his death, about 1825. His children that came to the county with him were William W., James R., Thomas, who died young, Parthena, the wife of John Simpson, both deceased, Sarah and Nancy. William was married and had two children when he came to this county with his father. Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Drake, came afterward, and Polly with John Gooch, her husband, came in 1845. William W. Waters left a large posterity of his children. Rachel, widow of James Frazier, in Illinois, and Martha, widow of William Harmon, and William P., in this township, are all of the family now living. James R. Waters reared three daughters and two sons viz :—William A., in his seventy-second year, residing on Section 3, Township 3, Range 12 ; Mary, widow of Samuel P. Welborn ; Sarah, widow of James Rosborough; John L., who died in Posey County ; Eliza A., married Joseph Roberts and died without issue. Jane R. Waters died about 1845.

George and Thomas Sharp, with families of partly grown children, came in 1808, and settled about two miles southwest of Owensville. George was the first clerk of the old Salem Baptist church. The children married and settled around them. His son William Sharp was captain of militia, deacon in the church and quite a prominent man in his time.

Robert McGary, grandfather of Hugh D. McGary, of McGary's Station, came to Indiana Territory and settled on Section 9, Township 3, Range 11, some time in the year 1809. He moved here with his family from Kentucky. He was of Scotch Irish ancestry. For several years he served as justice of the peace. He had a large family of children, most of them born in this township. Among them were Hugh, Harrison D., Daniel, William H. and Patsey, who became the wife of a Mr. Crow, connected with one of the old families of this county. The McGarys were among the more prominent of the early settlers, and several of the sons of Robert McGary held different official positions, in both township and county during the early days.

John Roberts located about three miles north of Owensville at a very early date. Charles Cross, an old Revolutionary soldier and backwoodsman, became a resident at a very early date, and afterward went to Vanderburgh County. Fielding, Zachariah and Oliver Lucas were also early arrivals. William Forbes, the Overtons and Vaughns also came early.

John Armstrong, a native of North Carolina, emigrated to Kentucky from where to 1809 he came to the Indiana Territory and settled in this township. He had seven children. His son Wiles was fond of hunting and very skillful with the rifle. He was at the battle of Tippecanoe, and afterward captain of militia. His brother Alsberry was also at Tippecanoe. Julia was the wife of Daniel Fisher, who lived in the southern part of the township, and was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe. Kirby was the youngest and the only one of the children now living. He is eighty-five years of age and resides with his children in Illinois.

Jesse Emerson, afterward associate judge, and a very prominent and influential man in the county, came here from Kentucky, in 1811, and settled on the road leading from Owensville to Princeton, in the northwest quarter of Section 28, Township 2, Range 11. He reared a large family, of whom Henry Emerson, at Haubstadt, is the only one living. Reuben Emerson, brother of the above, came to the county in 1813, and settled in

what is now Johnson Township. Andrew Gudgel, the pioneer of that family in this county, settled in the timber, about two miles east of Owensville, in the early part of the year, 1811. He was three times married, and left a large posterity. James Knowles, a native of Delaware, emigrated from Georgia to Indiana, in December of the same year, and made his home on the southwest quarter of Section 23, Township 3, Range 12. He brought with him his wife and nine children, viz: Nathan, Ephriam, Eli, Asa, Prettyman, James, Edward, Jesse and Comfort, the wife of Joshua Wilson. The last four named sons, were married and had families. Their family, of itself, formed quite a little colony. Nathan and Asa are still living, the latter in Kansas. Nathan was born June 17, 1795, and is still living near where his father settled, and works on his place every day. Elisha Marvel, cousin of Prettyman Marvel, came with him and afterward settled the Samuel Redman place in Johnson Township. Samuel Barr, Joshua Nichols, Thomas Sharp, Thomas Stone and William Leach were also early settlers.

These pioneer settlers experienced a great many hardships in locating in a wilderness, far distant from civilization, surrounded by wild beasts, and the fiercer red man, and it was only the bravest and most stalwart that undertook the task. They lived mostly on the wild meats of the forest, cultivating at first only small patches of Indian corn, which was attended with rifle in hand. Old Red Banks or Henderson, Kentucky, was the nearest point at which they could get the corn ground, and then with a horse-mill, waiting sometimes two or three days for their turn at the mill. A trip was usually made about once a year to the Saline wells in Southern Illinois, a distance of seventy miles, for a supply of salt, for which they paid $2.50 per bushel, and carried it home on horseback. There was always a fear of the savages, and the pioneer was always prepared for an attack. They were, however, very fortunate in not being disturbed. In 1811, during the Indian troubles a fort or stockade was built on Thomas Montgomery's place, south of Owensville, where the families gathered for protection, while nearly all the able-bodied men joined Gen. Harrison's army at Vincennes. The battle of Tippecanoe was fought November 7, 1811, after which the soldiers returned and took up their peaceful pursuits. Companies of rangers were drilled and kept in readiness for several years, but they were afterward troubled with the red man. After peace had been made, the country began to fill up very rapidly with settlers from nearly all the southern states, and the axe of the woodman could be heard on every hand, felling the forest and erecting the rude log-cabin nome.

Among the prominent settlers of 1812, was Charles Jones, Sr., who located four miles west of Owensville. He married Eleanor, daughter of Jacob Warrick, after he came to the county. He had eleven children, nine of whom are yet living. Joseph Wasson, a native of Tennessee, came here from Kentucky about the same date. He was a minister of the Christian denomination, and the founder or the Wasson families now in Gibson County. James Fitzgerauld settled the present Sylvester Benson farm in 1812. Two of his daughters, Mrs. Hiram Baker, and Mrs. William Simpson, are living in the township. James H. Higgins, a Kentuckian and Methodist minister, located here at a very early day. Roland B. Richards, Alfred Richards, Samuel Blythe, Absalom Boren, the Simpsons and William Rutledge were also early settlers. Samuel Kirkpatrick, who is still living in Owensville, at the age of eighty-six years, came in 1821, and the first family of Maucks, in 1821.

The earliest milling was done by horse-mills. Jesse Kimball built one on his place as early as 1810. James Montgomery had a similar one in 1811. Thomas Johnson and Jacob Mowery also had mills of the same discription. Several of the farmers had stills and made corn whiskey in early days. John Hunter, who opened a shop on his place in 1808, was the first blacksmith. The earliest resident physicians were Drs. Charles Fullerton and Willis Smith. The first school that was taught in the township, was in 1808, by Joseph Dunlap, an eastern man. The school was held in a log cabin that stood by the spring in the southeast corner of Section 2, one-half mile northwest of Owensville. He was regarded as a good teacher. John Wasson taught in a little pole cabin in the southeast corner of Section 22, where the Antioch church now stands, in 1813. Robert Frazier, Major James Smith, Mr. Newman, William McCollum and John Simpson, were also among the early teachers. The first house built for school purposes was made of round logs, in 1823, and stood on the northwest quarter of Section 10, Township 12. George Sharp was first to teach in it. It was built by the neighborhood. It was a two dollar per scholar subscription school.

The county was organized in 1813, and it will probably prove interesting to note a few of the early township officers, as taken from the records. In 1813, John W. Maddox was appointed assessor for the township; Robert Anderson, supervisor of Saline Road from John Hunter's to Black River; William Stewart, constable; Robert McGary and Thomas Short, overseers of the poor. Peter Jones was appointed supervisor of the road between Black River and the line of Warrick County, in 1814; Greenberry Duncan, constable; Thomas Alcorn and James Montgomery, overseers of the poor; Jesse Embree, superintendent of an election to be held at the house of Walter Montgomery and Greenberry Duncan, constable. In 1815, Thomas Sharp and Reuben Alsop were appointed overseers of the poor. In 1816, Joseph Montgomery, William McCormick and Thomas Alcorn were appointed road

commissioners. Samuel C. Hiram was appointed tax lister; James Johnson, constable, and Jesse Emerson and James Smith, overseers of the poor. In 1818, Thomas Stone, James Montgomery and Thomas Alcorn were appointed commissioners to adjust accounts of overseers of the poor; Walter Montgomery and Reuben Alsop, overseers of the poor, and Joseph Montgomery, superintendent of schools. William Sharp was appointed constable; Philip Brisco, inspector of elections; Samuel Montgomery, constable, and Roland B. Richards and Philip Brisco overseers of the poor, in 1819. In 1820 Reuben Alsop, constable; Philip Brisco, inspector of election; Samuel Montgomery, assessor; and Joseph Montgomery and Joseph Somers, overseers of the poor.

For a more complete account of the early settlers, their trials and hardships, their customs, habits and modes of living, we refer the reader to the chapter on "Pioneers," and to other general chapters in the front part of this work, wherein many interesting facts of the olden times are recorded.

OWENSVILLE

Is situated on the Mt. Vernon branch of the Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad, eleven miles southwest of the county seat, in the heart of one of the finest agricultural districts in the state. It was laid out on the northeast quarter of Section 12, Township 3, Range 12, by Philip Brisco, in February, 1817, the plat being recorded on the eighteenth of that month. The original town numbered fifty-two lots and five out lots, with streets sixty-six feet in width, and a public square in the center of the town. Brisco was a Kentuckian and named the town in honor of Thomas Owens of that state.

For a few years prior to the laying out of the town, Willis Alsop, who lived in a log house, kept for sale a small stock of goods, such as groceries, whiskey, dry goods, etc., and might properly be termed the first merchant, although his business was conducted on a very small scale. John McFadden built a log store-house on Main Street, half a block north of the square, a short time after the town was laid out, and opened a very good general stock of goods. He continued in business here for about ten years, when he moved to Missouri, where he was called from his house and shot.

John Reed built and conducted a blacksmith-shop about the same time of McFadden. Roland B. Richards was the tavern keeper.

The leading and most important business man in the early history of Owensville was John C. Warrick, son of Capt. Jacob Warrick. He began a general mercantile business here about 1820, which he carried on very extensively, buying and shipping immense quantities of pork, grain and produce. His store stood on the corner southeast of the public square. It was a frame building, one story high, part of which now forms a portion of Thomas Emerson's residence. Mr. Warrick was an energetic, careful business man, and acquired a large fortune. He erected a large warehouse on the Wabash River, where his pork and grain was stored during the winter, and when navigation was opened in the spring, they were loaded on great flatboats, which had been constructed for that purpose, and floated down the rivers to New Orleans. He was the first postmaster, and owned and controlled the village and business for several years. About 1836 or 1838 he built a steam saw and flouring-mill. It had three run of buhrs, and was considered a large mill in that day. He also built several frame dwellings, and invited and encouraged other business men to locate in the town. He built the present Jaquess House, intending it for his residence, but died before it was completed. At his death in January, 1847, he was carrying on probably the heaviest mercantile business, and had the largest estate, of any man in the county. He had no children.

About 1845 and 1850 other merchants and business men began coming, and it began to assume the proportions of a town. There was a woolen mill in operation at one time, that did quite an extensive business.

On the morning of June 29, 1876, the whole solid front of store buildings, on the east side of the square, except the northeast corner brick, were swept away by fire, with a loss of about $40,000. They were all frame buildings, except the one above mentioned. Several fine two-story brick structures now stand in their place.

In 1820 there were not more than five or six houses in the place. Since then it has kept up a gradual increase in wealth and population, until it now contains over 700 inhabitants. There are a number of good stores, and the merchants are an energetic class, who are striving to build up their town. The streets in some places are well shaded and have good plank sidewalks. There are a number of fine brick and frame residences, and all speak well of the enterprise of her citizens.

The town contains five churches; the General Baptist and Regular Baptist are frame buildings, and the Cumberland Presbyterian and the Methodist are brick, all neat and well furnished houses of worship. The present two and a half story brick school-house was erected in 1876, at a cost of nearly $8,000. It has four rooms, two in each story. The school is graded and employs four teachers.

Sumner's Hall occupies the second story of a commodious brick business house, and has a seating capacity of 350, with opera chairs in front and elevated seats in the rear. The stage is 22x24 feet, with a full set of scenery.

Incorporation.—The town was incorporated under the general state laws relating to the incorporation of cities and towns, October 4, 1881. The first board of trustees were James Montgomery, Hiram Westfall and James A. Robinson; clerk, L. P. Hobgood; treasurer, J. F.

Bird; marshal, Augusta Kepley. The present board are James C. Pruitt, John F. Smith and John W. Steelman; clerk, R. P. McGinnis; treasurer, J. F. Bird; marshal, James Wilhite.

Societies.—Stewart Lodge, No. 197, I. O. O. F., was organized December 2, 1856. It has a membership of twenty-three, and is in good working and financial condition. Owensville Lodge, No. 364, F. and A. M., was chartered May 27, 1868, and has a membership of forty. Montgomery Lodge, No. 364, A. O. U. W., was chartered in 1880, and there is also a Post of the G. A. R.

Owensville Building Loan Association was organized Feb. 24, 1834, with a capital stock of $50,000. It is in a good financial condition. L. P. Hopgood, president; H. L. Strickland, treasurer; John Williams, cashier.

The Weekly Echo is published here every week, by the editor and proprietor, E. D. Hulfish.

Owensville Brick and Tile Factory was established in 1881, by W. H. Redman & Co., the present proprietors. It is operated by steam power and has a capacity of 5,000 feet of tile and 5,000 brick per day.

Mills.—Owensville Elevator Mill was erected in 1880, by Scott & Hudelson, and now owned and operated by L. C. Hudelson. It is a frame building, two and a half stories high. It has four run of buhrs, with a storage capacity of 400 bushels. Extra Family and New Process are excellent brands of flour.

The Imperial Star Mill was built by John C. Warrick, over forty years ago, and was the first mill in the township. It has been owned and operated by several different parties. It now has four run of buhrs and is the property of John G. Tremor.

BUSINESS, TRADE OF 1884.

General Stores.—James Montgomery & Son, W. A. Speck, Bird & Smith, Pruitt & Harmon, William Scott & Bro., F. M. Welborn, Hobgood & Wilson.

Hardware, Tinware, Stoves, Etc.—Sumners Bros., W. B. Kimball, N. A. Johnson.

Harness Shops.—James H. Clark, J. W. Thomas.

Groceries.—George Kesterson.

Stationery, and Wall Paper, Fancy Goods, Etc., E. D. Hulfish.

Drugs.—H. L. Strickland, R. P. McGinnis.

Shoe Stores and Shops.—J. G. Tremor, David Hulfish, N. R. Gooch.

Confectionery.—F. Bailey.

Blacksmiths.— W. H. Tichenor, J. F. Hoffman, Thomas Lockhart.

Wheelwright.—Fred Wetter.

Furniture.—John L. Short, J. V. Emerson.

Barbers.—Jesse H. Garrett, Rachaels & Gamble.

Hotels.—Jaquess House, Mrs. Mary C. Jaquess, proprietor; Mauck House, John Mauck, proprietor.

Physicians.—T. J. Montgomery, D. M. Shoemaker, and J. M. Williams.

Postmaster.—Edward Wilson.

Saloons.—James H. Kroh, Samuel Simpson, Albert Kendle.

MC'GARY'S STATION.

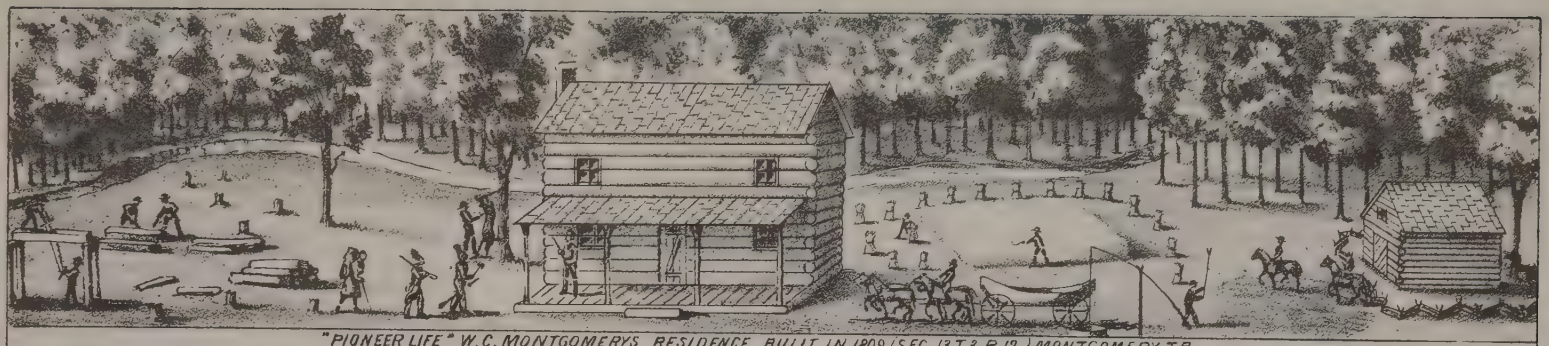
is located on the Mt. Vernon branch of the E. & T. H. R. R., on the southwest quarter of Section 10, Township 3, Range 11 West, on the farm of Hugh D. McGary. It is situated in the midst of a fine agricultural district. Mr. McGary is the agent of the railroad company and Adams Express Company. He opened a general store here in 1880, and his business has gradually increased. He buys and sells grain and general farm products. In 1880 a postoffice was established here with Mrs. Sarah C. McGary as postmaster.

Mr. McGary's wife is a daughter of Z. M. Weed, an old resident of this township.

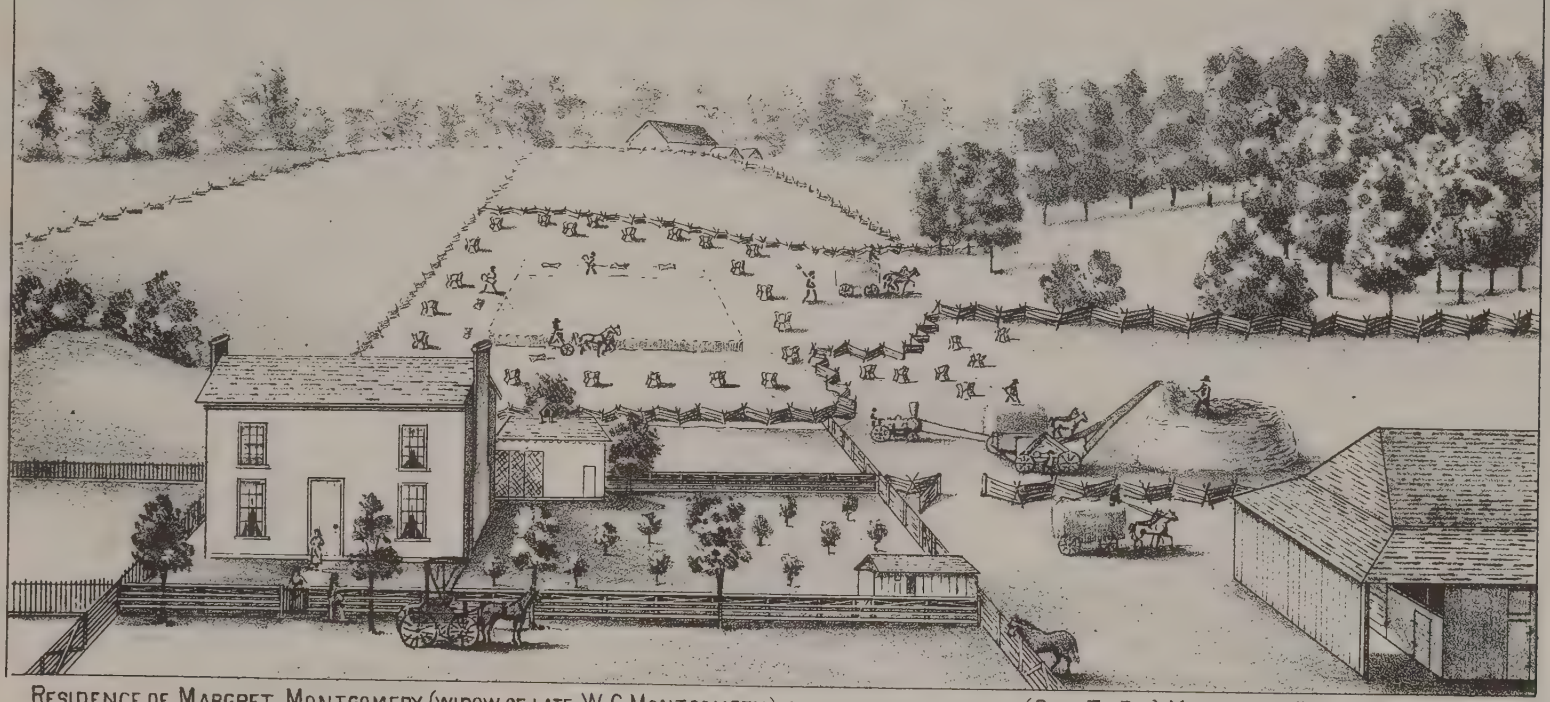
EDD HARBOR

is the name of a little settlement in the southwestern part of the township with a general store kept by T. B. Creek, physician, J. N. Neely, and blacksmith T. A. Johnson. There is a church, school-house and about half a dozen residences.

Mounts and Knowles are the names of flag stations on the Mt. Vernon branch of the E. & T. H. railroad in this township. The census of 1880 gave the township 3,180 population.



"PIONEER LIFE" W.C. MONTGOMERYS RESIDENCE BUILT IN 1809 (SEC. 13, T. 3, R. 12,) MONTGOMERY T.P.



RESIDENCE OF MARGRET MONTGOMERY (WIDOW OF LATE W.C. MONTGOMERY) AS IT APPEARED IN 1884 (SEC. 13, T. 3, R 12) MONTGOMERY TP, GIBSON CO. IND.

SYLVESTER BENSON.

The Benson family on the paternal side are of Irish ancestry. James Benson, the grandfather, emigrated from Ireland to America before the Revolutionary War, and was a soldier under Washington in that struggle. He settled in Pennsylvania, and 1787 went to Kentucky and stopped in Bourbon County, at Millers' Station, and there died. He married Mary Taylor, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1760, at Little York. She died in this county. There was a large family of children; none are now living. Of the sons, was William, who was born at Miller's Station, Bourbon County, Ky., March 31, 1793. He was a wheelwright by trade. He was a soldier in the Indian wars in the Northwest, and was stationed at Detroit. He came to Indiana in 1816 and settled in Posey County and worked at his trade for a man by the name of William Davis. Soon after he came up to Gibson County and purchased eighty acres of land on Section 36, Town 2, Range 12, West, which was entered by his brother John in 1815. In 1819 he married, and then commenced improving his land, still also working at his trade. He remained on the eighty acres spoken of until 1829, then moved to the south of Owensville on the road to Cynthiana and there lived until his death, which occurred Sept. 20, 1878. He married Margaret Leach, born in Virginia, July 13, 1803. She was of Irish extraction, and daughter of William and Jane (Thompson) Leach. The Leach's came from Kentucky to Indiana in 1813. Her marriage took place April 19, 1819, and she died Aug. 3, 1866. There were eight children born to Mr. and Mrs. Benson. One of the sons was William C., who was a soldier in the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Kingston, N. C., March 10, 1865. Sylvester, the subject of this sketch, was born July 10, 1823, in Gibson County, Ind. He learned the trade of wheelwright with his father. He remained at home until the fall of 1845, when his father gave him eighty acres of land, seven acres of which was improved. From that small beginning he has added to until he is now one of the largest land holders in the county. On the 10th of July, 1867, he married Nancy Ann Ewing, who was born in Jasper, Dubois County, Ind. She is the daughter of Moses and Nancy (Stillwell) Ewing. Her father was a native of North Carolina, and her mother of Virginia. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Benson. Their names in the order of their births, are William C., James E., Benjamin F., John G., Lucella died in her third year, Luther, Margaret and Lilly Benson. Politically, Mr. Benson is a Republican. In 1876 he was elected one of the board of commissioners of the county, and re-elected in 1879, and 1882.

EWING D. HULFISH.

Was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 25, 1848. He is a son of Daniel and Rebecca Hulfish. The family is of German descent. In 1854 Daniel Hulfish left Philadelphia and came West to Marion County, Indiana, and there contracted a genuine case of Wabash chills and fever. Six months later he returned to Philadelphia and remained there until 1857, when he brought his family West to Evansville, and in 1858 came up to Owensville, where both of his parents yet reside. Mr. Hulfish is a shoemaker by trade, and has followed it the greater part of his life. Ewing D. had but a limited education in his youth. His attainments in that direction are more the result of extensive reading and self-culture than school training. He learned the trade of shoemaker with his father, working at it in the winter months and painting in the summer. He commenced the printing business in 1870, and 1876 established the *Village Echo*. His brother, Stephen, was then in partnership with him. They edited and published the paper jointly until May 1, 1881. Since that time Mr. E. D. Hulfish has been sole editor and proprietor. On the 30th of August, 1849, he married Miss Dora Sherrill, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Hiram Sherrill. She died June 9, 1877, leaving three children. But one is living, whose name is Stephen Hulfish. Politically, Mr. H. is a zealous and staunch Democrat, though his paper is neutral or independent in tone.

HUGH D. McGARY.

The subject of the following sketch was born on Section 9, Township 3, Range 11 West, Gibson County, Ind., Feb. 7, 1840. The family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. They settled in Kentucky, and some of them were the companions of Daniel Boone in the early history of that state. Hugh McGary, the brother of the grandfather of the present sketch, came to the territory of Indiana soon after the early Indian wars. He was a colonel of a Kentucky regiment in that struggle. He was a brave man, fearless of danger, and was renowned for his prowess and daring on the field of battle. He settled first on a farm upon which Evansville now stands. He sold out to Evans, after whom the city was named. Robert, the brother of Hugh and grandfather of Hugh D. McGary, was born in Kentucky and came to the territory in 1809. He settled on Section 9, Township 3, Range 11 West, and there died between the years of 1840 and 1845. He brought his slaves with him. He married Miss Davis in Kentucky. She died here also. Of the children of that union, was Harrison D. McGary. He was also born in Kentucky, and was a soldier with Gen. Harrison in the battle of Tippecanoe. His first wife was Hettie Gudgel, who died without issue. He subsequently married Nancy Pritchett. She was the widow of Ebenezer Cooper, and was born in North Carolina. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Ashby) Pritchett. Her parents came to Indiana in 1810. She died in August, 1878. Three children were born to her, whose names are Hugh D., William H., who was a soldier during the late war, a member of Company A, Fifty-eighth Indiana Regiment, and was killed at the battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862; Joseph K., the youngest of the family, is a farmer and resident of this county. He was a private in Company E, 42 Indiana Volunteers, and remained until the close of the war. He married Rebecca C. Weed.

Hugh Davis McGary, named after his maternal grandfather, was reared close to where he yet lives. In 1860 his health failing him, he went on a visit to his uncle at Springfield. While he was in Illinois the war broke out. He very promptly enlisted in Company D, of the Sixteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was organized at Quincy. The date of his enlistment was May 11, 1861. He remained in the service until the expiration of his term of enlistment and was mustered out June 24, 1864, after the seige and fall of Atlanta. He returned home to Gibson County and engaged in farming and has continued in that business to the present. After the railroad was built he commenced buying and shipping grain, in which business he also continues. On Sept. 26th, 1867, he married Sarah C. Weed, daughter of Z. M. and Keziah Weed. Mrs. McGary was born in Gibson County. Three children have been born to them. Their names in the order of their births are:—Zenas C., Charles Clyde, and Maud. Both he and his wife are members of the General Baptist Church. Politically, he is a sound Republican and has always voted and acted with that party. He is a member of Stephen Mead Post, No. 187, G. A. R.

HERD OF THOROUGH BRED SHORT-HORNS.

RESIDENCE AND STOCK FARM OF WARRICK SMITH, (SEC. 1 T. 3, R 12.) MONTGOMERY TP, GIBSON CO. IND.

BARTON TOWNSHIP.

IS situated in the southeast corner of Gibson County. It comprises the congressional Township 3 South, Range 9 West, and also two of the west tier of sections running north and south of Town 3 South, Range 8 West, being eight miles long and six wide, and has an area of forty-eight square miles or 30,720 acres. It is bounded on the north by Center and Columbia Townships, east by Pike and Warrick Counties, south by Warrick County, west by Johnson and Patoka Townships. Barton was organized in August, 1843, and its boundaries fixed, but subsequently its boundary lines were changed, as shown at present. It was formed at the request of a large number of petitioners, residents of the township. The land surface in some places is quite hilly, in other localities gently undulating, except along the creek bottoms, where it is more level. This township was originally covered by a heavy growth of timber, but much of it has fallen before the woodman's axe, and in place of the groves of the past we now see spread out over the landscape well cultivated fields and farms. The drainage or surface water is carried off principally by Smith's Fork, Pigeon Creek and their tributaries. The former is an affluent of the latter, and with its several branches, drains the township through the center and north and south. McCullough Pond is situated on a portion of Sections 32, 33 and 28, in the southwestern part of the township, and in wet seasons spreads over several hundred acres of ground. The most important early improvement in this county was the canal—and its course was through the northwestern corner of this township, and for several years it was the highway by which the surplus products of the farmers was transported to market.

EARLY SETTLERS.—The first settler was John Miller, who came in the fall of 1814, and located on Section 8, Township 3, Range 9. He brought his family, consisting of wife and several children, and erected a log-cabin and improved the first piece of ground. Game at that early period was very plentiful and it was that, as much as anything else, which attracted the first settlers to this region. Miller and his wife were both Kentuckians, and they made the trip from their old home in Kentucky to this county partly on foot, and partly on pack horse. Elisha Strickland, and family came in the summer of 1815, and settled on Section 7 near Miller's place. They were from South Carolina. Another early settler was Jacob Skelton and family of eleven children. They were also from South Carolina, and moved to what is now Gibson County and settled on a tract of land near the present town of Princeton in the year 1810, and six years later they removed to and made an improvement on Section 8, Township 3, Range 9, not far from Miller's cabin, where they cleared a patch of ground and erected a house—or log-cabin. He was a man of considerable prominence in the early times and was for many years a justice of the peace. He subsequently removed to Section 27, and there opened a small store in 1829, which was the first store kept in the township, and also in that part of the county. He lived a useful life, and was of great benefit to the community in which he resided. One of his sons, John Skelton, Sr., aged 82 years, is still living on the some section, and is one among the oldest residents of Barton. In 1818 came William McCleary—he married Anna, daughter of Jacob Skelton (she is now a widow and still living at the age of 84 years)—and family who erected a cabin and made a home on Section 17, Township 3, Range 9. He was likewise a native of South Carolina and came from that state to this county. After being here only a few years he was elected a justice of the peace, and filled that office very acceptably for many years, and was for a time one of the county officials in the early days. He also established and carried on the first blacksmith shop in the township. The first to settle in the southeast part of Barton was John Kilpatrick, who brought his wife and three children in the year 1821 and located on Section 31, Township 3, Range 8, where he continued to reside for many years. William Barrett and family moved from South Carolina to Tennessee, and from Tennessee to the territory now embraced in Columbia Township in 1817, and removed from there to Section 2, Township 3, Range 9. Andrew McGregor with his family came from Ohio in 1819 and settled in Princeton and removed from there in 1825, and settled on Section 18, Township 3, Range 8. All of McGregor's

children, four in number, were married within a year after their removal to this township, and many of the descendants of the original settler still reside here, and the name given to one of the elevations in this township, McGregor Hill, will long perpetuate the memory of this family. A hunter by the name of James Breedlove built a small cabin on Section 1 in 1819, but the rattlesnakes were so numerous that he was compelled to vacate it, as during the night they would frequently crawl into his cabin. Hunting and fishing was a great pastime of the settlers. The woods seemed to be full of game—droves of deer, flocks of wild turkeys, bears, wolves, wild cats, and panthers were frequently to be met with, and furnished much sport for the pioneers. Besides the deer, bears, and turkeys furnished the principal meat for the family. After this date the settlers began to come in quite rapidly. Among the old residents now living here may be mentioned, William R. McCleary, who resides on Section 16, and is a native of the county born in 1823. His first wife was Julia S. Martin. She was also a native of this county, and born the same year as her husband. His present wife was Melvina Burton. She was born in the state of Virginia and removed to Gibson County in 1839. J. S. McCleary, born in this township in 1825, married Elizabeth C. Wise, and reared a family and lived here until his death in November, 1881. His widow still survives him. Eli J. Oliver, a native of Rutherford County, N. C., came to this county in 1838, and lives on Section 7. His wife is also a native of the above state. The Bell family are also old settlers of the county. One of the representatives, James T., resides with his family on Section 7.

After the organization of this territory into Barton Township the first election was held at the house of Bluford H. Criswell on Saturday, Sept. 30, 1843. Jonas Mayhall was appointed inspector of the election; Enoch Taylor and Jacob Skelton were appointed the first overseers of the poor.

Early Marriages.—One of the first marriages that took place in this locality was that of John Skelton, Sr. The ceremony was performed by William McCleary, justice of the peace. The wedding journey was performed by the bride and groom going to the residence of the justice on horseback, the bride sitting up behind the groom on the same horse; in fact, this was the customary way of traveling in the early days.

In the pioneer times in this township it was very hard for the children to get an opportunity to acquire even the simplest rudiments of an English education. The first teacher here was William Putnam. During the year 1818 he would congregate a few pupils in the cabins of the settlers and give them instruction, and in the spring of 1819 a small log school house was built on Section 7, Township 3, Range 9. It was constructed of round logs, and without windows. The light was shed through the open spaces between the chinks and down the broad, open, mud and stick chimney at the end. And when the weather was not too unpleasant the door would be opened to give the school the benefit of more light. This school house had a ground floor made hard by pounding, and the furniture was of the most primitive kind of puncheon benches. This section of the county is now well supplied with good schools.

Early Ministers.—The earliest preaching done here was by Stephen Strickland, Jacob Bouty and John Kell. Mr. Strickland has the credit of having preached the first sermon in the township at the house of John Miller in 1816. Providence Church, a log building, was the first house erected here for religious purposes. It was a very humble log cabin and was situated on Section 8, Township 3, Range 9, and built in the summer of 1822. It served the purpose for many years, when a new house was built, and subsequently the present frame edifice was erected. A burial ground was also established at an early date by the side of the church. The first child born in the township was John Miller in the year 1815. He was a son of the first settler. It is related that the first death of a resident of the township was that of Seth Adkinson in the year 1817.

Mills.—The first water mill for grinding grain was erected on Section 17, Township 3, Range 8, on Smith's Fork of Pigeon Creek, by Jacob Bouty in the summer of 1821. The dam was a small one, and at this writing every vestige of the old mill site is obliterated. This was a thing much needed by the settlers, and was the means of attracting several families, who located in that part of the township.

Physicians.—The first physician to locate here was Dr. George Austin, who came in the fall of 1823. Before that time there was no physician nearer than Princeton. The settlers, however, were a hardy people and required but little attention from the doctors.

In the early days at a log rolling an incident occurred which would now be considered a crime. An Indian came to where a party of settlers had assembled at a log-rolling, on which occasion it was customary for the host to furnish a plentiful supply of liquors, as well as the more substantial edibles for the table. Some of the crowd had become in a measure intoxicated, particularly a man named Wheeler, and when the Indian above alluded to had imbibed quite freely of the liquor, he became boastful of his former exploits, relating a circumstance of how he went to the house of a white family when they were at dinner and compelled them to eat until they were gorged, after which he offered other indignities. This so enraged Wheeler that he attacked the Indian, striking him over the head with a hand-spike, crushing his skull and killing him instantly.

As the victim was an Indian but little attention was given to this cowardly crime by the settlers.

Coal.—The first digging for coal was done on Section 5, Township 3, Range 8, in the year 1833. While there is considerable coal to be found in Barton, there are no mines that are regularly worked. Some little coal is occasionally taken out from a seam which outcrops at the foot of McGregor Hill. There are also quarries of excellent building stone in the township. It is generally understood that the first quarry opened here was by a Mr. Kerns, though the stone is not now utilized to the extent that its merits demand. At some time it will no doubt furnish a liberal profit to any one who would develop the quarries and ship by rail.

A destructive cyclone passed over this section in the year 1880. It completely demolished the residence of James C. McGregor, killing Mr. McGregor and severely injuring several of his children, besides doing much damage to other property in that neighborhood.

The wagon roads of Barton Township are among the best in the county. Since the completion of what is popularly known as the "Straight Line Railroad," it has good facilities for the shipment of its surplus products. Large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hay, potatoes and the several kinds of fruits are annually raised. There are two post offices in Barton, Sommerville and Buckskin.

SOMMERVILLE

is situated on the line of the Indianapolis & Evansville Railroad, known as the "Straight Line." The village is pleasantly situated on an elevated piece of ground, and is located on Section 2, Township 3 South, Range 9 West, and was laid out in 1853 by John E. Smith. It was formerly known as Summittville. The first house was built by Van Nada & Baldwin and was used by them as a general store. And the first postmaster was George S. Van Nada. He was a native of Warrick Co., Ind., born there in 1819. He married Jane, the daughter of John Killpatrick, who was an early settler in this township. Mr. Van Nada and wife were the parents of eight children. The present county recorder, Solomon Van Nada, is their son. Mr. Van Nada settled in Sommerville in the spring of 1854.

In 1853 Jackson Tyner established a blacksmith shop here, which was the first in the village. There is also a Presbyterian Church and a cemetery on the west side of the town. A good public school is also maintained here.

Present Business.—Shanner & Son, general merchants; S. G. Barrett, general merchant and also postmaster; Robert Moore, drug store; Louis Kemper, saloon; J. W. Skelton, J. S. McCoy, Robert Moore and A. Woodruff, physicians; W. L. Bilderback, attorney at law; John Valker and William Helm, blacksmiths; V. Snitzler, shoemaker.

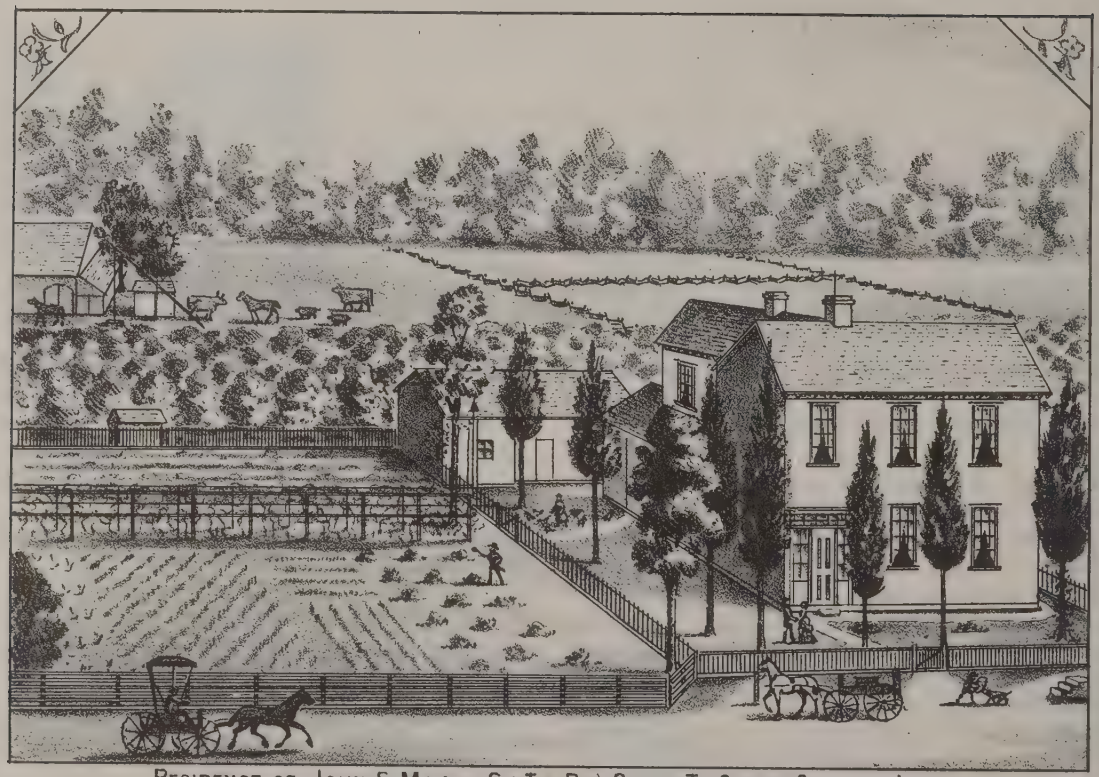
CENTER TOWNSHIP

IS bounded on the north by Washington Township, east by Pike County and Columbia Township, south by Barton and Patoka, and west by Patoka Township. It comprises fractional portions of the congressional townships, 1 South, Ranges 9 and 10, and 2 South, Ranges 9 and 10. Its greatest length from north to south is seven and a half miles, and from east to west five miles. It comprises an area of thirty-six and a half square miles, or twenty-three thousand three hundred and sixty acres. The northeastern portion of the township is drained by the Patoka River and its tributaries, Lost, Keg and Mud Creeks and their affluents. When the canal was built it extended through this township, and Francisco was then quite an important trading point. The track of the Air Line Railroad enters the township on the east on Section 18, and leaves it on Section 23. The lands of Center were originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, which furnished an excellent shelter for wild animals. It was regarded by the pioneers of the county as a good hunting ground.

Among the early settlers of this township was William Reavis. He was a North Carolinian by birth, and was descended from a long line of Scotch-Irish ancestors, who were among the pioneers of the Carolinas, and during the memorable struggle for American independence they did valiant service for the cause of freedom, and aided by their brawny arm and strength of muscle in defeating the British forces at the battle of the Cow Pens. They are also ranked among the heroes of King Mountain. In the year 1817 William Reavis married Catharine Hensley, and soon after this event they made the long and tedious trip to this county on pack horses, arriving in the summer of the same year. They settled near the present town of Francisco, about a mile southwest in the timber, where they cleared a tract, erected the usual humble log cabin, and by industry and perseverance made them a farm and home. The eldest child of Mr. Reavis and wife was Julia Ann, born in 1819. She married John T. Wallace, and is residing in Columbia on Section 23. The other children were James, Mary, Rebecca and Alexander. The latter was a soldier in the Union army during the late war, and died at Andersonville prison. Mr. Reavis died at the homestead in 1855. His widow survived him about two years. They were both members of the Regular Baptist Church.

Isam and Daniel Reavis, brothers of William, with their families, came in 1818, and made a settlement not far from their brother's place. They had both formerly resided for a while in Kentucky. About the year 1827 Isam was killed while assisting to raise a log house; one of the logs becoming dislodged fell upon him. The Reavis brothers, for a few years after coming here, occasionally had their milling done at the then far distant Post Vincennes. Charles Reavis lived here for a while and then removed to Illinois. They were expert hunters, and killed large numbers of deer, wolves, bears and other animals. They all had large families and have numerous descendants, many of whom still reside in the county. David Johnson and his family were among the early pioneers of the county, having settled in the southern portion of the county in November 1801, and in the spring of 1817 he located on a tract in the timber about two miles north of Francisco. He was a native of Tennessee, but had lived several years in Kentucky before coming here.

Among the former old residents of this township was Thomas Birchfield, a native of Kentucky. He removed here with his family and settled in the fall of 1821. He was a brother of Larkin Birchfield, who was also an old pioneer of this county. When Thomas Birchfield came here the Indians were very numerous. He, however, got along with them in a quiet and peaceful



RESIDENCE OF JOHN S. MEAD S.8.T.3.R.9) CENTER TP. GIBSON COUNTY, IND.

manner. His first abode was in a small cabin, a squatter's claim, and meats for his table during the first winter consisted of the deer, turkey and other wild game of the forest won by the unerring rifle of the head of the household. He subsequently bought out an improvement of Col. James W. Cockrum, situated where Francisco now is. Thomas Birchfield's wife's maiden name was Margary English, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth English. She was born and raised in Powell's Valley, Butler Co., Ky., and during their residence in Kentucky they had to frequently resort to the forts for protection against the Indians, who were then making frequent incursions among the white settlers. Mr. Birchfield and wife were members of the Baptist Church. She died in 1839, and he survived her until 1861, though after the death of his first wife he married Sarah Beasley.

Samuel Beasley, a native of North Carolina, settled with his family about a mile and a half south of Francisco in 1830. He had a large family. Among his children were:—John, Landers and Hardy; the latter is now among the older residents of the township. John S. Meade, though not an old resident of this township, is a son of one of the early settlers of the county. His father, Stephen Meade, was a native of Duchess County, N. Y., and when a single man came to Gibson County in 1815. Here he married Mary Pritchett. She was the daughter of John Pritchett, who had been a Revolutionary soldier. The Pritchett family moved in an early day from Tennessee to this county. They settled in what is now Montgomery Township, a short distance from the present site of Owensville. Stephen Meade was married in 1820, after which he located in what is now Johnson Township. Mr. Meade and wife had fourteen children—twelve sons and two daughters. Ten are yet living and eight are residents of Gibson County. His wife died in the year 1874. He survived her until May 13, 1880. John S. Meade came to Center Township in 1877. In 1880 he was elected one of the county commissioners. He married Minerva Yeager, the daughter of Nicholas Yeager, an early resident of Montgomery Township.

Thomas H. McKedy a native of this county, born in 1820. He is a farmer, and resides on Section 6. He has been married three times. His first wife was Maria Teel. She died July 20, 1858; second wife, Lucretia Douglas, who died July 23, 1876. The maiden name of his present wife was Priscilla Leach. Dr. James C. Patten, of Francisco, is a descendant of one of the early residents of the county. His grandfather, James Patten, was a captain in the Revolutionary War. After the termination of hostilities he moved to Tennessee, and in 1804 settled on Green River Island, Ky., and a few years later became a resident of Gibson County. He settled on a place about three miles south of where Fort Branch now is; lived there until his death, which occurred about 1816. He raised a large family of children, among whom was Hugh H. Patten. He was for many years a leading physician in Princeton. He died at the advanced age of eighty years in the year 1876. He was the father of Dr. James C. Patten.

The population of this township, according to the census of 1880, is 1,672.

FRANCISCO.

This was one of the towns that flourished during the time when the Wabash & Erie Canal was in operation, and at one period it bade fair to become a thriving place. It was platted and laid out in January, 1851, by John Perkins. Mr. P. was living here and owned the land. The streets had a uniform width of fifty feet. It was originally located on the east side and up to the banks of the canal, situated on Section 19, Township 2 South, Range 9, and on the line of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad. It is the third station in importance on the line of the road in this county. Perkins was an enterprising man. He erected several business houses and residences, and did all that he could to encourage the growth of the place. He built two flouring mills. The largest mill had a run of five set of buhrs, and a large saw-mill which for several years did quite an extensive business while the canal was in operation. Mr. Perkins was quite extensively engaged in merchandising and dealing in real estate. The town was lively and flourished from 1854 to 1858. There were three large pork-packing establishments here, carried on by S. G. Barrett, Moore & Knowles, and Robert Baldwin; located here were also three large grain warehouses, and four general stores kept by John Perkins, Robert Baldwin, Moore & Knowles, and William Moore, besides several smaller establishments and shops of various kinds.

The first school was taught in the village by Mrs. Sweeney in 1851. Mrs. Sarah Redburn taught in 1852. Other teachers about this time were John R. Hartin and W. H. McCracken. The earliest schools were kept in a little log building a short distance from the village. In 1854 a school house was erected in town, another was built about nine years later, and the present two-story frame building was erected in 1878, at a cost of upward of $2,000. The school is graded and four teachers are employed.

The first church edifice was built here in 1855 by the Methodist denomination; and the denomination of General Baptists erected a church in 1880. Dr. J. M. Ireland, who is still here, was the first resident physician. He located in the town in 1854. Dr. J. C. Patten, formerly of Princeton, became a resident here in 1878. Drs. D. P. Reavis and George Strickling are also practicing here.

General Stores.—T. M. Adams & Son, Monroe & Pfohl, Moore & Son, and Frank Zipp.

Drug Store.—L. B. Wallace.
Livery.—Thomas Yeager.
Blacksmiths.—George Grainger and John Mahan.
Shoe Shop.—Conrad Boger.
Hardware.—(Agricultural implements, wagons, etc.,) Hussy & Williams.
Harness.—Samuel Williams.
Grain Elevator.—T. N. Adams.
There are also two saloons.

Flouring Mill.—J. C. Sterns. The mill is a frame structure located on the line of the railroad west of the depot; has a run of three set of buhrs.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was erected by the board of justices of Gibson County at their September term 1825, and the first election for the new township was held in October following at the house of John Farmer. James W. Cockrum was appointed inspector of the election.

Columbia is bounded on the north by Patoka River, east by Pike County, south by Barton and west by Center Township. The surface was originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, and is undulating, presenting an expanse of hills and valleys. From the cupola of Oakland Institute is enjoyed a view ranging over an area of more than six hundred square miles, embracing Olivet Church and the highlands dividing the water-shed of the Patoka and White Rivers, seven miles to the north. To the east is spread out the beautiful valley basin of South Patoka, enclosed by the conglomerate peaks and hills which are just seen in the horizon beyond Winslow and Pikeville, in Dubois County, twenty-two miles distant. Southward are Kennedy Knob, Snake Knob and Pigeon Summit, nine miles away; and to the east Harbison's Hill within four miles of Princeton.

Coal and good building stone are found in this township; in digging the public well near the center of Oakland, at a depth of thirty feet a coal mine was struck. Plenty of good sand-stone for building purposes is also found in the vicinity of Oakland and other portions of the township. A further description of the coal, stone and mineral resources of this part of the county is given in the chapter on Geology.

In the northern part along the Patoka River is a broad expanse of lowland, most of which is covered with a heavy growth of timber. Except in the southeast corner the water-shed tends to the north. Columbia is admirably drained by the Patoka River and its tributaries, among which are Keg and Bear Creeks, which drain the western and central part of the township. Bucks, Hurricane, South Fork of the Patoka and Turkey Creek, drain the eastern and northern portions. Bear, Buck and Hurricane creeks all rise in the immediate vicinity of the city of Oakland, which crowns one of the principal eminences of the township.

In the early days this locality abounded in game, and even after the advent of the first settlers the Indians would frequently resort hither on hunting and trapping expeditions in the fall and winter seasons. Bears were very numerous and it was owing to the circumstance of a large number having been killed along its banks that Bear Creek derived its name.

John Farmer, one of the pioneers of the township, married Elizabeth Dill. She was the daughter of Philemon Dill, also an old resident of Gibson County, though at the time of this marriage Mr. Dill and family were living in Tennessee. Mr. Farmer was a Virginian by birth. Moved to Tennessee, thence came to this county in the year 1814, and settled on Section 34, Township 2 South, Range 9. The land was covered with a heavy growth of timber. He cleared and made a farm. He also turned his attention quite largely to stock raising and dealing, at least it was considered so for that early day. To him belongs the credit of introducing here the breed of the first short horn Durham cattle and Berkshire hogs. Mr. Farmer had but a limited education, though he was a very successful business man. When he left his Tennessee home for Indiana, he had only one horse which he and his young bride both rode, she sitting up behind. They traveled this way for a while, and finally, he had an opportunity to trade for an old Dearborn wagon; the balance of the trip they rode in it. The first ground broken by him after reaching this county, was with a team of oxen, and his first crop of corn was tended with one ox. Mr. Farmer and wife reared a family of ten children who grew to man and womanhood. John A. is the eldest now living.

In politics he was an old line Whig. He died over thirty-five years ago, at the age of sixty-three years. At the time of his death considerable specie was stored in an old trunk in one of the bed rooms, and two nights after the funeral had taken place, the house was entered and the trunk broken open and the money stolen. In those days money and valuables were kept in a more careless manner than now. The thieves escaped for the time being, and a few months after the occurrence, Dr. Lewis, of Princeton, then on a business trip to New Orleans, helped to discover two men who were suspected of being the parties, and who had hurriedly left Gibson County. He caused their arrest, they were brought back, tried, and one of them sent to the penitentiary. The widow of Mr. Farmer survived him about thirty years. She was for many years a member of the Baptist Church.

John A., the son of John and Elizabeth Farmer, was born in this county on the 31st of May, 1833. His education was such as could be obtained at the common schools of the neighborhood. He has for years been engaged in farming and stock trading. He was a soldier in the late war. His first wife was Martha J. Reavis. She was the daughter of Logan Reavis, one of the early settlers of Gibson County. As the fruits of that union, Mr. Farmer and wife had born to them seven children, three sons and four daughters; two children are deceased. After the death of his first wife Mr. Farmer married Mrs. Mary E. Wallace, *nee* Steel. As the issue of that marriage they have one son. Mr. Farmer is an active Republican, and filled the office of constable for about twenty years in the township in which he resides.

Philemon Dill was a native of Tennessee, and of Scotch-Irish extraction. He came to this county with his son-in-law, Mr. Farmer, in the year 1814, and settled in this township, where he cleared up and made a farm. His wife's name was Amelia. They reared a family of eight children who grew to the estate of man and womanhood, and they, like their parent, married and reared families.

The Dills were an unusually robust and healthy people. Mr. Dill is spoken of as having been a very strong and athletic man, peaceable and friendly, but brave and generous to a fault. He would not take an insult when intentionally given, but would fight, as the old settlers termed it, "at the drop of a hat." He died about the year 1859. His wife's death occurred a few years prior. They are both buried at the old Forsythe grave-yard. Mr. Dill was an old line Whig and Republican, and an opponent of the institution of slavery. During his early residence in Tennessee he witnessed some slight depredations committed by the Indians, and after arriving in Gibson County, he and his family passed through many of the trials and privations incident to the settlement of a new country. He and his wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Ferris Farmer was a son of John Farmer by his first wife. He and his three sisters were born in Middle Tennessee and they came here with their father in 1814. On the 24th of January, 1838, Ferris Farmer married Lucretia Dill. She was born March 26, 1820. They had born to them a family of nine children, in the order of their ages, viz:—Minerva Jane, married J. W. Skelton; she is now dead. Mary A. died in infancy. Embree C. lives at the old homestead. Philomen J., deceased. John L., deceased. Malissa A., the wife of Joseph M. Lance. They reside in Kansas. Maleteti A., wife of Harrison Fields, residents of Center Township, and Joseph F., who lives a short distance from the old home place. Mr. Farmer and wife were members of the M. E. Church; in politics he was a Whig and Republican. His death took place on the 26th of February, 1861. His widow survived him until Aug. 6, 1867. Mr. Farmer, during life, was an active and energetic citizen. He devoted his attention to farming and stock-raising and acquired a comforable competency. He cleared the old homestead place from a heavy growth of timber; it is the same farm on which his son Embree now resides. He was also a contractor when the first grading was done on the "Straight Line R. R." He was a man of much enterprise and public spirit.

Embree C. Farmer, now living at the old home place, was married Dec. 25, 1870, to Mary I., daughter of Edward F. and Cindrella Crow. Her father's relatives, the Crow family, are among the pioneers of the county. Mr. Farmer and wife have had a family of six children, four of whom are dead. Those living are Eunice A. and Embree C. Farmer, Jr. In politics he is identified with the Republican party, and is one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of Columbia Township.

About 1818 came William Hopkins and family. They lived here several years, then settled in the neighborhood of Princeton. Other early settlers were Adam and William Harper, Richard Barrett and Solomon Brown and their families.

In 1836 the venerable William Hargrove, wife and family settled in Columbia a mile east of Oakland, where he lived until his death, which took place in 1846 or '47. His wife died the same year. Mr. Hargrove and wife reared a family of fourteen children and several of his descendants became prominent citizens of the county. M. G. C. Hargrove, one of his sons, resides near Oakland. A grandson, William L. Hargrove, ex-sheriff of Gibson County, lives in Oakland. He is the son of Jacob W. Hargrove. Further mention of this family is made in the Pioneer chapter. The Cockrum family are also identified with the early history of this township. Col. James W. Cockrum became a citizen of Gibson County in 1818, settled on a farm at what is now Francisco, and in 1827 purchased the farm

known as the Hargrove place. In 1833 he bought a steamboat and operated it on the southern rivers until 1836, when he returned and bought a farm, a portion of which he afterward laid out to form the city of Oakland. He had a family of fourteen children, only two of whom are now living—William M. and James W., citizens of Oakland. (See Pioneer Chapter.)

Among the prominent descendants of one of the old pioneer families of Gibson County is Andrew Gudgel, a resident of this township. He is a farmer and lives on Section 25. He is the son of William and Lucy Gudgel and the grandson of Andrew Gudgel, mention of whom is made on another page of this book, in the chapter on Pioneers. Andrew was born at the old homestead near Owensville, in this county, on the 19th day of February, 1825, and his early education was such as could be obtained in the district schools of that period. He remained with his parents, assisting on the farm, until the 3d of September, 1846, when he was married to Elvira, the daughter of John Wallace. By this union they have had eight children, one son and two daughters deceased. Those living are William Henry, an attorney at Evansville, Ind., John T., a physician residing at Hazleton, this county, Levin Wilson, a lawyer at Princeton, James E., a physician at Cynthiana, Posey County, this state, and Miss Nora, residing at home. There are very few parents, especially farmers, who have succeeded so well as Mr. Gudgel in giving their children the benefits of an education and making professional men of all the sons. For a time, Mr. and Mrs. Gudgel were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, but subsequently they joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was largely instrumental in building the church about a mile west of his residence. He held the office of justice of the peace for several years and is among the strong Republicans of the county, though he has never been a man of political ambition. On the breaking out of the late war he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and participated in many hard-fought battles, and was severely wounded at the battle of Stone River.

John Wallace and family are also among the early settlers of the county. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and was a native of Maryland, and moved with his parents to Virginia where he grew to manhood, and married Frances Taylor in the year 1805, soon after which he and his youthful bride removed to Ohio County, Kentucky, where he engaged in milling on Rough Creek. He was also by trade a carpenter and cabinet maker. In the year 1829 he migrated with his family to Gibson County, and settled in the woods at a place which is now about two and a half miles west of Kings Station, on the line of the E. & T. H. R. R. The family lived there for a number of years, then moved to a timbered tract of land on the canal below Francisco, where by dint of industry and perseverance they cleared and made another farm. In 1855 he moved to Section 23, Township 2 South, Range 9, where he resided until his death, which took place on the 4th of October, 1855, aged seventy-three years. His widow survived him one day over a year and died Oct. 3, 1856, at the age of sixty-nine years. They reared a large family of children, viz.:—Nancy, Franklin, Elizabeth, Robert, John T., William, Jane became the wife of Samuel A. Williams, James S., Henry L., Violet Ann, and Elvira who married Andrew Gudgel, a prominent and well-known citizen of this township. All the family continue to reside in Gibson County except William and Franklin Wallace. The former moved to Warrick County, Ind., the latter to Kentucky. Mr. Wallace and wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and he was for many years a class leader. He was a Whig and Republican, and being strongly opposed to the institution of slavery it was the prime reason of his leaving Kentucky. He was also a botanic doctor and was successful in the practice, though his main occupation was that of a farmer.

John T. Wallace, a son of John Wallace, was born in Ohio County, Kentucky, in the year 1816, and came to this county with his parents, and he was married three times. His first wife was Nancy King. The issue of that union was two children, Charles and Frances, both deceased. The second wife was Nancy Taylor. One child was born to them, John W. Wallace, who was a soldier in the late war, is married and engaged in farming and lives on Section 23. Mr. Wallace's third wife was Julia Ann Reavis. As the fruits of this marriage they had six children, three of whom are dead and three living, viz.:—Alexander C., Cornelius T., who married Amanda A. Foley,—he is a farmer and living on Section 23, and Priscilla, the wife of John T. Powers. They reside at the old home place. John T. Wallace died at the old homstead, Section 23, on the 12th of April, 1880; his widow still survives him. (Mention of her father, William Reavis, is made in Center Township.) Mr. Wallace in early life was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, afterwards became a member of the United Brethren Church. Two of his sons, Charles and John W., were soldiers in the late war. The former died at Tuscumbia, Ala. The Dodd family as it will be observed, though not among the pioneers of the township, yet through intermarriage with some of the old resident families, have become identified here, and it is therefore proper that we make mention of them. John W. Dodd was a native of Adams County, Illinois, born April 3, 1820. After he grew to manhood he moved to Gibson County, and settled near Fort Branch, and on the 5th of February, 1846, married Hannah C. Byer. She was the daughter of George L. and Elizabeth Byer. She was born in Baden, Germany, July 15, 1826. As will be observed, the Byer

family were Germans. In 1832 they emigrated to this country, landing at Baltimore, and in that city Mr. Byer and one daughter died. His widow married John G. Weller and they moved in 1837 to the neighborhood of Fort Branch in Gibson County. Mr. Dodd and wife had a family of thirteen children, five of whom are deceased. Those living, in the order of their births are, Samuel, resident of this county; Elizabeth Ann, wife of Thomas J. Williams; Catharine M., wife of Silas Harper, now living in Wabash County, Ill.; John L.; Emily J., wife of Joseph F. Farmer; Joseph E., James W., and George Fletcher Dodd. Mr. Dodd was a carpenter by trade, but also carried on farming at the place where his widow now resides. During the year 1859 he and his wife both joined the Methodist Episcopal Church and became members at Forsythe Chapel. He died at his residence on the 28th of June, 1875. Samuel A. Williams was born in Chester District, S. C., on the 4th of May, 1820, and came to Gibson County with his parents in the year 1827. His father's name was Thomas Williams and his mother's maiden name was Margaret Eston. She was a daughter of Samuel Eston. Thomas Williams and his family first settled in Patoka Township on Nash Creek southwest of Princeton. Thomas Williams' family consisted of nine children in the order of their ages. Samuel A. was the third child. His wife died Aug. 1, 1847. He survived her until July 18, 1875. His death occurred at Princeton. Samuel A. Williams married Frances J. Wallace April 27, 1843. She was the daughter of John Wallace. Mr. Williams and wife have had a family of fourteen children, and it is rather a remarkable fact that they are all still living, and twelve of them residents of Columbia Township. The names of this patriarchal family in the order of their ages are Elvira, Thomas J., John D., William A., Elizabeth A., Margaret A., Henry L., Mary E., Eliza J., Harriet M., Martha S., Arminda, Nancy C., James E. In 1853 Mr. Williams removed with his family to his present abode in this township.

His son, Thomas J. Wilson, was born in Gibson County June 21, 1845. He was a soldier in the late war, a member of Company D, One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and participated in all the battles in which his regiment took a part. Dec. 31, 1869, he married Elizabeth Dodd. She was the daughter of John W. Dodd—above mentioned. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have five children living. He is one of the enterprising farmers of the township.

Among the representatives of some of the old families of the county now living in this township may be mentioned the following:—James M. Steel is a native of Gibson County, born in the year 1831. He is a farmer and stock raiser and a resident of Section 34. He married Priscilla Barrett. Martin A. Steel was also born in Gibson County in 1835. He married Elizabeth Baldwin. He is a farmer and resident of Section 26. Archibald O'Neal was an early settler. He came here in 1839. He was a Tennesseean by birth. He died April 25, 1841. His vocation was that of a farmer. His widow, who afterward married Hugh Watt, is still living and resides on the old home farm. She is a native of Lawrenceburg, Ohio, and came to this county in 1839. William J. Summers, a farmer and resident of Section 19, was born in this county in 1836. His first wife was Cassander Heron. She died in August, 1863. His present wife is Mary Peed, *nee* Deadman. James Kennedy, an Irishman by birth, became a resident here in 1848. His wife is Jane Martin. She was born in Gibson County in 1833 and is a member of one of the early families. John V. Kell was born in Chester District, South Carolina, in 1827. The names of his parents were James and Jane (Sproule) Kell. His father was born in the year 1800; his mother in 1796. They were also natives of the state above mentioned. In 1827 they removed to Gibson County and settled a mile southwest of Princeton. Six years later removed to Wabash County, Ill., where the elder Kell died. The family returned to this county, and Mrs. Kell died in 1854. On the 11th of September, 1849, John V. married Jane M. Gillespie. To them have been born six children. His wife died Feb. 16, 1876. He subsequently married Harriet Hooper, *nee* Skelton. Mr. Kell has for many years been an elder of the U. P. Church, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of this township. William Nossett was born in Frederick County, Va., Nov. 6, 1813. Came here in 1845 and settled at Somers, near where Oakland now is, and established a blacksmith shop. Followed the trade two years then removed to near where he now resides. He was married Sept. 5, 1835, to Elizabeth Johnson. From this union were eight children. Mrs. Nossett died Oct. 12, 1855. The parents of our subject were William Nossett and Delilah (Hickle) Nossett. They had nine children—six boys and three girls. The old homestead was located ten miles from Winchester, Va. All the children are deceased except William, who now, at the age of seventy-one years, is still engaged in farming in this township. Another resident is Martha Jane Eskew, whose first husband was Samuel J. Wakeland, and present husband John Eskew. Mr. Wakeland died June 1, 1859. She was born in Warrick County, Ind., and came here in 1859. John Eskew is a Kentuckian and became a resident in 1848. This township originally extended to the south line of the county and also comprised a portion of Center, and the early settlers living in those portions are mentioned in the sketches of those townships. Some of the early officers in Columbia, between the years 1825–'29, were John Farmer, justice of the peace and James W. Cockrum, inspector of election for 1825 to 1826, and Thomas Potts and James Skelton were constables from 1826 to

1829. Samuel Baldwin and Jacob Skelton were overseers of the poor in 1825-'26. The next year Solomon Brown and William Pearson had charge of the poor, and the same year Silas Edrington was appointed inspector of elections. In 1828 William Devin and S. McDill attended to the wants of the poor, and in 1829 James Skelton and Silas Edrington filled the same office. In 1828 John Hargrove was inspector of elections and James W. Cockrum in 1829, and the same year Samuel Whitsitt was appointed constable. Columbia Township is well supplied with schools and churches and plenty of wagon roads, and her railroad facilities are as good as any other township in the county. The Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad (Air Line) enters the township on Section 17, crosses the "Straight Line" at Oakland and leaves the township on Section 15 on the west The I. & E. R. R., familiarly known as "Straight Line" enters Columbia on the south on Section 35 and extends in a due northeasterly direction through the township, crossing the Patoka River on Section 32, Township 10, Range 8. At the city of Oakland it crosses the "Air Line."

DONGOLA

is situated on the south bank of the Patoka River. The proprietors were William Carpenter and Isaac Street. They laid out the town in March, 1851, on Sections 31, Township 1, Range 8, and Section 6, Township 2, Range 8. It was here that the old Wabash & Erie Canal and state road crossed the Patoka River. Dongola was laid out with broad streets ranging from seventy-four to seventy-six feet wide. About in the center of the town south of the river was laid out a public square. The names of the principal streets were Columbia, Locust, Cherry, Canal, Walnut, Main and Mulberry. For a while this place bid fair to become a flourishing town. Several business houses were established here, and for a few years considerable pork packing was done. After the canal ceased to operate the town gradually died, and at present the only business is a saw-mill operated by Ferdinand Knier.

OAKLAND

is situated on a beautiful eminence, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country, and is located in the midst of a rich farming district. It has ample railroad facilities, as the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis, and Indianapolis & Evansville Railroads cross each other at this place, giving merchants, manufacturers and shippers direct communication with the principal cities and marts of trade, east and west, north and south. With these advantages and its healthful location, its prosperous growth and development is simply a matter of time. It is twenty-seven miles northeast from Evansville, ninety-nine miles west of Louisville, 136 east of St. Louis and about 100 miles from Indianapolis. One of the first settlers here was Jesse Houchins, who sold his place in 1827 to Col. James W. Cockrum. The place was afterward better known as the old Hargrove farm. Cockrum resided there until 1833, then went south and engaged in steamboating. In 1835 he returned and bought the land on which the greater part of Oakland now stands from Richard Barrett, his brother-in-law, who was living in a small cabin that stood about one hundred feet northwest of where the Air Line sand house now stands. He had lived in it for several years. Mr. Cockrum built two heavy hewed log cabins, built after the old style, with a large entry between. It stood a few yards west of where Abraham Cole now lives, near the First Baptist Church, where he lived and farmed a portion of the land that Oakland now stands on during the remainder of his life. His death occurred in November, 1875. Another man prominently identified with the early history of the place was Jacob W. Hargrove, one of the founders of the town. He lived on his farm, east of town, from early boyhood up to the time of his death. He was a large dealer in leaf tobacco, a merchant, produce and stock trader; also a miller.

In 1855 the first steam grist mill was built by a stock company, consisting of James W. Cockrum, Jacob W. Hargrove, M. G. C. Hargrove, Edward Crow, William M. Cockrum and Charles T. Shannon. It cost, when completed, $8,000, and stood on what would now be the north part of town, on Mill Street fronting the railroad. It had four run of burrs. The mill proved to be an unprofitable investment, the county not then being improved enough to support such a large mill. It burned a few years ago, together with a large woolen factory, The same year Jacob W. Hargrove and James W. Cockrum built the first store room. It stood a little north of the public well, on Main Street. They established a general country store, and it was the first stock of goods brought here. The stock cost $3,500. The Wabash & Erie Canal was in operation at this time. It touched a point two and a half miles north of Oakland at the town of Dongola, on the Patoka River. This was the shipping point at that time for this community. At this time considerable work had been done on the Straight Line Railroad, and it was supposed that the road would be completed very soon, but its projectors became involved, hence they were compelled, in 1856, to suspend business entirely, and the work was abandoned. Messrs. Cockrum and Hargrove did an extensive business for those times as merchants and general traders, besides shipping many flat boat loads of pork, corn and flour out of the Patoka and Wabash Rivers.

Town Platted.—Oakland was laid out by James W. Cockrum and Warrick Hargrove, on part of the southwest and part of the southeast quarters of Section 18, Township 2 south, Range 8. The streets and alleys are broad. The plat was filed for record on the 15th of

January, 1856, since which time several additions have been added to the original town. It was named Oakland on account of the beautiful oak grove which covered a portion of the site. From and after the town was laid out it began to grow, and for the last ten years has increased quite rapidly in population and wealth. The first blacksmith shop carried on here was by Solomon Harris, in 1856, and the first carriage and wagon shop was established in 1857 by Franklin M. Rose. James McCain built the first cooper shop in 1857. It was operated in connection with the mill. It stood on the grounds now occupied by George Pritchett's dwelling house. The barrels were then made by hand, the staves and heading being split from the tree. The first person born in the present city limits was D. C. Barrett, in 1827. He now resides in Pike County. In 1857 Jacob W. Hargrove and William M. Cockrum started the first harness shop. The same year these gentlemen established a shoe shop. Mr. N. C. Crister opened the first furniture and cabinet shop in the building now owned by Mr. T. Robinson, on Main Street, in 1857. Considerable tobacco was grown in the vicinity of Oakland, and in 1857 William M. Cockrum established a compress establishment on the grounds where his residence now stands, and that year shipped two hundred hogsheads of tobacco on the canal from Dongola, on which he made a large profit.

The Oakland Cemetery was laid out some time in 1855 by James W. Cockrum, and the first headstone put up at a grave here was to the memory of Helen Beatrice Cockrum, who died July 5, 1858. The General Baptist Church stands in one corner of the cemetery. This is the first church edifice built in Oakland, and the first meeting of this society was held July 15, 1858, Rev. Jacob Speer pastor, but the church was not built until 1859. It is said that the first well dug in the town is in the yard of Henry Vickers. It was dug in 1839. The first physician who practiced medicine in Oakland was Dr. William R. Leister, father of Dr. W. L. Leister. He came from Warrick County and settled here in 1855. In 1871 the *Independent* was established, which was the first newspaper here. The first school-house built was in 1860. The building is now used for a dwelling-house, and stands on the east side of Grove Street, between Harrison and Depot Streets. J. M. Henderson taught the first school in this house in the winter of 1860–'61. The present handsome brick school building, two stories in height, was erected by a number of enterprising citizens in 1868–'69, at a cost of about $8,000. It was called the Oakland Institute, and was a subscription school. The first superintendent was Prof. Lee Tomlin. Not proving to be a profitable investment, it was sold to the township in 1877, to be used as a public school building. (For some of the data on the history of Oakland, we are indebted to an article published by N. A. Spillman, editor Oakland *Enterprise*.)

Manufacturing Enterprises.—The Columbia Mills are among the important manufacturing enterprises of the city. The building is a frame structure with three stories and a stone basement, in size 40x50 feet, with boiler and engine room of brick 30x40 feet. It is fitted up with the Stevens' roller process, and has a capacity of 300 barrels of flour per day. There is also one run of buhrs for grinding corn meal. The mill was completed in 1883, and is now operated by the Columbia Milling Company, formed Aug. 6, 1883, and composed of John M. Klench, Allen Gray and William C. Robinson.

Eagle Mills were completed in October, 1879, by the present proprietors, Crow & Williams. The capacity of this mill for making flour is sixty barrels per day. It has, also, one run of buhrs for grinding corn meal.

The barrel and stave heading factory of William M. Cockrum and Sons, located on the line of the Air Line Railroad, was built in 1882, and has a capacity of 25,000 staves, 25,000 set of heading per day, and they turn out 150 barrels per day. There is also a saw-mill operated in connection with the business. The Oakland City Slack Barrel and Heading Works was established in the spring of 1883, by Dryden, Conner and McClellen. It was quite an extensive establishment and was burned down in June, 1884.

Tile and Brick Works owned and operated by G. M. Emerson, are located west of the Columbia Mills. The works comprise the latest improvements and is an important acquisition to the town.

Other leading business houses at this writing, are:—

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes.—Dryden, Conner & McClellen.

General Stores.—I. B. Fowler, L. W. Jerrett, James M. Cockrum, J. H. Taylor, Levi & Hurbaugh, T. J. Picker.

Dealers in Hardware, Stoves, Etc.—J. J. Cosby, W. H. Springer, William Husbands.

Druggists.—J. J. Cosby (also postmaster), Dr. W. L. West, W. H. Reader.

Harness and Saddlery Shops.—Joseph Weyerbucker, J. M. Doenges.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.—Robert Duncan.

Groceries.—H. C. Reed, Ira Castetter, J. A. Lowery, Albert Deutsch.

Agricultural Implements and Wagons.—E. E. Bell & Co., J. J. Cosby, E. L. Richardson, James Stephenson.

Bakers and Confectioners.—C. M. Fuller, E. M. Fowler.

Jewelers.—Z. H. Sawyer, F. Heller.

Saloons.—Joseph Wahnseidler, Herman Bock, Jesse Richardson, James Robinson.

Furniture and Undertakers.—N. B. Wilson, Barr & Wilson.

MILLINERS.—Mrs. I. B. Fowler, Mrs. J. Martin, Mrs. Robinson.

Leeds, Doughty, manufacturer of grain cradles.

David Ingle, proprietor of Ingle and Ayrshire mines.

PHOTOGRAPHER.—John Foote.

GRAIN AND TOBACCO MERCHANTS.—E. E. Bell, W. F. Fowler, James Stevenson.

LIVERY STABLES.—George A. Vierling, Lamb & Bingle.

BLACKSMITHS.—F. W. Bullivant, G. W. Jackson, A. Woodward, Dale Wycoff, E. L. Richardson, John Wilhelm, James Warren, James Martin.

INSURANCE AGENTS.—J. P. Potter, J. W. Crawford, R. C. Burba.

LUMBER DEALERS.—Fred Knier, E. E. Bell, M. Crysle, Friedman & Co.

HOTELS.—Van Name House, Thomas Van Name, proprietor; St. Charles Hotel, G. W. Kimball, proprietor; Clayton House, Daniel Clayton, proprietor; Robinson House, Mrs. Robinson, proprietor.

ATTORNEYS.—D. D. Doughty, A. A. Cole, J. M. Cockrum.

PHYSICIANS.—Drs. W. J. McGowan, W. L. Leister, T. M. Brown, George C. Mason, W. H. Stewart, J. W. McGowan.

NEWSPAPERS.—Oakland *Enterprise*, Nicholas A. Spillman, editor and proprietor.

The city is also well supplied with schools and churches, and has all the natural advantages to make it a flourishing and enterprising place.

COL. WILLIAM M. COCKRUM.

The Cockrum family of Gibson County are of Scotch descent, and among the very early settlers of this part of Indiana. Col. James W. Cockrum, the father of William M., was born in North Carolina in 1799. From there he removed to Tennessee, and in 1816 came to Gibson County, Ind. He settled near Francisco (the farm now owned by Capt. C. C. Whiting), but soon after removed to a farm east of Oakland, where he lived for many years. He subsequently removed on a farm where the town of Oakland now stands, where he remained until his death in 1875. He was in the early "training day" colonel of the militia, and he wore the title with becoming dignity ever after. He was a man of unusual intelligence and business capacity, and for ten years followed steamboating on the lower rivers. He was the owner of two steamboats, and also owned and ran a great number of flat boats that carried produce to New Orleans and other Southern cities. In addition he carried on farming and mercantile business at home. In his later years he became an active and zealous member of the General Baptist Church, and his devotion to the cause of Christianity led him into many charitable acts of both a public and private character. His efforts in building up that religious denomination of which he was a member, and supplying it with a suitable house for worship, is still recollected by by the people of Oakland and vicinity. He was a just and honest man, not from policy, but innately so from convictions of right and justice. It can be truthfully said of him that he died leaving to his posterity the legacy of a life and name untarnished by an act of wrong or injustice to a living man. His intelligence pointed out clearly to him that the basis upon which must rest the future security of our free institutions was the general knowledge and education of the masses, and that a free and liberal system of schools was the best safeguard of our liberties. Therefore any proposition in that direction found in him an enthusiastic and earnest supporter. He believed that the masses could not be educated too much. The Oakland Institute stands as a monument to his educational enterprise and liberality in that direction.

Politically he was an old line Whig, and afterward a Republican. He represented Gibson County in the legislature, first in 1848 and again in 1852. He was an active promoter and one of the first directors of the Air Line Railroad. He was a firm temperance man, and with the aid of his two sons kept Oakland free from saloons until 1881.

Mr. Cockrum was twice married. His first wife was Sarah Barrett, a native of South Carolina. By that union is James M. Cockrum the sole survivor. He was born in 1828. He followed the bent of his father's mind in regard to educational matters, and has done much for the schools of his vicinity. He was also among the first business men of Oakland. In 1861 he abandoned mercantile pursuits and promptly shouldered his musket and went to the front in the defense of the imperiled liberties of his country. After the war he re-engaged in merchandising, and subsequently studied law and engaged in real estate business, in which he still continues. After the death of his wife Col. James W. Cockrum married Judah P. Barrett, sister of his first wife and daughter of William Barrett. Col. William M. is the only survivor of that union. He was born Dec. 8, 1837, on the old Cockrum homestead, now in the center of Oakland City. He is a self-made man. There was but poor opportunity in his youth for receiving an education. At the breaking out of the late war he enlisted in Company F of the Forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and rose through the intermediate grade from the second lieutenancy to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the regiment. He veteranized with his regiment, and continued in the service until the close of the war. In the battle of Chickamauga he was desperately wounded, an ounce ball passing through his body at the hips. He was captured lying on the battle field and taken to Libby prison, where his wound received insufficient treatment at the hands of rebel surgeons. After suffering untold miseries his rugged and strong frame brought him through but left him a cripple for life. In his younger years he engaged in company with his brother in a general store and produce business. They dealt very largely in pork and leaf tobacco. After the war he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and later in stave manufacturing. Col. Cockrum in many respects is a typical western man, imbued with that vim, enterprise and push so characteristic of the free sons of the West. He has done more, perhaps, to build up the town of Oakland than any other resident.

On the 5th of October, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Lucretia, daughter of John and Mary (O'Neil) Harper. She is also of Scotch-Irish descent. Nine children have been born to them. Their names in the order of their birth are:—John B., who is a lawyer and member of the law firm of Handy, Armstrong & Cockrum, of Boonville, in Warrick County, the leading law firm in that county; Ella Clara C., who is the wife of T. M. Campbell; Willie, dead; Oliver M., Zoe, Mary, James W. and Onie M. Cockrum. Mrs. Cockrum is a very earnest worker in the cause of Christianity, a member of the General Baptist Church, and does all she can to promote and forward the interest of that religious denomination. Politically Col. Cockrum has, since casting his first vote, been an ardent Republican.

Wm J McGavan, M.D

DR. W. J. McGOWAN.

As the name would indicate, the McGowan family are the descendants of that hardy and remarkable race of men known as Scotch-Irish. Felty McGowan, the great grandfather of the present family, was a native of the north of Ireland, born of Protestant parentage. He was one of the Irish patriots that joined O'Connell and the ill-fated Emmet in the uprising to free Ireland from the tyranny of England. To escape imprisonment Mr. McGowan fled to America and settled in the Carolinas and there died. Of his offspring was David, the grandfather of William J. He moved to Pulaski County, Ky., and there raised a large family. He married a lady by the name of McClelland, who was also of Scotch-Irish ancestry. By that union there were ten sons and two daughters. The fourth son was Samuel, the father of Doctor McGowan. He was born in Pulaski County, Ky., in 1794, and there died May 8, 1882, aged eighty-eight years. He was a volunteer in the Indian wars in 1812. Mr. Haynes, the maternal grandfather, was a soldier under Gen. Jackson and was in the battle of New Orleans. Samuel was twice married. His first wife was Martha Back. She died leaving four sons and four daughters. Mr. McGowan subsequently married Mary Haynes, daughter of John and Margery Haynes. She was born in Wayne County, Ky., and is yet living on the old McGowan homestead. By this latter union there were eleven children—six sons and five daughters. William J. is the eldest of the children by the latter marriage. He was born Oct. 1, 1833. He was raised on the farm and educated in the common schools and academy in Wayne County. He read medicine under Dr. W.W. D. Lair, of Russell County, Ky., and soon after entered the medical department of the University of Louisville and graduated therefrom in 1848 with the degree of M. D. He commenced the practice in Mintonville, Casey County, Ky., and continued there until in April, 1863, when he came to Princeton, in this county, and practiced there for several months. During his stay there he went to Memphis and Vicksburg in obedience to a call from Gov. Morton for physicians to attend the sick and wounded at those places. On the 6th of July, 1863, he came to Oakland City and here he has remained to the present. On the 26th of October, 1855, he married Miss Delila J. Rainey, daughter of Nelson and Ellen (Crisp) Rainey. Mrs. McGowan was born in Wayne County, Ky. Her parents were of Scotch-Irish descent, natives of the Carolinas, and from there removed to Kentucky. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McGowan, one living—John W., who is a physician and graduate of the medical department of the Louisville University. Both the doctor and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a zealous Mason and a member of the subordinate lodges, a Knight Templar and member of the Consistory of Ancient Scottish Rite Masonry. He holds membership with Oakland City Lodge, No. 476, Princeton Chapter, R. A. M., No. 75, Vincennes Commandery, K. T., No. 20, Indiana Consistory No. 8, P. R. S. Politically he is a Democrat. In 1870 he represented Gibson County in the legislature. While a member of that body he was chairman of the committee on Benevolent Institutions and a member of several other important committees. In all those positions he discharged his official duties in a manner creditable to himself and acceptably to his constituents.

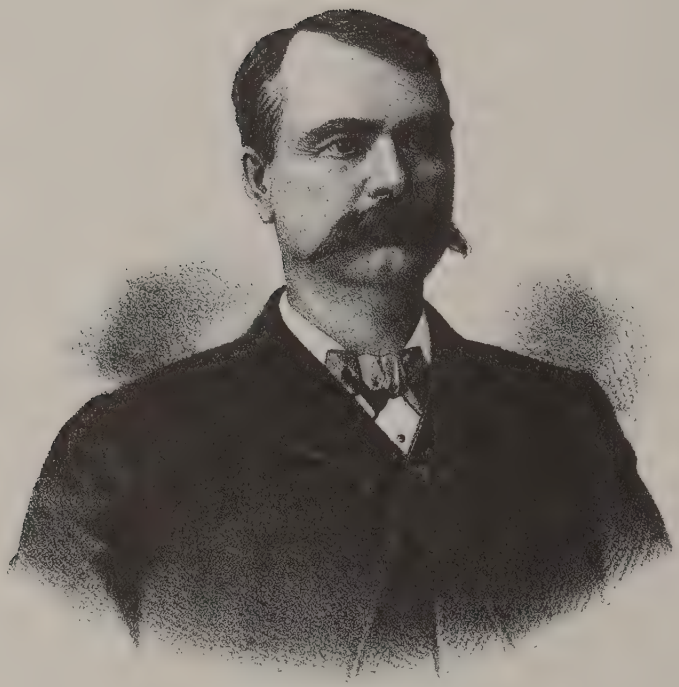
DR. GEORGE C. MASON.

The Mason family are of Scotch ancestry. Rezin Mason, the grandfather of George C., was a native of Scotland and emigrated to America and settled near Winchester, W. Va., where his son, Rezin Mason, was born in the year 1818. His father died when he was young. In 1836 he came with his mother and three sisters to Indiana and settled in the eastern part of Gibson County. They carried on farming, in which he continued until his death in 1866. In 1846 he married Elizabeth Martin, daughter of John and Jane (Steel) Martin. She was a native of Gibson County. Her parents were of Irish descent and her father a native of South Carolina and her mother of Kentucky. Mrs. Mason died Nov. 12, 1883. There were ten children the offspring of the union of Rezin and Elizabeth (Martin) Mason, seven of whom are still living. George C. is the eldest of the family. He was born in Gibson County, Ind., Jan. 24, 1848. His primary education was received in the district schools of his neighborhood. His father dying while he was yet young, and he being the eldest, the care and responsibilities of the family, in a great measure, devolved upon him, which prevented him from receiving such an education in the schools as he desired; but by self culture he fitted himself as a teacher and subsequently entered the State University at Bloomington and pursued a classical course and remained in that institution for two years. He then engaged in teaching and was at different times principal of the high school at Fort Branch, Hazleton, and associate principal of the Oakland normal school. He determined to study medicine and adopt that profession as the business of his life, and with this idea in view, commenced the study in the office of Drs. Dow & Genung, of Fort Branch. He soon after entered the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati and took one full course, then the next season entered the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis and graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D. In 1879 he commenced the practice in Oakland, where he still continues. He is a member of the Gibson County and Tri-State Medical Societies. On the 17th of July, 1873, he married Miss Elizabeth Henderson, daughter of Thomas W. and Jane Henderson. She is a native of Ohio. Two children have been born to them, whose names are Gertie and Gracie Mason. Both he and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a zealous Republican. In 1880 he was elected to represent Gibson County in the state legislature, and while a member of that body served on several important committees, one of which was the Ways and Means Committee. He at present is president of the school board of Oakland City. He is philanthropic and is always eager to take hold of anything that will enhance the interests of the public.

N. A. SPILLMAN.

Editor and proprietor of the Oakland *Enterprise*, was born in Gibson County, Indiana, Sept. 25, 1853. The Spillmans on the paternal side are of German descent. Samuel K. Spillman, the father of the subject of the following sketch, came to Gibson County at an early day. He was a physician and practiced medicine in Columbia Township. When the war broke out he enlisted in Company G, of the Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He entered as a private and rose through the intermediate grades to captain of the company. During his term of service he contracted chronic diarrhea and was honorably discharged from the service on account of the disease, in the latter part of 1862, and died from its effects the following year. He married Martha Hanks, a native of Warrick County, Ind. She still survives her husband and is a resident of this county. Nicholas A. is the eldest of three children. He was reared in the county. His education in his youth was limited and closed with his eighth year. He followed various pursuits up until his sixteenth year. At that period he went to Princeton and apprenticed himself to the printer's trade. He served three years on newspaper work and four years learning job work in the office of the *Clarion*. After that time he worked in different offices in the county and at Evansville. The greater portion of the time, nearly four years, he was in the *Democrat* office in Princeton. On the 3d day of July, 1880, he went to Oakland and established the Oakland *Enterprise*, which he still continues to edit and publish. He is a Republican in politics, but his paper is independent in tone.

On the 20th of December, 1878, he was united in wedlock to Miss Mary Coleman, a native of Tennessee, but a resident of Princeton at the time of her marriage. Three children have been born to them whose names, in the order of their birth, are:—Arthur K., Carl C. and Nettie Maud Spillman. He is a member of the Masonic Order and holds membership with Oakland City Lodge, No. 467, and the beneficiary order of A. O. U. W., Princeton Lodge No. 76.



W. L. Hargrave

WILLIAM L. HARGROVE.

The Hargrove family were pioneers in this section of the state. William Hargrove, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was of Dutch descent and a native of South Carolina. He moved from there to Kentucky, and in November, 1803, came to the Territory of Indiana and settled on a tract of land now owned by Robert Mitchell. He married Sallie Jasper. Of that union was Jacob Warrick Hargrove, the father of William L. He was born in Warrick County, Ind., in 1821, and there grew to manhood and moved to a farm one mile east of Oakland city, where he died, April 5, 1879. In his life he was an active man, carrying on a large business of different kinds. The firm of Hargrove & Trippett, pork packers and stock shippers, was widely known, as was also the mercantile firm of Hargrove & Cockrum. He built the first business house in the city of Oakland. He engaged extensively in live stock business and farming—in short, was the life and energy of Oakland and vicinity. He married Mrs. America J. Garrett, *nee* Cockrum. She was born near the village of Francisco. By her former marriage she had two daughters, one of whom is living, named Mary C., wife of John J. Walker, of Rockville, Ind. By her union with J. W. Hargrove there were five children, who have survived the parents. Their names are William L., Martha, wife of A. F. Strain, Frances C., wife of Dr. Lewis A. Steel, Jacob W. and Laura A., wife of George E. Burbank.

William Linzey Hargrove is the eldest of the family. He was born on the farm one mile east of Oakland city, March 18, 1848. He received a liberal education in the excellent schools of Oakland, which was further supplemented by one term in Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind. From the latter institution he changed to the State University at Bloomington, Ind., where he remained until 1869. He then returned home and engaged in farming and stock dealing in connection with his father. That has been his principal business, except the two years he was sheriff of Gibson County. On the 27th of December, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Arabella Stewart Donald, daughter of Hon. Alexander C. and Nancy K. (Duncan) Donald. Mr. Donald was a Scotchman by birth, and a distinguished lawyer and advocate known throughout the state of Indiana. There have been four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hargrove, whose names in the order of their birth are Donald, America B., William T. and Helen Hargrove.

Politically Mr. Hargrove is most soundly indoctrinated with the tenets and principles of the Democratic party. He is an active and zealous member of that political organization, and has followed its wavering fortunes through good and evil report from the time he cast his first vote to the present. In 1878 his fidelity to his party and worth as a man and citizen received honorable recognition by being nominated and elected sheriff of Gibson County. In 1880 he was nominated by acclamation, but was defeated by thirty-five votes, although he ran one hundred and forty votes ahead of his ticket. In 1882 he was again a candidate, and the election resulted in a tie vote, but owing to a miscount the clerk certified to the Secretary of State twenty-four majority for his opponent, and a certificate was issued to him. Mr. Hargrove secured a recount which showed the result to be a tie, but as the certificate had already been issued to Mr. Chambers, Mr. Hargrove's only recourse was to contest the election, which he declined to do, as it involved too much time and trouble. He, however, in these elections, demonstrated that he was a strong and popular candidate in whom his party had every confidence. He is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity, and holds membership with Oakland City Lodge No. 467 and Princeville Chapter R. A. M. No. 75.

LAWRENCE W. JARRETT.

The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born near Salisbury, in Davis County, N. C. His son, John Jarrett, was a native of the same place. He came to Warrick County, Ind., in 1842. He followed mercantile pursuits at Millersburg, and subsequently at Lynnville and there died in June, 1882. He married Margaret Rough, a native of North Carolina. She still survives her husband and is yet a resident of Warrick County. Lawrence W. is the fourth in a family of nine children. He was born in Warrick County, Ind., Aug. 11, 1845. He received a liberal education in the district schools and several terms in the Northwestern Christian University, at Indianapolis. After his school days ended he followed mercantile business, and also farmed for three years. In March, 1878, he came to Oakland and opened a general store, and here he has remained to the present, and is recognized as one of the leading business men of the city. On the 30th of May, 1867, he married Miss Minerva, daughter of Samuel and Anna Hart, a native of Warrick County, Ind. Six children have been born to them. Their names are William F., Edgar A., John M., Lawrence F., Bertes E. and Ella May Jarrett. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of Oakland City Lodge No. 476, A. F. and A. M.

JOHNSON TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is situated in the southern part of the county and comprises half of the congressional Township 3, Ranges 10 and 11, and portions of Town 4, Ranges 10 and 11. It is twelve miles in length from west to east, and about five and a half miles in width from north to south, and comprises an area of about sixty-four square miles —forty thousand nine hundred and sixty acres. Johnson was organized by the county authorities at their August term of court 1823, and the first election was held at the house of Samuel Adams, on the first Saturday of April, 1824. Alexander Johnson was appointed inspector of elections. It is bounded on the north by Montgomery and Patoka, east by Barton Township and Warrick County, south by Vanderburgh County, west by Posey County and Montgomery Township.

According to the census for the year 1880 the population of this township, including the villages of Fort Branch and Haubstadt, contained 3,211. The population is composed of representatives of several nationalities, among which are English, Germans, Scotch, Irish and a few colored persons. The township is largely peopled by Germans in the central portion. They are among the thrifty and enterprising citizens, and as careful farmers they have contributed very largely to the reputation which Johnson bears as being one of the best agricultural districts in the county.

A portion of the land surface is gently undulating, and in the southeastern part somewhat hilly. The northern and eastern half of the township is drained by Muddy Creek, Pigeon Creek and their tributaries, the southwestern part by Big Creek and its affluents. Beside the above there are several small branches which carry off the surplus water. West of Fort Branch and Haubstadt is one of the best agricultural regions in the county, embracing a variety of soils. McGarry's Flat," a broad belt of rich black land, extends through a portion of this township. In the early times it was noted for its heavy growth of forest trees, among which were the several varieties of oak, poplar, maple, beech, hickory, ash, gum, walnut, sycamore, cottonwood, elms, honey locust, cyprus, catalpa, and the early settler of sixty-five years ago well remembers a forest of papaw bushes, which attracted attention by their tree-like size, being nearly a foot in diameter. These forests, by the hardy industry of the pioneer, have given place to well appointed farms and comfortable homes. The knolls and hill tops in the spring are plumed with bouquets, brilliant with red, white and purple promises of fruitage. In autumn the valleys are odorous with the fragrance of ripening orchards. The land surface of this township in some localities is a little rough. The only rocky outcrops near Fort Branch and Haubstadt are the rash coals and their companion strata. They are of no economic importance, and only of interest because they fix the geological position of the surface and indicate the great depths at which the workable coals must be sought.

Johnson is well supplied with good public roads, schools and churches. The E. & T. H. R. R. passes through the township from north to south, entering it on Section 13 and passing out on Section 18; the line almost divides the township in the middle from east to west. This road has by furnishing easy and accessible markets, contributed largely to the development of the material resources of this section as well as to the building up of the thriving towns of Fort Branch and Haubstadt. St. James, also a station on the line of road, bids fair to become a prosperous village. The village of Warrenton is located on Section 16, and is about two miles east of the railroad.

PIONEERS.—The early history of what is now Johnson Township dates as far back as the year 1804, nine years before the county of Gibson was organized. The hardy pioneer and hunter, the advanced couriers of civilization in the West at that early day had penetrated its forest shades, where before alone had trod the stealthy Indian in search of the noble bison and smaller game that roamed at will on its grassy slopes. These pioneers were a hardy race; they were possessed of untiring energy, dauntless courage and physical constitutions that would withstand the hardships and privations

FARM RESIDENCE OF PRETTYMAN MONTGOMERY, (SEC. 15. T. 4. R. 11.) JOHNSON TP, GIBSON CO, IND.

which pertained to a pioneer life. It was their task to clear the forest, push back the red man and blaze the way for the incoming tide of immigration and civilization that was pouring in with resistless force from the Old World into the New, and from the South and East to the great Northwest. How well and nobly they performed their task is well known and written in the history of every state in the West.

It is conceded by the old residents that the pioneer of this township was John Hamer and his family, consisting of himself, wife, two sons, and two daughters. They located in the timber in the year 1804, on Section 30, Township 3, Range 11, where they made a little clearing and built a small pole cabin. They were from the mountain districts of Tennessee. He made a precarious living for his family, principally by hunting, though he cleared a patch of about an acre and raised a little corn, and upon corn and wild game the family subsisted. He became tired of the locality and in 1806 returned with his family to his old home in Tennessee. Another early settler was Jesse Douglas and family, who located on Section 20, Township 3, in the fall of 1806. He left numerous descendants who are still residents of the county, some of whom reside in Johnson, though most of them are citizens of Montgomery Township. The Douglas family were prominent citizens of the southern part of the county during the early days.

John Sides and family, who were South Carolinans, came with the Douglas family, and their cabins were built only a few hundred yards apart. Sides was quite a noted hunter and trapper, and was fond of the sports of the chase. He was an industrious and energetic man, and after years of toil accumulated a comfortable competency, and his posterity in the county and township are among its respected citizens.

Hiram F. Sides, born in Gibson County in 1821, and now a resident of Section 23, Township 3, Range 11, is one of the extensive farmers and stock raisers. His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Brewer, was born also in this county in the year 1827.

From the mountains of Tennessee, the land of pure air and crystal waters, eminently fitted by nature for the habitation of man, but then accursed by slavery, came Samuel Spillman, in the year 1806, a tanner by trade, being compelled to labor for the sustenance of himself and family, and labor by a white man being looked upon as being disreputable by the slave-holding aristocrats, he sought a home in the wilderness of Indiana Territory, where honest toil was not looked upon as a badge of servitude and disrepute. Four miles west of the present town of Haubstadt, he settled in the timber and raised the usual log cabin. Here he toiled, rearing a family of seventeen children, thirteen of the number being boys and the remainder girls. After being here a few years he established a tannery, which was the first in that portion of the county. After years of arduous toil success crowned his labors, and he begun to acquire some property, and built himself a comfortable brick house, which was the first brick house in the township.

Among the prominent citizens of this township today are the Mangrum family, whose ancestor, William Mangrum, was one of the earliest settlers. By marriage was connected with the Wilkinson family. About four miles northwest of the village of Haubstadt he located in the timber. His descendants are many in number, some of whom are successful and practical farmers, men of property and influence, whose wise counsel and correct habits of life have done much toward elevating the social standing of the community. One member of this family, John N. Mangrum, has received the deserved recognition of the people of this county by being elected to the responsible office of county commissioner.

Cary Wilkinson, wife and family of seven children came to Indiana Territory from Kentucky in the fall of the year 1808, and settled about two and a half miles southwest of where Fort Branch is now located. The children who came with them were Mary, Betsey, Nancy, William, Rebecca, Deliah and Balam. Those born after coming here were Isaiah and Martha. With the aid of the few settlers living here Mr. Wilkinson built a log cabin to shelter his family. Most of his worldly goods consisted of a few of the simplest kind of household utensils, a conestoga wagon in which they made the trip, two horses and a few head of cattle. Mr. W. only lived a few years after coming here. His death took place in the fall of 1815. His widow afterward married David Miller. Several of the descendants of Mr. Wilkinson are still residents of this township, and many of them of Gibson County. When he came here he found George Holbrook and family, who settled in 1806; Allen Ingram; Berry Jones, in 1807; Andrew Douglas and Elisha Prettyman in 1806; all of whom had families. The two former were North Carolinaians, and the latter from Tennessee. Further mention of the Wilkinson family is made in another chapter. In the year 1809 Andrew Robinson and family removed here from Kentucky and "squatted" on a tract of land a portion of which is now occupied by the town of Fort Branch.

According to the recollection of the venerable William Wilkinson, sheep were introduced by some of the settlers in the spring of 1815, but great care had to be taken in order to prevent their being killed by the wolves which were then quite numerous, and it was several years before sheep husbandry began to thrive.

Cotton was also raised by many of the farmers in this section of the country between the years 1815 and 1830. The crop and quality produced was medium, and accordingly machines came into use about 1820.

Flax was introduced with the advent of the first settlers, and the fibers of this product was made into tow,

and woven by the wives and daughters into a rough kind of cloth, and by their industrious hands made into clothing for the family. And the boy and girl of that period was fortunate if he had a couple of tow garments a year. They were made a good deal like a bag though open at both ends, with a small slit in front and a draw-string around the neck. This served for their summer outfit. Thus clad, barefooted and with a cheap hat, the boy or girl of the pioneer era was ready for school or to go to "meeting," as church was then called. One pair of shoes for each member of the family was generally bought or made by the head of the house about Christmas.

After the introduction of sheep and cotton, cloth was made of what was termed linsey-woolsey, which was cotton chain and woolen filling. This was woven, and for many years formed the principal clothing of the settler.

Block House.—In the spring of 1811, the settlers of this locality concluded it would be prudent to erect a fort or block house for the better protection of their families against the anticipated attacks of the Indians, and to make it large enough so as to provide a safe place of rendezvous for not only the families of the settlers, but also for their stock. It was built within an enclosure or stockade located across a small branch—in order to obtain a water supply—of Pigeon Creek (hence the name Fort Branch), a little north of the location of the old town of Fort Branch, and in the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 3, Range 10, on an eminence, the highest point for several miles around. The site is now a cultivated field.

The stockade was made of split logs set upright in the ground, and the block house was made of large, substantial logs two stories in height. There were port-holes in the lower story, and the second story projected about two feet over the first, and it also had port-holes in it so that the settler could stand with his rifle and shoot down on the heads of his adversaries. There were two block-houses situated on the line and on opposite sides of the stockade. In size they were about 30x40 feet. A short time after its construction a rumor got out that the Indians were coming toward the settlement, and the residents of the neighborhood quickly gathered their families and resorted thither for protection. They remained a short time; no Indians coming they returned to their respective homes. The old fort as it was called, has long since been demolished.

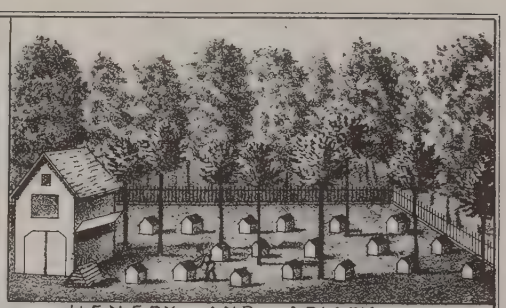
Early Schools.—Probably the first school taught in this township was by William Woods in 1810. He was a bachelor and a man of fair education. He taught in a small log house erected for school and church purposes in the Wilkinson settlement. His pupils numbered from twenty-five to thirty. It was a pay school, each parent paying a certain amount for each child. The teacher boarded around, and the settlers vied with each other in treating him well, as they regarded his society as a valuable acquisition to their household. For in the long winter evenings he would aid the children in their studies. The next teacher here was James Johnson, and subsequently James Curry.

Preachers and Churches.—Stephen Strickland, though not a resident of this township, frequently came into the settlement to preach and hold services at the houses of some of the settlers. He was a Baptist preacher, denominated by some "Whiskey Baptist." In the summer of 1811 he preached at the house of William Mangrum, and a few years later preached at the funeral of Cary Wilkinson. Some of the early residents say that Berry Jones tried to preach about this time but was not regarded as much of a success. He also built one of the first mills here. In 1812 an itinerant Methodist preacher came occasionally into the settlement and held services. In 1813 the denomination called the "old Hard Shell Baptists," built a small log church, just south of the present village of Fort Branch. A few years later it took fire and was burned down. A few years later came Alexander Downey and family. They proved to be a valuable acquisition to the settlement. He was also a preacher of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith. A few of his descendants still reside in the county and are among its best citizens. Nicholas Robinson, in 1811, was the first to introduce slavery into the township, bringing with him from Kentucky two slaves. With him he brought a wife and large family of children. Among the accessions to the population here at an early day was James Curry and family. He was a man of some learning and a portion of the time found employment instructing the children of the neighborhood. Poverty and a lack of education were the most formidable foes of these early settlers, most of whom were natives of North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, and a few from Kentucky, where the hideous monster slavery caused the aristocracy and wealth to treat their poorer neighbors little better than the slave and deprived them of the means of obtaining the simplest rudiments of an education. Henry Real and family, consisting of wife and five children, moved from Kentucky and squatted on a tract of land about two miles west of St. James, in the year 1809.

In 1810 Samuel Adams, wife and six children settled on Section 8, Township 4, Range 11. They were originally from North Carolina, though prior to coming here had lived in Jefferson County, Kentucky. The first blacksmith shop carried on here was by William Palmer, who resided on Section 20, Township 3, Range 11. In the year 1816 Nicholas Boren with his family came from South Carolina and settled in the western part of the township. There are many descendants of this family still residing here and in other portions of the county. Andrew Blythe and family were also early settlers here. He was a native of middle Tennessee.

OLD HOMESTEAD.

VIEW OF RES. FROM NORTH.



HENERY AND APIARY.

FARM RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM W. WILKINSON, { SEC. 32. T. 3, R. 11, } JOHNSON TP, GIBSON CO, IND { 250 ACRES. }

James Blythe, now residing on Section 11, Township 4, Range 11, was born in Giles County, Tenn., in the year 1812, and after coming to this county he married Olivia J. Mangrum. She came here with her parents in the year 1814. They have reared a large family and he is one of the enterprising farmers of this township.

Around a puncheon table with sixteen hollowed places to serve as bowls, might have been seen seated the family of Stephen Mead, consisting of himself and wife and fourteen children enjoying their noonday meal, as related to us by the venerable Mrs. Sarah L. Duncan, who was at that time a neighbor of the Mead family. A native of Duchess County, N. Y., left a home surrounded with the comforts of life when a single man, to seek a home in what was then the far West and arrived in Gibson County in the year 1815. In 1820, he married Mary, the daughter of John Pritchett, a Revolutionary soldier, a native of Tennessee and an early settler of Montgomery Township. The young couple located in what is now Johnson Township, where they reared a family of twelve sons and two daughters and by industry and economy secured a competency which enabled them to pass their latter years in merited comfort and ease. At the county fair this large family of children presented the beautiful spectacle rarely seen, that of so large a family all in robust health and mounted upon handsome gray horses. John S. Mead, a son of this grand old patriarch and pioneer, now a farmer in Center Township and a member of the board of county commissioners whose name will be handed down to posterity, having for his monument the magnificent new courthouse now in course of construction.

Tennessee, as the reader has already observed, furnished many of the pioneers of Johnson Township, and in the year 1821 another was added from that state in the person of Joshua Duncan. He had, however, when a boy, moved with his parents to Kentucky and thence to Indiana. At Evansville he became acquainted with Sarah L. Logan, and they were married in 1821, at old Stringtown, which hamlet is now embraced within the limits of the city of Evansville. Soon after their marriage Mr. Duncan and his young bride moved to Gibson County and settled in the dense timber about three miles southwest of Fort Branch, and by toil and industry cleared a small piece of ground, and by the assistance of some of his neighbors raised a log cabin. It was made of round logs, and with a mud and stick chimney. Mrs. Duncan says that the first two years they lived on hominy, corn meal and game. That locality was then infested with moles and bears, and a few of the smaller animals of prey. Deer and wild turkey also abounded in great numbers, which furnished the table of the settlers with meat. The wife of Mr. Duncan was a native of North Carolina. They had born to them ten children, seven of whom are living, and five now residents of Gibson County. Mr. Duncan became a prosperous and well-to-do farmer and was for many years a justice of the peace. A few years after coming here he built a two-story log house, which was the best house in the neighborhood. It had a shingle roof and was weatherboarded with poplar sidings. The floors were made of white-ash lumber. He had also a large barn, and Esquire Duncan's place was regarded as among the finest in the township. He died in 1861. His widow survives him and now resides with their eldest daughter in Princeton.

Lewis Duncan and his family were also early residents. He was a brother of Joshua Duncan and was a member of the Baptist Church and occasionally preached at the houses of the settlers. Mrs. Lyda Duncan, a widow, and her family, moved here and settled on a piece of timber land about five miles west of Haubstadt, in 1818. She was quite a noted mid-wife of that neighborhood, and was frequently called to minister to the afflicted for miles around. She was an excellent horsewoman, and on her trips generally rode a fleet and powerful stable-horse, and while on her missions of mercy to the sick, whether it be night or day, always carried with her a loaded pistol. Among the old and respected residents now living in Johnson Township is Stephen Harris, who came with his parents from their native state, South Carolina, in the spring of 1810 and settled in the territory now embraced in Posey County, where Stephen married Polly Emerson, and in 1824 with his young wife settled on Section 8, Township 4, Range 11, where Mrs. Harris died in February, 1869. They reared a large family of children. Mr. Harris still resides at the old homestead and even though at his advanced age, is in the enjoyment of good health.

Prettyman Montgomery, a descendent of one of the old and historic families of the county, now a resident of Section 15, Township 4, Range 11, was born in Gibson County in the year 1815. He is one of the large land owners, and takes rank among the leading stock raisers and agriculturists of this part of the state. He married Milissa J. Trible, who is likewise a native of this county, born in the year 1823. Another native born citizen of the county and an ex-county commissioner, is John N. Mangrum, who is now engaged in farming and resides on Section 16, Township 4, Range 11. He was born in the year 1827, and married Matilda Williams.

Another descendant of one of the old families of the county is James W. Cleveland, a farmer and stock raiser, residing on Section 31, in Township 3 south, Range 11. He was born in Gibson County in 1832. Joshua Kitchen, a resident of Section 35, Township 3, Range 11, became a citizen here in 1817, he came here with his parents and subsequently married Julia Duff. She was born in Gibson County in 1819; her parents having moved here a few years before. William Mangrum, descended from the pioneer family of that name, is now living in the town of Fort Branch,

and was born in Gibson County in 1824. His wife, Julia Rutledge, became a citizen of this county with her parents in 1827. Mr. Mangrum has been for years one of the enterprising men of the township.

Andrew D. Ralston settled in this township with his family in the year 1826, about one mile southeast of the present town of Fort Branch, where he died three years later. His widow is now residing at Fort Branch. (For a more extended sketch of the Ralston family, see Pioneer Chapter). The Gnaltneys were also early settlers, and one of the principal representatives of this family now living here is Andrew Gnaltney, a farmer and stock raiser. His place is about a mile southwest of Fort Branch. He was born in the county in 1825. He has a park adjoining his residence which he keeps stocked with about a dozen deer, and it affords the visitor pleasure to see the old man in his deer park, petting and caressing these beautiful and docile animals. Silas M. Holcomb, a lawyer and citizen of Fort Branch, born in the county in 1838, is descended from one of the prominent pioneer families of Gibson County. Prior to the organization of Johnson Township, John Miller and Alexander Johnson were justices of the peace. In 1824 Thomas M. Johnson was appointed constable, and the following year Samuel Adams served as inspector of elections, and in 1825-'26 Joshua Duncan and Samuel Treble were constables. Other early township officers were Henry Kell, George Treble, Daniel Robb, Henry Reed. William F. Robinson was inspector of elections in 1829, and Samuel Beloot was constable the same year.

Joel Yeager, the ancester of the Yeager family in this county, was a native of Virginia. He emigrated to Kentucky, there married, and in 1826 came to Indiana and settled in Posey County, near Cynthiana, and there died. His son Absalom came to Gibson County in 1841, and settled in the timber in Johnson Township, and there yet remains among the substantial citizens. He is the father of seven children, among whom is Henry A., an attorney in Princeton, and superintendent of the schools of this county.

Smarting under the oppression incident to the monarchical form of government in Germany, and disturbed by the revolution against the tyranny of their ruler, many Germans sought a home in the land of freedom —the United States. This township was especially favored about the years 1838-'40-'41, with a large influx of industrious and liberty-loving class of German citizens. Among these worthy of mention were—George Sollmasin, George Keister, John Schulthies, Anton Schaeffer, George Lutz, Andrew Desch, Bartel Rheinhardt, Meier Heinmann, Andrew Zirhalbaugh, from Bavaria; Arnold Dieckmeier, Henry Dieckmeier, from Hanover; Dr. V. H. Marchand, now deceased, and John Sipp, late county treasurer of Gibson County, Wendolin Grunder, Peter Whitman, Charles Schmidt, Larentz Ziliak and Dr. Peter Ottmann from Alsace; Meinrod Lenden and many others. In their prosperity they have not been derelict in paying the proper respect to the religious teachings of their fathers. Many of their number are devout Roman Catholics, and have given a practical expression of their sincerity in the erection and sustenance of handsome churches and parochial schools in the villages of St. James and Haubstadt.

FORT BRANCH.

This town is pleasantly situated in the midst of one of the richest agricultural districts of the county, and is located on the main line, and junction of the Mt. Vernon branch of the E. & T. H. R. R. It is seven and a half miles south of Princeton, and twenty miles north of Evansville, and is the largest and most enterprising town in Johnson Township, and comprises a population of about 850 inhabitants. The growth of the place is gradual and substantial. In 1852 the railroad was built through here, and a station located, called La Grange, in honor of Aaron Lagrange who owned the land, and the postoffice was removed from Little York, which was a mile north of the station on the state road. In June, 1852, T. M. Strain and Charles Harrington opened a store in a frame building. Mr. Strain was also postmaster. About the same time, James H. Jones, a shoemaker, established a shop here in a small frame house which he moved from Water Station.

It became necessary to change the name of the postoffice as there was another of the same name in the state. And at the request of Mr. Strain, who applied to the department, the name was changed to that of Fort Branch, in order to perpetuate the name of the old fort built here by the pioneers as a means of protection against the Indians.

James Strain, when he located here, erected a frame residence and store-house, and did business here for over twenty years. Prior to the laying out of the town in 1859, considerable business was done by the parties above mentioned, and when first laid out, it was partly in Patoka Township. A petition was made to the county commissioners to have a small strip taken off from Patoka and attached to Johnson, in order that all of the town should be in Johnson Township. The prayer of the petitioners was granted. In 1853 Lemuel T. Mead and Littleton Lowe formed a partnership, and erected a building and opened a general store, about a a half mile south of Fort Branch, and endeavored to draw the trade and establish a town there; that undertaking proved a failure, and in a year or two they quit business. Soon after Harrington & Strain located here, Logan McCrary came, built a business house and opened a general store; he also erected a residence, which was the first *two*-story residence in the place. He carried on quite an extensive business, also dealt in pork and grain. After an expiration of ten or twelve years

WM. WILKINSON

(SEE SKETCH PIONEER CHAPTER)

he retired from business and subsequently removed to Kansas. About 1857 Mr. Harrington retired from the partnership, thus leaving the two general stores of Strain and McCrary, which were the only ones for several years.

The next merchant was John M. Foster. Subsequently he became a partner in the firm of Lewis & Foster. Holbrook & O'Neal were the first blacksmiths, and L. T. Mead the first wagon-maker.

About the year 1860 Fort Branch began improving and grew considerably during the war, and since the growth has been healthy and gradual. The place was incorporated a few years ago. The first preaching was at the residence of T. M. Strain, by a clergyman of the General Baptist denomination. The town is now well supplied with churches, there being six. An Odd Fellows' Lodge was organized in 1867 and is in good working condition. The earliest physician to locate here was Dr. William B. Genung, in 1859. He was followed by Dr. Hamilton and Dr. John W. Runcie. Drs. Genung and Runcie still reside here and rank among the best physicians in the county.

Schools.—A frame school-house was built here in 1861. It is now occupied as a residence by John Hamilton. The present school-house is a frame structure, in which a graded school is taught, giving employment to five teachers.

Manufacturers.—The tile works of J. L. Douglas is operated by steam power and has a capacity of 200 rods of tile per day. Has one kiln with 400 feet of sheding. James W. Douglas also operates a tile works having a capacity about the same as that of J. L. Douglas. There are also two brick-yards operated by Peter Hoffman and Alexander Johnson.

Fort Branch Mill is a four-story frame structure, owned and operated by Speer & Wallace. The capacity is seventy barrels per day.

Gibson Mill, carried on by J. W. Pritchett, has a capacity of eighty barrels per day.

Fort Branch Elevator is a new frame building, having the modern improvements for handling grain.

The leading merchant of this city is Charles C. Kuhn, who carries a general stock of goods, and by his enterprise and close attention to business has built up an extensive trade and contributed largely to the growth and development of the town.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Physicians.—Drs. William R. Genung, J. W. and G. W. Runcie, W. J. Williamson, S. M. Eaton, G. W. Hopkins and W. W. French.

Attorney.—Silas M. Holcomb.

General Stores.—C. C. Kuhn, John Arburn, John M. Speers and A. Rodeman.

Drug Store.—John A. West.

Hardware.—E. Victor & Bro., Frank Hoffman.

Groceries.—John H. Boren and C. Gram.

Harness-Makers.—P. & N. Hoffman.

Furniture.—E. L. Pritchett.

Shoemakers.—James H. Jones and Nelson Jones.

Blacksmiths.—J. L. Dixon, Elias Lambert and E. M. Lowe.

Wagon-Makers.—J. W. Jenkins, A. Malone, John Dundry.

Agricultural Implement Dealers.—E. Victor & Bro., Frank Hoffman, George W. Davis, William R. Harris.

Milliners.—Mrs. Lucy Rutherford, Mrs. Sarah Maher.

Grain Dealer.—J. H. C. Lowe.

Hotels.—Proprietors: Franz, Biel and McCleary.

Books and Stationery.—A. J. Strain. Mr. Strain is also postmaster.

Barber.—George Jones.

Butcher Shop.—Peter Knapp.

Livery.—N. Harrison.

Saloons.—John Muser, William A. Preston.

HAUBSTADT,

formerly known as Haub's Station, an old stage stand on the state road leading from Evansville to Vincennes. It is located on the line of the E. & T. H. R. R., and nearly in the center of Johnson Township. It is seventeen miles north of Evansville and ten miles south of Princeton, and was laid out in the fall of 1855, by James H. Oliver, who had previously purchased the land. This town is peopled by a thrifty and enterprising class of German citizens. The Roman Catholics have a handsome church edifice, built of brick in the year 1877, at a cost of $12,000; also a beautiful frame parsonage adjoining. They also own a commodious building in which a parochial school is kept. The value of their property here is estimated at $20,000. The public school building is a two-story frame of three rooms, and gives employment to two teachers.

Henry Haub, after whom the town is named, kept the stage stand and also carried on a small general store here prior to the laying out of the town. He also built the first house, which was a store and residence combined. It was a frame structure. Immediately after Haubstadt was platted August Gelser came and established a general store. He remained until the breaking out of the Rebellion and then enlisted in the service. L. Ziliah was also an early merchant. Casper Keasel was the first blacksmith. Haubstadt has had a healthy growth from the first, a little slow but of a substantial character. It contains a population of about 500.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

Gibson Mill was built by L. Ziliah. It is a frame structure, four stories high, having the roller process, with a capacity of 125 barrels per day, and is operated as a custom and merchant mill by Ziliah & Schafer.

General Stores.—M. Ulsomer, Luhring Heiman, A. M. Schultheis & Co.

Drugs and Hardware.—A. & J. P. Ziliah.
Furniture Dealers.—G. D. Seitz & Co.
Lumber.—G. D. Seitz.
Harness-Makers.—S. Petitjean and Jacob Lynn.
Shoemakers.—J. S. Trible, Adam Handel.
Blacksmiths.—Kiesel & Halbig.
Saloons.—J. W. Wolf, N. Schnautz & Co., and J. M. Singer.
Barber.—Anton Zeits.
Coopershop.—Charles Kiffert.
Postmaster.—Jacob Heinan, Jr.
Agricultural Implements and Grain Dealer.—A. Jeaser.
Physicians.—Drs. George A. Thomas, Peter Ottmann and John Ballard.
Undertaker.—John W. Wolf.
Merchant Tailor.—J. G. Menke.
Cigar Manufacturer.—A. Zeits.

WARRENTON

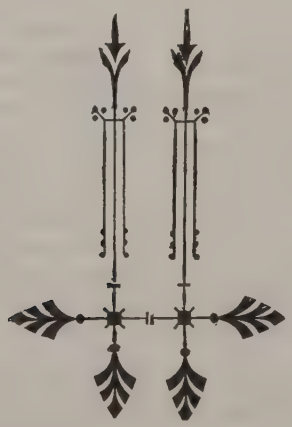
is located on Section 16, Township 3 south, Range 10. The original proprietors were John Withrow and Wright B. Pritchett. The village was platted in April, 1840, and now has a population of about one hundred and fifty. It is situated about two miles southeast of St. James, a station on the E. & T. H. R. R. Haubstadt, however, is its shipping point and postoffice. Warrenton is about thirteen miles southeast of Princeton, the county seat. The early physicians here were Dr. V. H. Marchand, Sr., and Dr. William P. Littlepage, both of whom are deceased. Before the railroad was built this was quite a thriving village, though even now considerable business is done here. In the year 1881 Greely postoffice was established here and discontinued in the year 1882. Warrenton was named in honor of Gen. Warren, a distinguished soldier of the Revolutionary War.

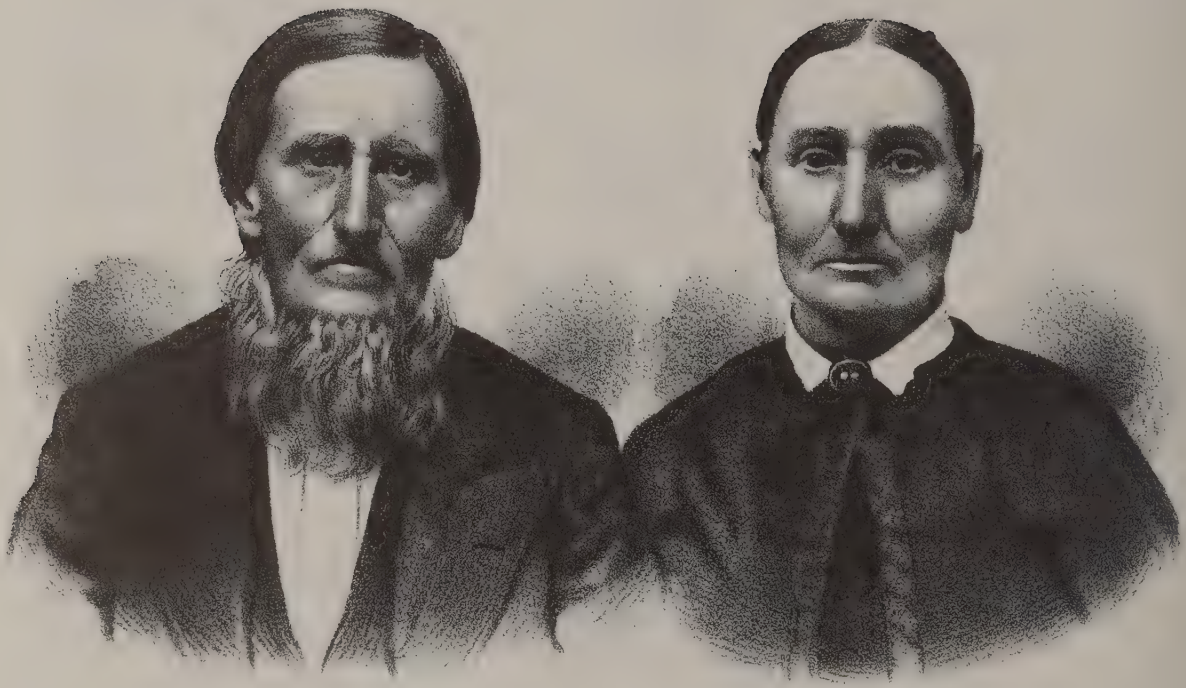
PRESENT BUSINESS.

General Merchants.—Meier Heimann and Leon Heimann.
Physicians.—Dr. G. C. Littlepage and Dr. Victor H. Marchand.
Shoemakers.—C. Neunecker and Henry Neunecker
Blacksmith.—Christ Schamberg.
Wagonmaker.—Michael Bleier.
Carpenter.—Richard Brabender.
Stock Dealers.—Jacob & I. L. Heinmann.

ST. JAMES.

This village is located partly in Sections 13 and 18, Town 4, Ranges 10 and 11. The St. James Roman Catholic Church was established here many years ago, and from it the station and village took its name. The village is about a quarter of a mile west of the station. The church property here consists of a substantial church edifice, the interior finish of which is very fine, and reflects great credit on its pious and scholarly pastor, Rev. J. J. Merkle, under whose administration it was brought to the present perfection. Besides the church is the parsonage and residence of the teacher, and a substantial parochial school building, which is ably presided over by Prof. N. J. Moster. The leading business of the place is carried on by John Ten Barge, general merchant and agricultural implement dealer. Paul Haller, one of the enterprising citizens, is a cigar manufacturer. The number of his factory is 125. There is also another store and saloon, and blacksmith shop. A small store is kept by the station agent, who is also postmaster.





PRETTYMAM M. MONTGOMERY

MELISSA JANE MONTGOMERY

PRETTYMAN M. MONTGOMERY.

The Montgomery family are among the oldest residents and settlers of Gibson County. Robert, the father of the present family, came to the county while he was yet a young man. In 1812 he married Patience Marvel, who was the daughter of Prettyman and Lavina Rogers Marvel. She was born in Delaware, and came with her parents to Gibson County, in 1811. She died in December, 1883, at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Robert Prettyman in his life was an active and prominent man. He enlisted twice as a soldier in the Indian wars of the Northwest. He served under Gen. Harrison, and was in the famous battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811. During the early part of his life he taught school, but subsequently engaged in farming, in which he continued until his death. There are five of his children living, three sons and two daughters. Prettyman Marvel Montgomery was so named for his maternal grandfather. He was the second son. He was born near Owensville, in this county, Oct. 20, 1815. Here he grew up and remained at home until his twenty second year, when he entered eighty acres of land in Section 13, Township 4 South, Range 11 West, where he now lives. He borrowed the money from Joshua Wilson, to make the first payment; his uncle, Wiley Marvel, going his security. He commenced the improvement of the land at once by clearing it out and building a small cabin, into which he moved, and in which he lived until 1855, when he built his present house. To his original purchase he has added many other tracts, and is now one of the largest landowners in the county. In 1837 he married Patsy Prewitt. She was born in Vanderburgh County, Ind., Dec. 4, 1815, and was the daughter of Moses and Phœbe Prewitt. She died May 10, 1850. On the 12th of May, 1851, he married his present estimable wife, whose maiden name was Melissa Jane Trebel. She was born near the village of St. James, in Gibson County, Ind., Aug. 22, 1823, and was the daughter of George and Elizabeth (Bingham) Trebel, who were natives of Delaware, and from there moved to Kentucky, and came to Gibson County, Ind., in the spring of 1823. Both of Mrs. Montgomery's parents died near Haubstadt, in this county. There were six children, the offspring of Mr. Montgomery's first marriage, four of whom are yet living. Their names in the order of their birth are Phœbe A., who married Franklin Hedrick, and are residents of Sedgewick County, Kas.; William R. is dead—he was twice married and left two children;—Nancy E. is also dead; Patience C. is the wife of William Robinson, and has eight children; Mary L. is the wife of Adam Maus, and has two children; James H. married Elizabeth Wilkinson and has two children. The names of the children by Mr. Montgomery's present wife are, Susan, the first born, died; Comfort is the wife of James Monroe, and has one child; Elizabeth the third, is also dead; John and George, who died; Prettyman D., who married Sarah J. McCleary, and has one child; Samuel and Thomas Newton Montgomery.

Mr. Montgomery's life has been a busy one. He started in life poor; in fact, all he had was health and strength and determination to succeed and place himself in independent circumstances. This he has succeeded in doing, as he is recognized as one of Gibson County's most substantial farmers and wealthy citizens. Politically he has always acted with the Democratic party. His first vote was cast for Martin Van Buren, in 1836, and from that time to the present he has not wavered in his fealty and loyalty to that political organization.

JOHN SIPP,

One of the representative German Americans of Gibson County, is the subject of this present sketch. He was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, August 25, 1829. He is the son of William and Barbara Sipp. In his youth he received such an education as the excellent schools of his mother country afforded. He learned the trade of blacksmith with his father and remained at home until his twenty-second year. Having heard and read much of this country and the advantages it afforded for the industrious young man, he concluded to leave his native land and try his fortune in America. Bidding adieu, he set sail and in due course of time landed in New York City. From there came West to Evansville, Ind., arriving at the latter place July 9, 1852. He then soon found work at his trade. He remained in Evansville two years, then removed to Warrington, in Gibson County, and there, in partnership with a fellow-countryman, set up a blacksmith shop. His partner dying soon after, Mr. Sipp carried on the business alone and continued for nearly twenty-seven years. In 1878 he was elected county treasurer of Gibson County and the following year he moved into Princeton to assume the duties of his office. He was re-elected two years later and continued in office four years. At the expiration of his term of office he removed to Haubstadt, where he at present resides. Politically Mr. Sipp has always been a Republican. He cast his vote as an American citizen in 1856, for John C. Fremont, and from that time to the present has advocated and upheld the principles of that political organization.

In 1865 he married Mary E., daughter of John C. and Margaret(Clinton)Staser. She was born in Ohio, but was a resident of Vanderburgh County at the time of her marriage. Her father was a native of Germany, but came to America while yet young and to Vanderburgh County, Ind., as early as 1814. Mrs. Sipp died April 27, 1882. There are four children living, the offspring of this union of Mr. and Mrs. Sipp. Their names in the order of their birth are Margaret, William, Lula and Ollie. Mr. Sipp has demonstrated in his life that success is assured to those who have the energy and industry to make an honest effort to succeed and who will live economically and within their means. These traits, so eminently characteristic of the German people, are largely developed in him.

DR. WILLIAM B. GENUNG.

The Genung family were originally inhabitants of the lower Rhine Country in Germany, and were of French extraction. They settled many years ago in the fertile provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and from there immigrated to America, some time during the last century. They formed a settlement in New Jersey, and there Elam, the father of the present family, was born. In 1818, while yet a young man, he came West on a tour of observation, and for the purpose of trading with the Indians. He remained here a short time, then returned to his native state. In 1832 he came West for the second time, and settled at the village of Terre Haute, where he followed farming, on land which has since become a part of the city. Before coming West the second time he had entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and here, in 1840, he re-entered it, and continued in that ministerial calling until his death, which took place in 1845, near New Albany, Ind. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Tucker, a native of New Jersey. She died in 1833. He subsequently married Susan Tucker, who survived him many years, and died in Fort Branch in 1882. There are two of the offspring of the first marriage living, viz:—the subject of this sketch and Phœbe, the wife of Capt. Henry C. West.

Dr. William R. Genung was born in Somerset County, N. J., March 18, 1827. He was five years of age when his parents came to Indiana. Here he grew to manhood, and has been a resident of the state to the present. He received his primary education in the common schools, and his classical and literary education in Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind. He remained there four years and graduated from that institution in 1845. The same year he commenced the study of medicine in the office, and under the direction of Dr. Somerville E. Leonard, at New Albany. He continued his studies up until 1849, when he entered the Medical Department of the University of New York, in New York City, and after taking nearly three full courses, graduated with the degree of M. D. After his graduation he returned home and came up to Fort Branch to pay his step-mother a visit. He was induced to stay

here by promises of patronage from those in need of his services. He settled down, opened up an office, and has there remained to the present in the active practice of his profession. He married Miss Louisa, daughter of Rev. T. M. and Elizabeth (Lagrange) Strain, and a native of Gibson County. Her parents were old settlers and came here in an early day. Five children living have been the offspring of the union of Dr. W. R. and Louisa Genung. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

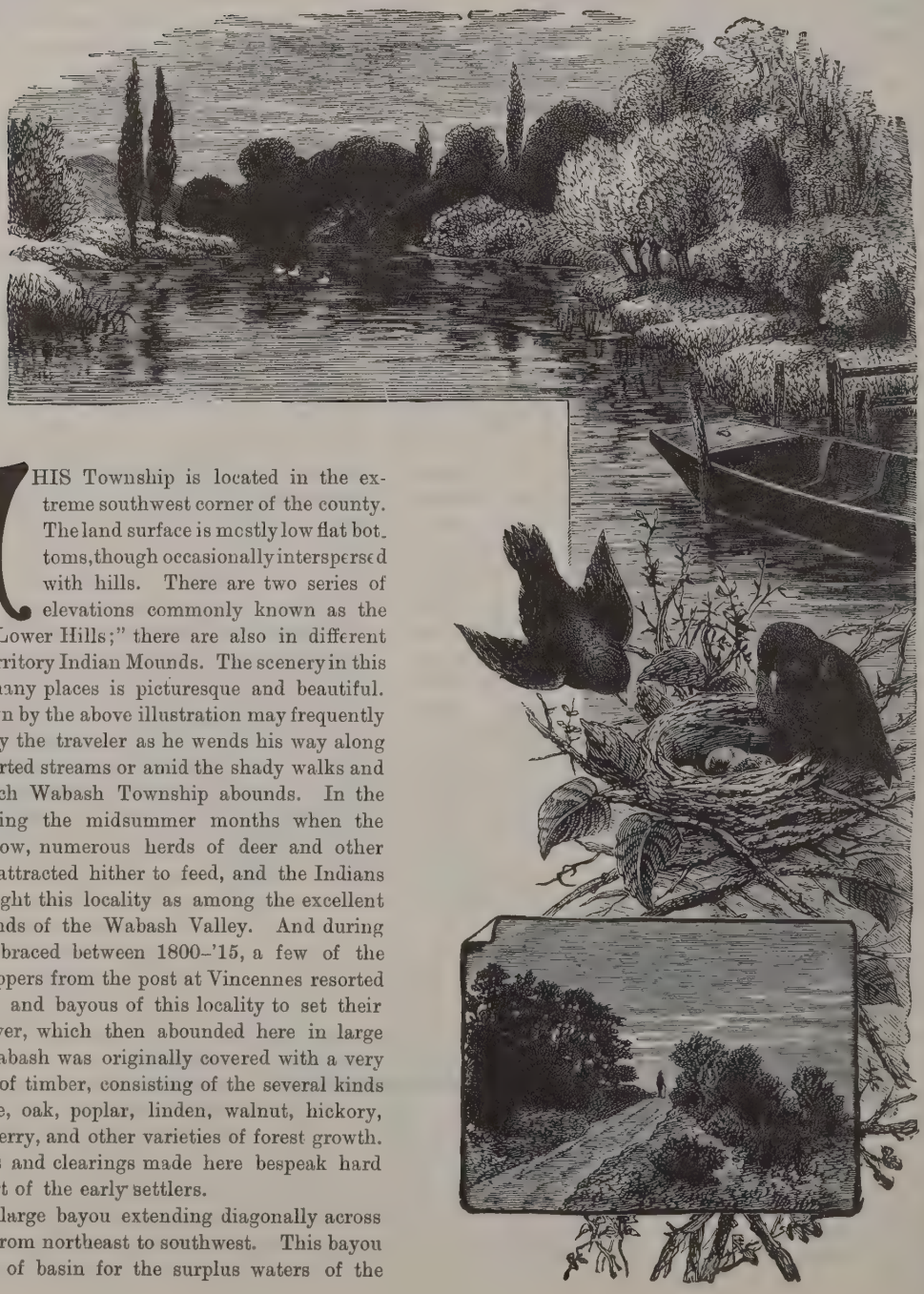
Politically, Dr. Genung was an old line Whig. In 1856 he joined the young Republican party, which for the first time crystallized into a national organization, and had for its standard-bearer John C. Fremont. In 1860 he voted for Abraham Lincoln, and from that time has given his active support to that political organization.

In 1882 he was honored by his party with the nomination and election to represent Gibson County in the state legislature. He served in that body with credit to himself and those who honored him with their suffrages.

L. L. MONTGOMERY.

Samuel Montgomery, Sr., was born in Virginia, and from there moved to Kentucky and came to the Territory of Indiana about the year 1809 or '10. They settled in what is now known as Montgomery Township, and there entered land which he cleared up and farmed and there died. He married Hannah Copeland in Kentucky. She died some years before her husband. There was a large family of children, among whom was Jesse, the father of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Kentucky, near the town of Danville, about the year 1795. In his youth he was apprenticed to the trade of blacksmith, and when his parents came to the Territory he remained behind to complete his trade. About two years later he also came here and opened a blacksmith shop on his father's farm and there carried on the trade until he got married, and then moved on his own place and there built a shop and there lived the greater part of his life. Along towards the close of his life he sold the farm and moved to Owensville, where he died in 1861. He married Monica Mounts. She came here with her father, Smith Mounts, when she was but eight years of age. She died some time before her husband. Of the family were five children, two sons and three daughters, all of whom survived the parents. Lewis Young Montgomery is the eldest; Susan, John W., Mary and Nancy, are the names of his brother and sisters. Lewis L. was born August 30, 1820, on the place where his father settled after his marriage, and there he grew to manhood, and married and moved to a place on Section 3, Township 3, Range 11 West, which he had bought in 1841. It is the place where he now lives. The land was improved and on it was a small pole cabin. Mr. Montgomery built a cabin for the reception of his wife and there they lived until 1859, when he built his present residence. The date of his marriage was Dec. 23, 1841. He married Mrs. Mary A. Wilson *nee* Daugherty. She was the daughter of Stephen Daugherty, born in Adair County, Kentucky, in 1822. There was one child by her former marriage, named Nathan Wilson. Three children are living by the latter union of L. L. and Mary A. Montgomery, whose names are Henry C., who married Cordelia Knox and has five children; Ella, wife of Thomas Emerson, and has one child; Florence N., wife of Cornelius Redman, and has one child. Both Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery are members of General Baptist Church. Politically he has been opposed to the Democratic party since 1840. As will be seen by the foregoing, Mr Montgomery is among the pioneers of Gibson County.

WABASH TOWNSHIP.



THIS Township is located in the extreme southwest corner of the county. The land surface is mostly low flat bottoms, though occasionally interspersed with hills. There are two series of elevations commonly known as the "Upper and Lower Hills;" there are also in different parts of the territory Indian Mounds. The scenery in this township in many places is picturesque and beautiful. Views as shown by the above illustration may frequently be observed by the traveler as he wends his way along the timber-skirted streams or amid the shady walks and drives of which Wabash Township abounds. In the early day during the midsummer months when the waters were low, numerous herds of deer and other animals were attracted hither to feed, and the Indians there also sought this locality as among the excellent hunting grounds of the Wabash Valley. And during the years embraced between 1800–'15, a few of the half-breed trappers from the post at Vincennes resorted to the streams and bayous of this locality to set their traps for beaver, which then abounded here in large numbers. Wabash was originally covered with a very heavy growth of timber, consisting of the several kinds of elm, maple, oak, poplar, linden, walnut, hickory, pecan, wild cherry, and other varieties of forest growth. And the farms and clearings made here bespeak hard toil on the part of the early settlers.

There is a large bayou extending diagonally across the township from northeast to southwest. This bayou forms a kind of basin for the surplus waters of the

Wabash, and has its source and exit in that river. There are also several small lakes or ponds here, among which are Goose, Fish, Foots, Grassy, Brushy, Grindle and Otter Pond. The large bayou passing through this township is known as the "Big Bayou."

This township is bounded on the north by the Wabash River, east by Montgomery Township, south by Posey County, and west by the Wabash River.

Wabash Township was formed in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants thereof, as set forth in a petition and presented to the board of county commissioners at the November term, 1838. Prior to that time it formed a part of Montgomery Township. The first election of the new township was held at the house of Joshua Jordon, on the first Monday of April, 1839. The election was for the purpose of electing two justices of the peace. The first settler here was Daniel Williams and family, consisting of wife and nine children. He located here in the summer of 1813 on a portion of the farm on which Moses Lamar now resides. Williams was a North Carolinian, moving from that state to Tennessee, thence to this county. After arriving here he cleared a small track of ground and built a small pole shanty. The locality being infested with buffalo gnats, which were very troublesome and dangerous to what little stock he possessed, he therefore after remaining here a few months decided to stay no longer, and left for other parts.

The next settler to arrive was James Barnett and his family, who came in the fall of 1815. They were Kentuckians. He built the second log house. It was a better structure than the first, as it had a clapboard door and clay and stick chimney. The next settlers were John Thompson and A. J. Cooper and their families. John Thompson was a man of considerable enterprise and of some intelligence. He was a justice of the peace while Wabash formed a part of Montgomery Township, and was the first justice in the territory now embraced in this township. Among the other early settler were:—Jacob Carabaugh, R. Jordon, James Crowley, J. Tweedle and Thomas Barnet. The first farm improved here to any considerable extent was made by Mr. Jordon. Young Lamar was one of the prominent early settlers, and near his residence was built a small log school house, which was generally known in the neighborhood as the Lamar school house; and it was there that William Cash taught the first school in the township to about twenty of the children of the settlers residing thereabouts. The first clergyman to visit this settlement was the Rev. Peter Salsman, who preached at the house of Mr. Lamar in the year 1820, and occasionally afterward in the school house.

The earliest resident physician to settle in Wabash was Dr. Jesse Fuget. And it is related that the first blacksmith to locate here was Richard Yarber. A murder was committed in this township, at a dance—or "frolic" as it was termed by some of the settlers—at the residence of Presley Garret, where William Lance, one of the guests, killed a man named Watson. The murderer was convicted and sent to the penitentiary for nine years. The roads in this township are very poor, and except during a portion of the summer months are in a very bad condition for the transportation of the products to market. The best market for the the farmers of this locality is Grayville. There is a warehouse situated on the track known as the Levi Fifer land. It was built in 1869, by James Lewis, and is about 40x60 feet. Probably the most important public improvement here is the bridge across the big bayou, near the dividing line between the farm of John W. Robb, and William J. Jordon. This bridge is known in the west part of the county as the "red bridge" so called on account of its being painted red. This bridge is substantially constructed, and is covered the entire length. This township if it had a proper and extensive system of drainage, and plenty of good roads, would become the most valuable lands of the county. The soil in certain seasons is remarkably productive. Much of the surface is annually submerged by the floods of the Wabash. The highest flood from the Wabash River that has occurred in the recollections of the oldest inhabitants was in 1825. Since then the Wabash has been out of its banks and over the bottom lands as many as six times in a single year.

The principal crop is corn. The average is about fifty bushels per acre, although occasionally in some well tilled fields the yield reaches a hundred bushels per acre. Moses Lamar says he has frequently raised an hundred bushels of corn per acre. Most of the land in this township is owned by non-residents, and as a great many of the farmers are renters, therefore the improvements are not of a very substantial character. Some of the renters only live in the township during the cropping season. They come in the spring and live in the bottoms until they have planted and laid by their crops, then they move away and remain until time to gather the crops. After the crop is gathered they again leave and remain away until the following spring. Notwithstanding there are many of these "moving farmers" in the township—yet there are many prosperous citizens who have permanent residences here. The great drawback to the agriculturalists in the bottoms is that there is no security of being permitted to gather the crops after they have planted and cultivated them. There are several good farmers located on the high grounds of the township which are not effected by the high waters.

PARTIAL LIST OF PATRONS.

CITY OF PRINCETON.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When came to Co.
Agniel Charles	Princeton	Princeton	Prop. Oriental Fruit, Cigar & Conf. store.	White Co., Ill.	1883
Agniel George	"	"	Prop. Princeton Livery Stable	Posey Co., Ind.	1877
Ada Lescher	"	"	Wife of G. A.	Wabash Co., Ill	1881
Buskirk, C. A	"	"	Attorney at Law	Allegany Co., N. Y.	1866
Amelia Fisher	"	"	Wife of C. A. B	Gibson Co., Ind.	1848
Brownlee, C	"	"	General Merchant	" "	1839
Sallie G. Hall	Died May 26, '79		First wife of C. B.	" "	
Maria T. Hall	Princeton	Princeton	Present wife of C. B	" "	
Burrucker, John	"	"	Prop. of Marble Works	" "	1842
Mary E. Wagner	Died Dec. 24, '69		First wife of J. B.	" "	1847
Catharine Bolle	Princeton	Princeton	Present wife of J. B.	Germany	1874
Burger, Fred. E	"	"	Merchant Tailor	Rhein Phalz, Bavaria.	1869
Matilda Bitter	"	"	Wife of F. E. B.	Cinn., Ohio	1874
Boswell, John F	"	"	Prop. Cincinnati Beer Saloon	Gibson Co., Ind.	1855
Bourland, Mrs. E. C. (nee Stice.	"	"	Prop. Farmers House	Edmonson Co, Ky.	1883
Bourland, Hiram H.	Died May 8, '59		Late husband of Mrs. E. C. B	Calloway Co., Ky.	
Chambers, Henry P	Princeton	Princeton	Sheriff	Miami Co., Ohio	1866
Miranda Jones	"	"	Wife of H. P. C.	" "	1866
Creswell, Wm. R	"	"	General Insurance Agent	Warrick Co., Ind	1863
Clara B. Williams	"	"	Wife of W. R. C.	Gibson Co., Ind.	1859
Duncan, Wm. M	"	"	Deputy County Auditor	Dauphin Co., Pa.	1840
Julia A. Talbott	"	"	Wife of W. M. D	Fountain Co., Ind	1871
Devin, J. A	"	"	General Merchant	Gibson Co., Ind.	1846
Mary Welborn	"	"	Wife of J. A. D.	" "	1847
Downey, W. D	"	"	General Merchant	" "	1834
Octavia H. Hall	"	"	Wife of W. D	" "	1839
Devin, Alex. N	"	"	Salesman	" "	1844
Melissa A. Ewing	"	"	Wife of A. N. D.	" "	1844
Donald, Nancy K. (nee Duncan.	"	"	Prop. Donald House	" "	1822
Donald, A. C	"	"	Deceased, late husband N. K. D.	Scotland	
Downey, W. E	"	"	Job Printer	Warrick Co., Ind	1862
Downey, A. L	"	"	Father of W. E. D.	Indiana	1862
Downey, Eliza A	"	"	Mother of W. E. and wife of A. L. D.	Warrick Co., Ind	1862
Evans, Wm. H	"	"	Editor and Publisher Democrat	Gibson Co., Ind.	1835
Mary J. Scudmore	"	"	Wife of W. H. E.	Edwards Co., Ill	1846
Evans, W. L	"	"	Banker	Gibson Co., Ind.	1827
Epperson, James S.	"	"	County Clerk	Warren Co., Ky.	1840
Ellen Shannon	"	"	Wife of J. S. E.		
Embree, Lucius C	"	"	Attorney at Law	Gibson Co., Ind.	1853
Luella Casy	"	"	Wife of L. C. E	" "	1856
Erwin, Charles O	"	"	Attorney at Law	" "	1857
California H. Vineyard	"	"	Wife of C. O. E	Switzerland Co., Ind.	1884
Emerson, R	"	"	Dealer and Manufacturer in Furniture.	Gibson Co., Ind.	1834
Mary A. Robb	"	"	Wife of R. E	Posey Co., Ind.	1880
Finney, John S.	"	"	Farmer	Gibson Co., Ind.	1849
Adie A. Thrall	"	"	Wife of J. S. F.	Wabash Co., Ill.	1873
Gordon, J. A	"	"	Pastor U. P. Church	Henderson Co., Ill.	1883
Elizabeth J. Young	"	"	Wife of Rev. J. A. G.	Belmont Co., Ohio.	1883
Greek, Samuel	"	"	Prop. Garden City Mills.	Crawford Co., Pa	1852
Emily H. Mills	Died Sept., '51.		First wife of S. G.	Gibson Co., Ind.	1826
Zelissa Mills	Princeton	Princeton	Present wife of S. G.	" "	1835
Gudgel, L. W	"	"	Attorney at Law	" "	1854
Josephine Vannada	"	"	Wife of L. W. G	Kentucky	1882
Johnson, John W	"	"	County Auditor	Gibson Co., Ind.	1849
Lucinda Thompson	"	"	Wife of J. W. J.	" "	1857
Jenkins, John E	"	"	Pastor C. P. Church	Meade Co., Ky	1857
Sarah Hallack.	"	"	Wife of Rev. J. E. J	Gibson Co., Ind.	1848
Jerauld G. N.	"	"	General Merchant		1820
Nancy Foster	"	"	Wife of G. N. J.		
Kidd, W. G	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Baltimore, Md.	1855
Mary E. Hall	"	"	Wife of W. G. K	Gibson Co., Ind.	1834
Kurtz, Wm.	"	"	Real Estate Agent	Lancaster Co., Pa.	1833
E. J. Arbuthnot	"	"	Wife of W. K	Gibson Co., Ind.	1825
Kirkman, Jane S.	"	"	Retired	Washington Co., Ky.	1825
Kirkman, Joseph J.	Died Mar. 9, '79.		Late husband of Mrs. J. S. K.	Kentucky	1816
Land, W. M.	Princeton	Princeton	Attorney at Law	Gibson Co., Ind.	1827
S. E. J. Harmon	"	"	Wife of W. M. L.	Posey Co., Ind	1855
Land, S. M	"	"	Par. in Princeton Foundry Mach. Works	Gibson Co., Ind.	1860
Lance, John,	"	"	Prop. Gem Saloon	Posey Co., Ind.	1870
Susan Tibbitt	"	"	Wife of J. L	Gibson Co., Ind.	
Lagow, H. W	"	"	Prop. of Lagow House	" "	1834
Cornelia Whitsitt	"	"	Wife of H. W. L.	" "	1834

CITY OF PRINCETON.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When came to Co.
Martin, D. C	Princeton	Princeton	Pastor R. P. Church	Lawrence Co., Pa	1872
Lucretia Mott McIntosh	"	"	Wife of D. C. M	Pittsburgh, Pa	1872
McCullough, J. E	"	"	Attorney at Law	Hamilton Co., Ohio	1875
Ella Welborn	"	"	Wife of J. E. McC	Gibson Co., Ind	1846
Mills, Byron	"	"	Prop. People's Planing Mill	" "	1835
Mary J. Curry	Died May 10, '82		First wife of B. M	" "	1836
Ellen Spencer	Princeton	Princeton	Present wife of B. M	Breckinridge Co., Ky.	1883
Mahan, W. H	"	"	Druggist	Putnam Co., Ind	1882
Elizabeth G. Madal	"	"	Wife of W. H. M	Floyd Co., Ind	1882
Miller, Joseph G	Washington	Washington	Contractor and Builder Gibson Co. Ct.H.		
McMasters, Mrs. M. J. (nee Sterne)	Princeton	Princeton	Retired	Chester Dist., S. C	1836
McMasters, John	Died July 11, '71		Late husband of Mrs. M. J. McM	Ireland	1846
McDonald, Wilford B	Princeton	Princeton	Fire Insurance Agent	Orange Co., Ind	1875
Susan H. Grigsby	"	"	Wife of W. B. McD	" "	1875
Pfohl Louis W	"	"	Prop. Princeton Saloon	Strasburg, Germany	1859
Virginia Skidmore	"	"	Wife of L. W. P	Edwards Co., Ill	1857
Robinson, W. D	"	"	Attorney at Law	De Witt Co., Ill	1867
Reavis, Samuel A	"	"	Partner of Princeton Marble Works	Gibson Co., Ind	1842
Emma Skelton	"	"	Wife of S. A. R	" "	1844
Rike, W. H	"	"	Bar Tender	Greene Co., Ohio	1871
Rachel E. Dornbusch	"	"	Wife of W. H. R	Darmstadt, Germany	1871
Riggs, Richard	"	"	Grocer and Liveryman	Ireland	1869
Margaret A. Woods	"	"	Wife of R.R	Gibson Co., Ind	1844
Stormont, Gil. R	"	"	Editor and Publisher Clarion	" "	1843
Kate Keys	"	"	Wife of G. R. S	Highland Co., Ohio	
Stuart John	"	"	Pastor Presbyterian Church	Ireland	1880
Eliza C. Bradbury	"	"	Wife of Rev. J. S	Cincinnati, Ohio	1880
Shoptaugh, S. H	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Spencer Co., Ind	1864
Ettie Birchfield	"	"	Wife of S. H. S	Gibson Co., Ind	1850
Snapp, W. L	"	"	Manufacturer of Carriages and Buggies	Knox Co., Ind	1879
Lizzie Melbur	"	"	Wife of W. L. S	Gibson Co., Ind	1849
Smith, W. L	"	"	Attorney at Law	" "	1848
Anna J. Calhoun	"	"	Wife of W. L. S	" "	1855
Staples, Louis H	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Guelph Co., Canada	1884
Mary M. Lasher	"	"	Wife of Dr. L. H. S	Peterboro' Canada	1884
Skelton, Jacob D	"	"	Attorney at Law	Gibson Co., Ind	1837
Sarah E. Duncan	"	"	Wife of J. D. S	" "	1837
Tichenor, Wm. N	"	"	County Treasurer	Nelson Co., Ky	1837
Elizabeth Johnson	"	"	Wife of W. A. T		
Van Nada Solomon	"	"	County Recorder	Warrick Co., Ind	1854
Jane V. Smith			Deceased, late wife of S. V. N	Gibson Co., Ind	1846
Woods, Patrick N	Princeton	Princeton	Retired	Blunt Co., Tenn	1811
Freelove Wiggins	Died Apr. 7, '71		First wife of P. N. W	Kentucky	1826
Leticia Braselton, (nee Hall)	Princeton	Princeton	Present wife of P. N. W	Gibson Co., Ind	1843
Willis, T. H	"	"	Pastor M. E. Church	Sullivan Co., Ind	1883
Lizzie Johnson	"	"	Wife of T. H. W	" "	1883
Welborn, W. P	"	"	General Merchant	Gibson Co., Ind	1837
Mary F. Jerauld	"	"	Wife of W. P. W	" "	1843
West, Dr. V. T	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Claremont Co., Ohio	1839
Corde ia Robb	"	"	Wife of Dr. V. T. W	Gibson Co., Ind	
Wilkinson, E. E	"	"	Attorney at Law	" "	1847
Maggie Sterne	"	"	Wife of E. E. W	" "	1856
Warnock, Samuel	"	"	Retired Farmer	Co. Antrim, Ireland	1841
Mary Woods	"	"	Wife of S. W	Gibson Co., Ind	1835
Ward, Seth	"	"	Manufacturer of Saddles and Harness	Amelia Co., Va	1847
Mary J. Howe	Died June 2, '80		Late wife of S. W	Gibson Co., Ind	1839
Yeager, Henry A	Princeton	Princeton	Attorney at Law	" "	1843
Carrie Staser			Deceased, first wife H. A. Y	Vanderburgh Co	1872
Mary Howe	Princeton	Princeton	Present wife H. A. Y	Gibson Co., Ind	

TOWNSHIP 3 S., RANGE 12.

Barker, Hiram	Owensville	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1824
Eliza Fitzgerrell	"	"	Wife of H. B	" "	1832
Boren Thomas J	"	Sec. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1849
Eliza Welborn	"	"	Wife of T. J. B	" "	1851
Mrs. Mary Welborn	"	"	Widow of Samuel P. Welborn	" "	1815
Samuel P. Welborn	Died Jan. 16, '75		Late husband of Mrs. Mary Welborn	North Carolina	1830
Bennett, Elizabeth	Owensville	Sec. 16	Farming	Gibson Co., Ind	1854
Joseph H. Thompson	Died Mch 10, '73		First husband of Mrs. E. B	Kentucky	
Bennett, A. N	Owensville	Sec. 16	Farmer, husband of Mrs. E. B	White Co., Ill	1868
Cole, John A	Posey ville	Sec. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Blackford Co., Ind	1866
Laura Ann Grigsby	"	"	Wife of J. A. C	Gibson Co., Ind	1850
Creek, Thomas B	"	"	Dealer in General Merchandise	" "	1849
Elizabeth Overton	"	"	Wife of T. B. C	Posey Co., Ind	1874

TOWNSHIP 3 S., RANGE 12.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When came to Co.
Clark, Wm R.	Owensville	Sec. 11	Farmer and slock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1836
Mary E. Hunt	"	"	Wife of W. R. C.	" "	1836
Fisher, Charles	"	Sec. 24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Posey Co., Ind	1876
Eliza Jane Smith	"	"	Wife of C. F.	Gibson Co., Ind	1850
Gorman, Geo. W	"	Owensville	Attorney and Notary Public	Conn	1850
Mary A. McQuaide	"	"	Wife of G. W. G.	Ohio	1848
Gordon, James	"	Sec, 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Ky	1840
Eliza N. Massey	"	"	Wife of J. G.	North Carolina	1840
Garten, John	Poseyville	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Harrison Co., Ky	1832
Jency Janes	"	"	Wife of J. G.	Barren Co., N. C	1833
Grigsby, James K	Stewartsville	Sec. 30	Farmer and Stock Raiser	California	1873
America A. Godfrey	"	"	Wife of J. K. G.	Gibson Co., Ind	1833
Hudelson, Sam'l C	Owensville	Owensville	Prop. Mill and Elevator and Tp. Trustee.	Gibson Co. Ind	1835
Margaret J. Kirkpatrick	"	"	Wife of S. C. H	Vanderburgh Co	1864
Hulfish, E. D	"	"	Editor and Publisher Weekly Echo	Pa	1856
Dora Shrill	Died 1877		Late wife of E. D. H.	Tenn	1869
Harmon, John W	Owensville	Owensville	General Merchant	Gibson Co., Ind	1840
Nancy Music	"	"	Wife J. W. H.	Logan Co., Ill	1879
Harlan, J M	"	"	Farmer and Blacksmith	Ky	1861
Lucy J. Huffman	"	"	Wife of J. M. H.	Ky	1861
Hull, J. N	"	Sec. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1849
Mollie Monroe	"	"	Wife of J. N. H.	Vanderburgh Co., Ind	1875
Johnson, Thomas	Poseyville	Sec. 30	Farmer and Blacksmith	Posey Co., Ind	1841
Sarah C. Anderson	"	"	Wife of J. T.	Ky	1858
Johnson, Henry	Owensville	Sec. 16	Farmer, Teacher and Assessor	Gibson Co., Ind	1853
Mary E. Williams	Died Jan. 22,'77		First wife of H. J.	" "	1852
Mary J. Davis	Owensville	Sec. 16	Present wife of H. J.	" "	1854
Johnson, Levi	"	Sec. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1824
Louisa Smith	"	"	Wife of J. L.	" "	1828
Jones, Jacob J	"	Owensville	Proprietor Saloon and Billiard Hall	" "	1835
Jones, William	"	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1832
Mattie E. Massey	"	"	(Wife of W. J.)	" "	1850
Knowles, James W	Poseyville	Sec. 30	Farming	" "	1830
Nancy E. Davis	"	"	Wife of J. W. K.	" "	1837
Kimball, Wm	Cynthiana	Sec. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1831
Sarah E. Williams	"	"	Wife of W. K.	Vanderburgh Co., Ind	1856
Knowles, John L	Owensville	Sec. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1823
Patsey Montgomery	"	"	Wife of J. L. K.	" "	1828
Knowles, Isaac N	"	Sec. 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1853
Martha E. Cantrell	"	"	Wife of I. N. K	" "	1854
Keneipp, George	"	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1853
Kittie H. Matthews	"	"	Wife of G. K.	London, Eng	1869
Knowles, Rebecca	Cynthiana	Sec. 34	Farming	Ky	1869
Knowles, Marvel	Died July, 1883		Late husband of R. K.	Georgia	1814
Kirkpatrick, John	Owensville	Owensville	Farmer and Trader	Gibson Co., Ind	1859
Moss, Wm. H	"	"	City Marshal	Ky	1880
Louisa Simpson	"	"	Wife of W. H. M.	Gibson Co., Ind	1857
Montgomery, Robt. Mc	"	Sec. 13	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1851
Spice E. Johnson	"	"	Wife of R. McM.	" "	1850
Montgomery, A. J	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1831
Mary McCrary	"	"	Wife of A. J. M.	" "	1836
Montgomery, S. M	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1855
Martha E. Lane	"	"	Wife of S. M. M.	Tenn	1861
Mounts, Thos. A	"	Sec. 24	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co, Ind	1818
Minerva Redman	"	"	Wife of T. A. M.	Ky	1826
Ma tin, John	Poseyville	Sec. 30	Farmer and J.-P.	Gibson Co., Ind	1848
Margaret Chism	"	"	Wife of J. M.	" "	1850
McReynolds, J. N	"	Sec. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1857
Amelia Cleveland	"	"	Wife of J. N. McR.	Posey Co., Ind	1876
Montgomery, J. M	Cynthiana	Sec. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1845
Lemyra Benson	"	"	Wife of J. M. M.	" "	1848
Marvel, David	"	Sec. 34	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1841
Sarah E. Barton	"	"	Wife of D. M.	Posey Co., Ind	1870
Mrs. Sarah Gibson	"	"	Mother of Mrs. S. E. M.	Tenn	1873
Marvel, S. O	Owensville	Sec. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1849
Parthena C. Bailey	"	"	Wife of S. O. M.	Franklin Co., Ills	1884
Marvel, James	"	"	Retired Farmer	Georgia	1807
Comfort S. Knowles	Died May 30'83		Wife of James and Mother of S. O. M.	Livingston Co., Ky	1813
Massy, B. F	Owensville	Owensville	House and Sign Painter	Indiana	1845
Martha Stoe	"	"	Wife of B. F. M.	"	1866
Mauck, John	"	"	Prop. Mauck House	Harrison Co., Ind	
Lydia Lucas	"	"	Wife of J. M.	Gibson Co., Ind	1822
Neely, J. M	"	Sec. 30	Physician and Surgeon	Warren Co., Ind	1856
Ellen Smith	Died Oct., 1882		Wife of J. M. N.	Knox Co., Ind	1866

TOWNSHIP 3 S., RANGE 12.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When came to Co.
Overton, Joseph H	Poseyville	Sec. 29	Farmer	Posey Co., Ind	1863
Clara Grigsby	"	"	Wife of J. H. O	Gibson Co., Ind	1866
Simpson, Wm	Owensville	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1824
Martha Jane Fitzgerrell	"	"	Wife of W. S.	" "	1830
Skelton, Elihu	"	Sec. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1836
Matilda Polard	"	"	Wife of E. S.	" "	1841
Saulman, A. G	Poseyville	Sec. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1848
Sharp, Lytle	Owensville	Sec. 9	Farmer and Teacher	" "	1852
Libbie F. Knowles	"	"	Wife of L. S.	" "	1858
Sharp, Harris	Died Nov. 5, '79		Father of L. S.	" "	1858
Darmis Clark	Owensville	Sec. 9	Widow of H. S. and mother of L. S.	Ky	1826
Smith, John F	"	Owensville	Gen. Mc'h't.	Gibson Co., Ind	1853
Cleo Bird	"	"	Wife of J. F. S.	" "	1857
Smith, Warrick	"	Sec. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1831
Margaret M. Simpson	"	"	Wife of W. S.	" "	1836
Thompson, J. Doss	"	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1858
Emma Johnson	"	"	Wife of J. D. T.	" "	1858
Tichenor, T. N	"	Owensville	Prop. of Saw Mill	Nelson Co., Ky	1847
M. E. Hudelson	"	"	Wife of T. N. T.	Gibson Co., Ind	
Waters, Wm. A	"	Sec. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1813
Eliza Jane Jones	"	"	Wife of W. A. W.	" "	1820
Wilson, Levin	Cynthiana	Sec. 26	Pastor Congregat'l Church and Farmer	" "	1820
Henrietta McReynolds	Di'd Mch 20, '83		Late wife L. W.	Tenn	1839
Lydia A Partridge	Cynthiana	Sec. 26	Present wife of L. W.	Ohio	1884
Wasson, C. S.	Owensville	Sec. 22	Farmer and Teacher	Gibson Co. Ind	1853
Fannie Parker	"	"	Wife of C. S. W.	Logan Co., Ill	1881
Wasson, J. L	"	Sec. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1845
Mannessa J. Boren	"	"	Wife of J. L. W.	" "	1847
Waters, Wm. P	"	Sec. 9	Farmer and Carpenter	" "	1821
Elizabeth Jones	Died 1863		First wife of W. P. W.	" "	1832
Sarah C. Garrett	Owensville	Sec. 9	Present wife of Wm. P. W.	Posey Co., Ind	1863
Welborn, John S	"	Sec. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1856
Sophronia Hunter	"	"	Wife of J. S. W.	Gibson Co., Ind	1854
Westfall, James P	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1822
Mary Jane Sharp	"	"	Wife of J. P. W.	" "	1830
Welborn, Joseph M	"	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Posey Co., Ind	1866
Charity E. Knowles	"	"	Wife of J. M. W.	Gibson Co., Ind	1857
Williams, Geo. W	"	Sec. 16	Farmer and Trader	Posey Co., Ind	1859
Mary E. Waters	"	"	Wife of G. W. W.	Gibson Co., Ind	1851

TOWNSHIP 1 S., RANGES 9 AND 10.

Ashcraft, B. K	Patoka	Sec. 29	Farmer	Grayson Co., Ky	1870
Tirzah M. Stewart	"	"	Wife of B. K. A.	Gibson Co., Ind	1833
Bruner, Sarah Ann	Hazleton	Sec. 20	Farming	" "	1830
Bruner, John Clark	Di'd Oct. 5, '74		Late husband of Mrs. S. A. B.	" "	1823
Bruner, Charles	Hazleton	Sec. 20	Son of S. A. and J. C. B.	" "	1866
Birmingham, Matthias	Princeton	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	New York City	1858
Nancy J. Whitsitt	"	"	Wife of M. B.	Gibson Co., Ind	1842
Boswell, George B	"	Sec. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1850
Martha P. Kirk	"	"	Wife of G. B. B.	" "	1859
Blaze, Geo. W	Hazleton	M. D., No. 75	Farmer and Stock Raiser	N. C	1841
Susan Hawkins	"	"	Wife of G. W. B.	Indiana	1841
Cunningham, J. W	Patoka	M. D., No. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1853
Nancy Trippet	"	"	Wife of J. W. C.	" "	1851
Campbell, James A	Union	Sec. 17	Farmer	Shelby Co., Ind	1881
Thersa Peed	"	"	Wife of J. A. C.	Pike Co., Ind	1881
Dyhouse, Elijah R	Patoka	Sec. 19	Farmer	" "	1864
Eliza Wilkinson	"	"	Wife of E. R. D.	Warrick Co., Ind	1864
Duncan, John J	"	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Alabama	1830
Aurilla J. Woods	"	"	Wife of J. J. D.	Dubois Co., Ind	1873
Davis, Andrew J	Princeton	Sec. 32	Farmer	Gibson Co., Ind	1858
Ettie E. Kirkpatrick	"	"	Wife of A. J. D.	" "	1859
Davis, W. P	"	"		" "	
Field, Benjamin R	Hazleton	M. D., No. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1828
Margaret A. Gillespie	"	"	Wife of B. R. F.	Lincoln Co., Tenn	1840
Grubb, Daniel	Union	Sec. 17	Farmer	Pike Co., Ind	1879
Eliza Jane Hartley	Died Aug 15, '79		Late wife of D. G.	" "	1879
Hinkle, Charles C	Patoka	M. D., No. 70	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clark Co., Ohio	1865
Minnie Putnam Lawrence	"	"	Wife of C. C. H.	" " Ind	1865
Highwood, John H	Hazleton	M. D., No. 59	Farmer	" " Ohio	1864
Highwood, Edward	"	"	Father of J. H. H.	Kent Co., Eng	1864
Hinkle, Rebecca	"	"	Wife of E. H. and mother of J. H. H.	Lancaster, Pa	1864

TOWNSHIP 1 S., RANGES 9 AND 10.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When came to Co
Haydon, Robert	Union	Sec. 7	Farmer	Pike Co., Ind	1860
Harriet A Colbin	Died July 10, '76		First wife of R. H	Gibson Co., Ind	1836
Phebe A. White	Union	Sec. 7	Present wife of R. H	Pike Co., Ind	1855
Huey, Robert	"	Sec. 24	Farmer	Co. Antrim, Ireland	1859
Rose Atkinson	"	"	Wife of R. H	Pike Co., Ind	1882
Hillman, Angelo	"	Union Pike Co.	Merchant	" "	1857
Mary E. Austin	"	" "	Wife of A. H	Kentucky	1871
Hillman, Jeremiah	Died Feb. 13, '83		Father of A. H	Pike Co., Ind	1831
Lucy A. McRoberts	Union	Sec. 1	Widow of J. H. and Mother of A. H	Cumminsville, Ohio	1841
Hornbrook, Dr. John T	"	Union	Physician and Surgeon	Pike Co., Ind	1857
Alice Davidson	"	"	Wife of J. T. H	" "	1858
Hubbard, R. N	Oatsville	Town. 1 S. R. 9, Sec. 21	Farmer	Butler Co., Ky	1862
Polly Smith	"	" "	Wife of R. N. H	Warrick Co., Ind	1863
Jones, Wm	Hazleton	M. D. No. 69	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Kentucky	1850
Harriet Jones nee Bennett	"	" "	Wife of W. J	Gibson Co., Ind	1850
Mahan, John	Princeton	Sec. 36	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Donegal, Ireland	1854
Mary Jane Greer	"	"	Wife of J. M	" "	1838
Milburn, Samuel	Hazleton	M. D. No. 20	Carpenter and Builder	Gibson Co., Ind	1844
Elizabeth A. Brown	"	" "	Wife of S. M	" "	1844
McFetridge, John Q	Patoka	Sec. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1828
Cynthia C. Hargrove	"	"	Wife of J. Q. McF	" "	1835
McFetridge, Wm. C	Hazleton	"	Farmer	" "	1855
Fannie E. Knaub	"	"	Wife of W. C. McF	Clark Co., Ohio	1867
McRoberts, Milton	Princeton	M. D. No. 104	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1850
Elizabeth Foster	"	" "	Wife of M. McR	" "	1857
McRoberts, Artemas B	"	M. D. No. 89	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Lincoln Co., Ky	1848
Mary Phillips	"	" "	Wife of A. B. McR	Gibson Co., Ind	1835
McFetridge, John H	"	Sec. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1862
McFetridge, Daniel S	Died Sept. 17, '68		Father of Jno. H. McF	Tennessee	1819
Sarah A. Johnson	Princeton	Sec. 26	Widow of D. S and Mother of J. H. McF	Gibson Co., Ind	1823
McRoberts, Wm. L	Union	Sec 18	Farmer and Minister M. E. C	Hamilton Co., Ohio	1840
Mary A. Kirk	"	"	Wife of Wm. L. McR	Warrick Co., Ind	1834
Malone Hugh	Patoka	Sec. 24	Farmer	Gibson Co., Ind	1842
Nancy C. Pritchett	"	"	Wife of H. M	" "	1863
Payen, Benj. F	Princeton	Sec. 31	Farmer	Coschocton Co. Ohio	1870
Emily J. Craig	"	"	Wife of B. F. P	Greene Co., Ind	1871
Price, Amzi	Union	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1810
Amanda W. Nixon	"	"	Wife of A. P	" "	1830
John Perry Price	"	"	Farmer	" "	1861
Phillips, Jonathan W	"	Sec. 7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1847
Elizabeth Ann Crow	"	"	Wife of J. W. P	" "	1839
Robb, David	Patoka	M. D. No 56	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1815
Phebe A. Key	"	" "	Wife of D. R	Princeton, Ind	1824
Richards, Nancy A. nee Field	"	M. D. No. 6	Farming	Gibson Co., Ind	1823
Richards, Nicholas A	Died July 31, '74		Late Husband of Mrs. N. A. R	Nashville, Tenn	1852
Jane Martin	Patoka	M. D. No. 6	Wife of James L. Erwin	Gibson Co., Ind	1849
Steelman, Jr. John W	Hazleton	M. D. No. 38	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clark Co., Ohio	1862
Caroline A. Knaub	"	"	Wife of J. W. S	" "	1867
Steelman, Mark	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1862
Lucy A. Knaub	"	"	Wife of M. S	" "	1867
Spain, Byron S	"	M. D. No. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1849
Arvilla Decker	"	" "	Wife of B. S. S	" "	1828
Spain, Wm. A	"	Sec. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1828
Jemima McFetridge	"	"	Wife of W. A. S	" "	1831
Steelman, Henry	"	M. D. No. 38	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Clark Co., Ohio	1862
Alice Phillips	"	" "	Wife of H. S	Gibson Co., Ind	1861
Shoultz, Andrew J	Oatsville	Sec. 17	Farmer	Pike Co., Ind	1864
Nancy J. Willis	"	"	Wife of A. J. S	" "	1864
Street, Benjamin	"	Town. 1 S. R. 9, Sec. 16	Farmer	Co. Berne, Switzerland	1866
Salina Jones	"	" "	Wife of S. B	Gibson Co., Ind	1846

TOWNSHIP 1 S., RANGES 8 AND 9.

Thompson, James	Princeton	M. D. No. 103	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1834
Louisa V. McLellan	Died July 19, '71		First Wife of J. T	Davis Co., Ind	1861
Catharine Raraton	Princeton	M. D. No. 105	Present Wife of J. T	Ireland	1850
Joseph Dougnerty	Died Dec. 27, '63		First Husband of Catharine Raraton	"	1844
Wilson, W. L	Patoka	Sec. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Simpson Co., Ky	1865
Ellen Milburn	"	"	Wife of W. L. W	Gibson Co. Ind	1847
Wood, James T	Princeton	Sec. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1851
Parmelia Montgomery	Died Mch 9, '83		Late Wife of J. T. W	" "	1848
Zimmerman, John	Union	Sec. 1	Farmer	York Dist., S. C	1815
Elizabeth Ennis	"	"	Wife of J. Z	Gibson Co., Ind	1816

TOWNSHIP 2 S., RANGES 8 AND 9—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When came to Co.
Bock, Herman	Oakland City.	Oakland	Prop. of Schooner Hall	Phein Pfaltz, Bavaria	1882
Cockrum, Wm. M.	" "	"	Farmer and Manufacturer	Gibson Co., Ind	1837
Lucretia Harper	" "	"	Wife of Wm. M. C.	" "	1838
Crawford, J. W.	" "	"	Underwriter	" "	1859
Duncan, Robt. C.	" "	"	Merchant	" "	1859
Nannie C. Carithers	" "	"	Wife of R. C. D.	" "	1857
Dodd, Hannah C.	" "	Sec. 26	Farming	Baden, Germany	1837
Dodd, John W.	Died June 28, '75		Late Husband of H. C. D.	Adams Co., Ill	1845
Dodd, George Fletcher	Oakland City.	Sec. 26	Son of J. W. and H. C. D.	Gibson Co., Ind	1869
Eskew, Martha Jane	" "	Sec. 12	Farming	Warrick Co., Ind	1869
Wakefield, Samuel J.	Died June 1, '59		First Husband of M. J. E.	" "	
Eskew, John	Oakland City.	Sec. 12	Farmer and present Husband of M. J. E.	Cumberland Co., Ky.	1848
Farmer, John A.	" "	Sec. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1833
Martha J. Reavis	Died Oct. 11, '76		First Wife of J. A. F.	" "	1839
Mary E. Wallace, nee Steel.	Oakland City.	Sec. 26	Present Wife of J. A. F	" "	
Farmer, Embree C.	" "	Sec. 22	Farmer, Stock Raiser, and Dealer	" "	1846
Mary I. Crow	" "	"	Wife of E. C. F.	" "	1854
Gudgel, Andrew	" "	Sec. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1825
Elvira Wallace	" "	"	Wife of A. G.	Kentucky	
Hargrove, W. L.	" "	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Gibson Co., Ind	1848
Arabella S. Donald	" "	"	Wife of W. L. H.	" "	1851
Ingle, David	" "	Oakland	Prop. of Ingleton & Ayrshire Coal Mines	Evansville, Ind	1880
Fannie Burbank	" "	"	Wife of D. I.	Illinois	1881
Ireland, Dr. J. M.	Francisco	Francisco	Physician and Surgeon	North Carolina	1832
Elizabeth Perkins	"	"	Wife of Dr. J. M. I.	Gibson Co., Ind	1842
Jarrett, L. W	Oakland City.	Oakland	General Merchant	Warrick Co., Ind	1878
Minerva Hart	" "	"	Wife of L. W. J.	" "	1878
Kell, John V.	Somerville	Sec. 26	Farmer	Chester Dist., S. C.	1827
Jane M. Gillespie	Died Feb. 16, '76		First Wife of J. V. K.	Middle Tennessee	1840
Harriet Harper, nee Skelton.	Somerville	Sec. 26	Present Wife of J. V. K.	Gibson Co., Ind	1830
Kennedy, James	"	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Dundalk City, Ireland	1848
Jane Martin	"	"	Wife of J. K	Gibson Co., Ind	1833
Lamb, Porter H.	Oakland City.	Oakland	Livery, Feed and Sale Stable	Perry Co., Ind	1884
Louisa R. Black	" "	"	Wife of P. H. L.	" "	1884
Mason, G. C.	" "	"	Physician and Surgeon	Gibson Co., Ind	1847
Elizabeth Henderson	" "	"	Wife of G. C. M.	Gurnsey Co., Ohio	1868
Mead, John S.	Francisco	Sec. 8	Farmer and County Commissioner	Gibson Co., Ind	1827
Minerva Yeager	"	"	Wife of J. S. M.	" "	1832
McKedy, Thomas H.	"	Sec. 6	Farmer	" "	1820
Maria Teel	Died July 20, '58		First Wife of T. H. McK.	" "	1819
Lucretia Douglass	Died Sept. 23'76		Second Wife of T. H. McK.	" "	1831
Percilia Leech	Francisco	Sec. 6	Present Wife of T. H. McK.	" "	1842
Minnis, James	Oakland City.	Sec. 29	Farmer	" "	1818
Martha A. Mitchell	Died Oct. 28, '38		First Wife of J. M.	Tennessee	
Martha Jane Dill	Died Oct. 2, '78		Second Wife of J. M.	"	
Eliza Pancake, nee Allman	Oakland City.	Sec. 28	Present Wife of J. M.	Pike Co., Ind	1878
McGowan, Dr. Wm. J.	" "	Oakland	Physician and Surgeon	Wayne Co., Ky	1863
D. J. Ramsey	" "	"	Wife of Dr. Wm. J. McG.	" "	1863
Nossett, Wm.	" "	Sec. 32	Blacksmith	Frederic Co., Va	1845
Elizabeth Johnson	Died Oct. 12, '55		Late Wife of W. N.	Pennsylvania	1845
Patten, Dr. James C.	Francisco	Francisco	Physician and Surgeon	Maury Co., Tenn	1835
Louisa Marstetler	"	"	Wife of Dr. J. C. P.	Maryland	
Robinson, W. C.	Oakland City.	Oakland	Partner in Columbia Mill Co.	DeWitt Co., Ill	1865
Lida C. Dorsey	" "	"	Wife of W. C. R.	Gibson Co., Ind	1863
Robinson, J. M.	" "	"	Prop. of Monarch Saloon	" "	1849
Lettie J. Wilson	" "	"	Wife of J. M. R.	" "	1855
Spilman, N. A.	" "	"	Ed. and Pub. Oakland *Enterprise*	" "	1853
Mary Coleman	" "	"	Wife of N. A. S	Tennessee	1862
Stevenson, James	" "	"	General Commission Merchant	Dubois Co., Ind	1883
Albina Wise	Died July 24, '68		Late Wife of J. S.	Kentucky	
Anna Taylor	Oakland City.	Oakland	Present Wife of J. S.	Spencer Co., Ind	1883
Springer, W. H.	" "	"	Hardware Merchant	Orange Co., Ind	1871
Mary H. McVey	" "	"	Wife of W. H. S.	" "	1871
Steel, James M.	Somerville	Sec. 34	Farmer	Gibson Co., Ind	1831
Priscilla Barrett	"	"	Wife of J. M. S.	" "	1842
Summers, Wm. J.	Oakland City.	Sec. 19	Farmer	" "	1836
Cassander Heron	Died Aug. '63		First Wife of W. J. S.	" "	
Mary Peed, nee Deadman	Oakland City.	Sec. 19	Present Wife of W. J. S.	Pike Co., Ind	1865
Steel, Martin A.	" "	Sec. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1835
Elizabeth Baldwin	" "	"	Wife of M. A. S	" "	1846
Wallace, L. B.	Francisco	Francisco	Druggist	" "	1845
Alice J. Wood	Died April 5, '71		First Wife of L. B. W.	" "	
Eliza J. McClellan	Francisco	Francisco	Present Wife of L. B. W.	" "	
Watt, Samuel D.	Oakland City.	Sec. 32	Farmer	Greene Co., Ohio	1859
Nancy E. Wilson	Died Feb 14, '67		First Wife of S. D. W.	Gibson Co., Ind	1841
Catharine Martin	Oakland City.	Sec. 32	Present Wife of S. D. W.	" "	1841

TOWNSHIP 2 S., RANGES 8 AND 9.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When came to Co.
Watt, Mrs. Parsis	Oakland City	Sec. 32	Farming	Lawrenceburg, Ohio.	1839
Archibald O'Neal	Died Ap'l 22,'41		First Husband of Mrs. P. W	Tennessee	1839
Watt, Hugh	" Sept. 20,'71		Second " " "	County Down, Irel'd.	
Wallace, Cornelius T	Oakland City	Sec. 23	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1857
Amanda A. Foley	" "	"	Wife of C. T. W	" "	1858
Wallace, Pearl B	" "	"	Son of C. T. and A. A. W	" "	1881
Wallace, J. W	" "	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1844
Lavina Mauck	" "	"	Wife of J. W. W	" "	1846
Wallace, Julia A. see Reavis.	" "	"	Retired	" "	1819
Wallace, John T	Died Ap'l 12,'80		Late Husband of Mrs. J. A. W	Ohio Co., Ky	1829
Williams, Thomas J	Oakland City	Sec. 26	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1845
Elizabeth Dodd	" "	"	Wife of T. J. W	" "	1849

TOWNSHIP 1 N., RANGE 10.

Briner, John	Hazelton	M. D. No. 15	Farmer	Jackson Co., Ind	1864
Briner, Ann	"	" "	Wife of J. B	Orange Co., "	1864
Brown, David T. R	"	M. D. No. 14	Farmer	Gibson Co., "	1849
Mary A. Kirk	Div'd May 8,'74		Former wife of D. T. R. B	" "	1855
Alice G. Sanders	Hazleton	M. D. No. 14	Present wife of D. T. R. B	Floyd Co., "	1865
Brown, John W	"	M. D. No. 19	Farmer	Gibson Co, "	1839
Tresa A. Barnes	Died Jan. 3, '82		Late wife of J. W. B	" "	1844
Brice, Wm	Hazleton	Hazleton	Farming and Teaming	" "	1844
Margeret A. Robb	"	"	Wife of W. B	Pike Co., "	1863
Cunningham, A. W	"	M. D. No. 35	Farmer and Stockraiser	Gibson Co, "	1855
Catharine Houston	"	" "	Wife of A. W. C	Lawrence Co., Ill	1869
Decker, Payton	"	Sec. 23	Farmer	Gibson Co., Ind	1841
Isabella Robb	Di'd Aug. 11,'73		First Wife of P. D	" "	1849
Mary J. Grow	Hazleton	Sec. 23	Present " "	Davis Co., Ind	1852
Davidson, Mary J. nee Phillips.	"	Sec. 24	Farming	Gibson Co., "	1837
Davidson, Joseph	Died May 3, '71		Late husband of M. J. D	Pike Co., "	1835
Ellis, Wm	Hazleton	Hazleton	Grain Dealer	Gibson Co., "	1855
Edwards, James	"	M. D. No. 65	Farmer	Ky	1856
Susan M. Robb	"	" "	Wife of J. E	Gibson Co., Ind	1846
Gardner, Wm	"	M. D. No. 114	Farmer	South Carolina	1815
Sarah Phillips	"	" "	Wife of Wm. G	Fairfield Co., S. C	1813
Gudgel John F	"	Hazleton	Physician and Surgeon	Gibson Co., Ind	1849
Cynthiana Baldwin	"	"	Wife of Dr. J. F. G	" "	1854
Howard, C. L	"	"	Student at Law	" "	1866
M. E. Howard, nee Houk	"	"	Mother of C. L. H	Sevier Co., Tenn	1864
Howard, E. J., Dr	Died Oct. 4, '82		Father of C. L. and husband of M. E. H.	Bledsoe Co. "	1864
Hargrove, Samuel	Union	Sec. 29-30, Clay Tp. Pike Co.	Farmer and Stockraiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1843
Mary Ewing	"		Wife of S. H	" "	1849
Jeffries, R. S	Hazleton	Hazleton	Farmer and Engineer	Grayville, Ill	1860
Margaret Ann Goodnight	"	"	Wife of R. S. J	Springfield, Ill	1848
Knight, Daniel	"	"	Gunsmith and J.-P	Gilford Co., N. C	1859
Mary A. Bates	Died Nov 28,'49		First wife of D. K	Baltimore, Md	
Cornelia A. Trickett	Hazleton	Hazleton	Present wife of D. K	Va	1859
Lindy, A. J	Union	M. D. No. 113	Farmer	Pike Co., Ind	1873
Nancy Davidson	"	" "	Wife of A. J. L	" "	1873
Lee, Wm. H	"	" "	Farmer	" "	1881
Peed, Solomon	"	Sec. 25	"	Pierson Co., N. C	1870
Peed, Sarah, nee Hornbrook		"	Wife of S. P	Gibson Co., Ind	1834
Paul, B. F	Hazleton	M. D. No. 51	Farmer	Culpepper Co., W. Va	1854
Anna M. Edwards	"	"	Present wife of B. F. P	Knox Co., Ind	1862
Martha Kirk	Died July 10,'82		First wife of B. F. P	Gibson Co., Ind	1842
Sisson, W. S	Hazleton	Hazleton	Druggist	Switzerland Co., Ind.	1871
Marietta Knaub	"	" "	Wife of W. S. S	Clark Co., Ohio	1862
West, Presley E	"	M. D. No. 80	Farmer	Roan Co., W. Va	1865
Julia A. Phillips	"	" "	Wife of P. E. W	Gibson Co., Ind	1844
West, A. V	"	Hazleton	Farmer, Merchant and Liveryman	Roan Co., W. Va	1865
S. J. Kightly	"	"	Wife of A. V. W		

TOWNSHIP 1 S., RANGE 11.

Alvis, L. F	Patoka	Patoka	Blacksmith and Carriage Maker	Gibson Co., Ind	1852
E. J. Markley	"	"	Wife of L. F. A	Clark Co., Ohio	1864
Applegate, Charles L	"	Sec. 14	Farmer and Stockraiser	Shelby Co., Ohio	1862
Applegate, J. C	Di'd Nov. 20,'74		Father of C. L. A	New Jersey	1862
Rupert, Elizabeth	Di'd Ap'l 7, '78		Wife of J. C. A. and mother of C. L. A.	Greene Co., Ohio	1862
Daniels, Wm. D	Patoka	Sec. 14	Farmer and dealer in walnut lumber	Marietta, Ohio	1858
Kate Hudelson	"	"	Wife of W. D. D	Gibson Co., Ind	1849
Givins, Charles	"	Patoka	Laborer at saw-mill	" "	1858
Givins, E. W			Deceased father of C. G		
Givins, Cordelia			Deceased mother of C. G		

TOWNSHIP 1 S., RANGE 11.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When came to Co.
Hitch, Zachariah	Patoka	Sec 14	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Caroline Co., Md	1845
M. A. Spain	"	"	Wife of Z. H	Gibson Co., Ind	1824
Lendrum, Charles K	"	Patoka	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Madison Co., Ky	1880
Margaret Forman	"	"	Wife of C. K. L	Ohio Co., Ky	1880
McClure, A. D	"	"	Prop. of City Mills	Gibson Co., Ind	1837
Maria C. Weber	"	"	Wife of A. D. McC	Salzwedel, Prussia	1872
Mitchell, Robt	Princeton	Sec. 36	Farmer and Breeder of Improved Stock	Scotland	1850
Margaret Duncan	"	"	Wife of R. M	"	1836
Parrett & Casey	Patoka	Patoka	Merchants	Indiana	
Spain, D. Clark	"	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1857
Ella Stucky	Hazleton	"	Wife of D. C. S	Evansville, Ind	1864
Stormont, Riley	Princeton	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1824
Stormont, David	"	"	Father of R. S	Chester Dist., S. C	1812
Stormont, Mary (nee Martin)	Died Feb. 13 '74		Wife of D. S. and mother of R. S	" " "	1816
Spain, John W	Patoka	Sec. 12	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1858
Delia Robb	"	"	Wife of J. W. S	" "	1863
Stewart & Danks	"	Patoka	Merchants	Indiana	
Witherspoon, Willo'by W	"	Sec. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1852
Aldah I. Phillips	Died Feb. 20, '82		Late wife of W. W. W	Clark Co., Ohio	1864
Witherspoon, Lewis	Patoka	Sec. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1839
West, Mary	Died Apr. 18, '82		Late wife of L. W	Tennessee	1849
Witherspoon, Oscar	Patoka	Sec. 25	Son of L. and Mary W	Gibson Co., Ind	1870

TOWNSHIP 2 S., RANGE 11.

Archer, Samuel H	Princeton	Sec. 1	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Princeton, Ind	1833
Elizabeth O. Robb	"	"	Wife of S. H. A	Gibson Co., Ind	1847
Ashby, Harrison	"	Sec. 18	Farmer	Hopkins Co., Ky	1867
Catharine Wheeler	"	"	Wife of H. A	Chariton Co., Mo	1867
Calhoun, Wm. A	Owensville	"	Farmer	Gibson Co., Ind	1850
Calhoun, Wm			Deceased, Father of W. A. C	Donegal, Ireland	1847
Ann J. Elliott	Owensville	Sec. 18	Widow of W. C. and mother of W. A. C	" "	1847
Embree, Cynthia A	"	Sec. 3	Farming	Wabash Co., Ill	
Embree, James H			Deceased late husband of C. A. E	Gibson Co., Ind	1819
Embree, John T	Owensville	Sec. 3	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1850
Laura E. Mangrum	"	"	Wife of J. T. E	" "	1854
Hull, Thomas	"	Sec. 28	Farmer	New York City	1827
Elizabeth Nixon	"	"	Wife of T. H	Gibson Co., Ind	1827
Hart, David D	Princeton	Sec. 22	Farmer	Warrick Co., Ind	1864
Elizabeth Woods	"	"	Wife of D. D. H	" "	1852
Hollis, Bartlett B	Kings	Sec. 35	Farmer	Gibson Co., Ind	1843
Sarah J. Polk	"	"	Wife of B. B. H	" "	1852
Legrange, Richard	Princeton	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Nelson Co., Ky	1819
Mary E. Gordon	"	"	Wife of R. L	" "	1840
Miller, Lucilla C	"	Sec. 12	Farming	Gibson Co., Ind	1838
John B. Woods	Died May 14, '64		Former husband of L. C. M	" "	1830
Munford, Robt. Milton	Princeton	Sec. 2	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1832
Nancy J. Finney	"	"	Wife of R. M. M	" "	1837
McClurkin, James Cook	"	Sec. 22	Farmer	Union Co., Ind	1853
Amanda Howe	"	"	Wife of J. C. McC	Princeton, Ind	1842
McClurkin, Henry M	"	Sec. 27	Farmer	Preble Co., Ohio	1853
Adelia A. McCurdy	"	"	Wife of H. M. McC	" "	
McCarthy, Joseph	"	Sec. 23	Farmer	Gibson Co., Ind	1862
Olivia E. Woods	"	"	Wife of J. McC	" "	1863
Jacob McCarthy	Died Dec. 2, '75		Father of J. McC	Indiana	
Nancy Wilson	Died Dec. 11, '76		Mother of J. McC	"	
Spore, Jacob	Owensville	Sec. 29	Farmer	Floyd Co., Ind	1845
Comfort Knowles	Died Feb. 13, '84		Late wife of J. S	Gibson Co., Ind	1821
Smith, John Marvel	Owensville	Sec. 32	Farmer	Adair Co., Ky	1823
Rhoda L. E. Malone	"	"	Wife of J. M. S	Gibson Co., Ind	1835
Smith, James Allen	"	Sec. 31	Farmer	" "	1849
Lydia Mauck	"	"	Wife of J. A. S	" "	1855
Spore Andrew J	"	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1854
Alice A. Travel	"	"	Wife of A. J. S	" "	1857
Smith, John M	Princeton	Sec. 28	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Adair Co. Ky	1836
Mary E. Woods	"	"	Wife of J. M. S	Gibson Co., Ind	1840
Woods, Melville S	"	Sec. 26	Teacher	" "	1860
Woods, Robt. R	"	"	Farmer and Father of M. S. W	" "	1826
Mary A. McClurkin	"	"	Wife of R. R. W. and mother of M. S. W	Union Co., Ind	1853
Woods, W. L	"	Sec. 21	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1820
Amanda Mangrum	"	"	Wife of W. L. W	" "	

TOWNSHIP 2 S., RANGE 10 W.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When came to Co.
Byers, Benjamin	Kings	Sec. 31	Farmer	Gibson Co., Ind	1850
Malinda Redman	"	"	Wife of B. B	" "	1855
Burton, Jr., Robert G	Princeton	Sec. 22	Farmer and Stock Raiser	England	1846
Bell, Robert J	"	Sec. 27	" "	St. Andrews Scotland	1858
Minerva Dougan	"	"	Wife of R. J. B	Gibson Co., Ind	1832
Conley, Jesse	"	Sec. 31	Farmer	Miss	1865
Ella Joins	"	"	Wife of J. C	Tenn	1865
Flinn, George W	"	Sec. 16	Teacher and Painter	Wayne Co., Ill	1842
Gillespie, Monroe	"	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Monroe Co., Ind	1857
Gillespie, Elizabeth	Di'd Aug. 24, '64		First wife of M. G	Tenn	
Mary E. Skelton, nee McDaniels	Princeton	Sec. 11	Present wife of M. G	Clay Co., Ill	1845
Hudelson, Lucius R	"	Sec. —	Teacher	Gibson Co., Ind	1861
Kell, Louis S	"	Sec. 3	Farmer	" "	1864
Kell, Alex. R	Di'd June 21, '82		Father of L. S. K	Chester Dist. S. C	1832
Nancy A. Wilson	Princeton	Sec. 3	Widow of A. R. K. & mother of L. S. K	Gibson Co., Ind	1835
Latham, Jas. C	"	Sec. 29	Farmer	" "	1830
Julia Ann Davis	"	"	Wife of J. C. L	Indiana	1858
McClure, Joseph P	"	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1815
Catharine Ann Devin	"	"	Wife of J. P. McC	" "	1812
McClure, Wm. M	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1848
Martha E. Latham	"	"	Wife of W. M. McC	Morgan Co., Ill	1858
McClure, Geo. W	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1850
Catharine Decker	"	"	Wife of G. W. McC	" "	1848
Massey, John B	"	Sec. 9	Farmer	Orange Co, Ind	1842
Julia A. Kirkpatrick	"	"	Wife of J. B. M	Vanderburgh Co., Ind	1862
McCormick, Patterson B.	"	Sec. 15	Retired Minister C. P. Church	Todd Co., Ky	1842
Maria J. Perry	"	"	Wife of P. B. McC	Logan Co., Ky	1854
Maxam, Patsy nee Mattingley	"	Sec. 22	Farming	Perry Co., Ind	1843
Maxam, John S	Di'd Mch 14, '83		Late Husband of Mrs. P. M	Conn	1818
Moes, Wilhelmina nee Lange	Princeton	Sec. 5	Farming	Hanover	1858
Moes, William	Died Oct. 7, '75		Late Husband of W. M	Prussia	1858
Sloan, John	Princeton	Sec. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1838
Sloan, Sarah C. nee Phillips	"	"	Wife of J. S	" "	1841
Weisberger, Emil	"	Sec. 5	Farmer	Germany	1856
Gertrude Kadel	"	"	Wife of E. W	"	1856
Warnock, M. J. nee Milburn	"	Sec. 6	Farming	Gibson Co., Ind	1828
Warnock, Archibald	Died Jan. 3, '63		Late husband of M. J. W	Ireland	

TOWNSHIP 2 S., RANGE 12 W.

Benson, Sylvester	Owensville	Sec. 26	Farmer and Co. Com	Gibson Co, Ind	1828
Nancy A. Ewing	"	"	Wife of S. B	Dubois Co., Ind	1860
Humphreys, W. F	"	Sec. 24	Farmer	Gibson Co., Ind	1857
Maggie Emerson	Deceased		Late wife of W. F. H	" "	1859
Harmon, L. D	Owensville	Sec. 32	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1862
Mary G. Clark	"	"	Wife of L. D. H	Wayne Co., Ill	1878
Marvel, Wesley	"	Sec. 25	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1829
Janati Davis	"	"	Wife of W. M	Posey Co., Ind	1847
Mauck, Samuel	"	Sec. 35	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1826
Eliza Yeager	Deceased		First Wife of S. M	" "	1829
Charity Yeager	Owensville	Sec. 35	Present wife of S. M	" "	
Woods, Jas. H	"	Sec. 18	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1835
Marinda Powell	"	"	Wife of J. H. W	Edwards Co., Ill	1858

TOWNSHIP 3 S., RANGE 11. W.

Cleveland, Jas. H	McGary	Sec. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Posey Co., Ind	1863
Julia Ann Reavis	"	"	Wife of J. H. C	" "	1863
Cleveland, J. T	Cynthiana	Sec. 31	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Harrison Co., Ky	1848
Nancy Williams, nee Eaton	"	"	Wife of J. T. C	Vanderburgh Co., Ind	1866
Cleveland James W	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1832
Malinda Endicott	"	"	Wife of J. W. C	Posey Co., Ind	1854
Emerson, J. W	Owensville	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1840
Nancy J. Knowles	Died March, '76		First wife of J. W. E	" "	1843
Ellen Yeager	Owensville	Sec. 8	Present wife of J. W. E	" "	1855
Ewin, John A	Ft Branch	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Vanderburgh Co., Ind	1851
Eliza J. Boren	"	"	Wife of J. A. B	Gibson Co., Ind	1843
Genung, Wm. R	"	Ft. Branch	Physician and Surgeon	N. J	1852
Louisa Strain	"	"	Wife of Dr. Wm. R. G	Gibson Co., Ind	1840
Gwaltney, A	"	Sec. 23	Farmer	" "	1825
Orphelia Scott	Died Jan. 31, '50		First wife of A. G	" "	1827
Nancy Taylor	Ft. Branch	Sec. 23	Present wife of A. G	Vanderburgh Co., Ind	1853
Holcomb, Silas M	"	Ft. Branch	Atty. and collecting agt	Gibson Co., Ind	1838
Mary Hopkins	"	"	Wife of S. M. H	" "	

TOWNSHIP 3 S., RANGE 11.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When came to Co.
Kitchen, Joshua	Haubstadt	Sec. 35	Farmer	Posey Co., Ind	1817
Julia Duff	"	"	Wife of J. K	Gibson Co., Ind	1819
Kuhn, Charles C	Ft. Branch	Ft. Branch	General Merchant	Pennsylvania	1861
Henrietta Oswald	"	"	Wife of C. C. K	Gibson Co., Ind	
Lowe, Wm J	"	Sec. 13	Farmer	" "	1844
Betsey Jane Pritchett	"	"	Wife of Wm. J. L	" "	1848
Mangrum, Wm. E	"	Ft. Branch	Retired Farmer	" "	1824
Julia Rutledge	"	"	Wife of W. E. M	Posey Co., Ind	1827
McGary, Hugh D	McGary	Sec. 10	Merchant, Grain Dealer and Farmer	Gibson Co., Ind	1840
Sarah C. Weed	"	"	Wife of H. D. McG and Postmistress	" "	1850
Montgomery, Louis L	"	Sec. 3	Retired Farmer	" "	1820
Mary A. Daugherty	"	"	Wife of L. L. M	Adair Co., Ky	1834
Cornelius Redman	"	"	Farmer	Gibson Co., Ind	1861
Florence N. Montgomery	"	"	Wife of C. R	" "	1860
Montgomery, W. C	Owensville	Sec. 20	Farmer and Stock Dealer	" "	1844
Louisa Clark	"	"	Wife of W. C. M	" "	1849
O'Neel, G. W	Ft. Branch	Ft. Branch	Engineer	" "	1840
Emma Eads	"	"	Present wife of G. W. O'N	Greenbriar Co., W. Va.	1855
Pritchett Pressley	McGary	Sec. 11	Farmer	Gibson Co., Ind	1831
Nancy West	"	"	Wife of P. P	" "	1832
Runcie, John W	Ft. Branch	Ft. Branch	Physician and Surgeon	Ireland	1860
Mary E. Whiting	"	"	Wife of Dr J. W. R	Posey Co, Ind	1860
Sides, Hiram F	"	Sec. 23	Farmer	Gibson Co, Ind	1821
Nancy Brewer	"	"	Wife of H. F. S	" "	1827
Skelton, Levi	Owensville	Sec. 6	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1842
Elizabeth J. Humphries	"	"	Wife of L. S	" "	1843
Smith, Joseph D. L	"	Sec. 4	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1851
Helen C. Davidson	"	"	Wife of J. D. L. S	Scotland	1865
Thompson, Benj. F	"	Sec. 1	Farmer	Gibson Co., Ind	1841
Rachel E. Ales	"	"	Wife of B. F. T	Hardin Co., Ky	1861
Thompson, J. B	"	Sec. 19	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1868
Mary J. Montgomery	"	"	Wife of J. B. T	Vanderburgh Co., Ind.	1859
Wood, Benj. D	Ft. Branch	Sec. 23	Farmer	Gibson Co., Ind	1845
Walters, Daniel J	"	Ft. Branch	Farmer	" "	1824
Nancy L. Woods	"	"	Wife of D. J. W	" "	1828
Wilkinson, Wm. W	Cynthiana	Sec. 32	Farmer & St'k & Poul'y Raiser & Apiary	" "	1848
Amanda J. Redman	"	"	Wife of W. W. W	" "	1854
Yeager, N. W	Owensville	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1827
Julia Roberts	"	"	Wife of N. W. Y	" "	1828

TOWNSHIP 3 S., RANGE 9, and 2 S., RANGE 8.—BARTON TOWNSHIP.

Bell, James T	Somerville	Sec. 7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind	1835
Arpy, Jane Broshiar	"	"	Wife of J. T. B	Ca'houn, Ky	1851
Criswell, James W	Buckskin	Sec. 27	Farmer	Warrick Co., Ind	1865
Mary J. McIntosh	"	"	Wife of J. W. C	Gibson Co., Ind	1849
Featherstone, William	"	Sec. 36	Farmer	Lincolnshire, Eng	1867
Featherstone, Elizabeth C.	"	"	Daughter of Wm. F	" "	1867
Featherstone, Wm. C	"	"	Son of Wm. F	" "	1867
Freudenberg, Joshua	Elberfield	Sec. 31	Farmer	Elberfield, Ger	1849
Freudenberg, Anna M. E.	Deceased		First wife J. F	Hanover	1847
Freudenberg, Wilhelmina	"	Sec. 31	Second wife J. F	Westphalia, Prussia	1860
Kemper, Louis	Somerville	Somerville	Prop. of Saloon	Posey Co., Ind	1859
Mary T. West	"	"	Wife of L. K	Warrick Co., Ind	1875
McCleary, Wm. R	"	Sec. 16	Farmer	Gibson Co., Ind	1823
Julia S. Martin	Deceased		First wife of Wm. R. McC	" "	1823
Melvina Burton	"	Sec. 16	Present wife of Wm. R. McC	Virginia	1839
McCleary, George B	Buckskin	"	Teacher and Farmer	Gibson Co., Ind	1860
McCleary, Jas. S	Di'd Nov. 19'81		Father of G. B. McC	" "	1825
McCleary, E. C. (nee Wise	Buckskin	Sec. 16	Wid. of J. McC. & mother of G. B. McC	Clinton Co., Ohio	1844
McCoy, J. S	Somerville	Somerville	Physician and Surgeon	Spencer Co., Ind	1873
Oliver, Eli J.	"	Sec. 7	Farmer	Rutherford Co., N. C	1838
Jane Wilson	"	"	Wife of E. J. O	Chester Dist., S. C.	1838
Ohning, Henry	Buckskin	Sec. 28	Farmer and Township Trustee	Brunswick, Ger	1864
Minnie Shualla	"	"	Wife of H. O	" "	1864
Rainey, Robinson	"	Sec. 26	Farmer	Gibson Co., Ind	1833
Rebecca Butcher	"	"	Wife of R. R	Cambridgeshire, Eng.	1855
Turpin, John W	Somerville	Sec. 12	Farmer	Pike Co., Ind	1879
Ida A. Richardson	"	"	Wife of J. W. J	Kinmundy, Ill	1861
Woehler, J. Fred	Buckskin	Sec. 23	Farmer and Brick Mason	Germany	1882
Mary Keeker	"	"	Wife of J. F. W	Gibson Co., Ind	1848
Witherow, James J	"	Sec. 18	Farmer and Carpenter	" "	1842
Mary C. Stalling	"	"	Wife of J. J. W	Warrick Co., Ind	1870
Maria Wagner, (nee Meyer	"	Sec. 30	Farming	Prussia	1844
Wagner, Mathias	Di'd Mar. 29' 75		Late Husband of M. W	"	1844
Yaser, George	Somerville	Sec. 14	Farmer	Germany	1855

WABASH TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When came to Co.
Barnes, Albert	Keensburg, Ill.	Sec. 33	Farmer	Rowan Co., N. C.	1842
Fairchild, Wm.	Grayville, Ill.	Sec. 14	Farmer	Johnson Co., Ky.	1881
Forbes, Lycurgus	Owensville	Sec. 23	Farmer	Gibson Co., Ind.	1845
Mary S. Dieufriend	"	"	Wife of L. F.	Orange Co., Ind.	1850
Hensley, Edward	"	"	Farmer	Knox Co., Tenn.	1864
Elberta Robinson	"	"	Wife of E. H.	Preston Co., W. Va.	1869
Headdy, John J.	Griffin	Sec. 25	Farmer	Spencer Co., Ky.	1863
Louisa Elder	"	"	Wife of J. J. H.	Grayson Co., Ky.	1863
Lamar, Moses	Keensburg, Ill.	Sec. 32	Farmer	Perry Co., Ind.	1835
McClellan, Calvin	Grayville, Ill.	Sec. 23	Farmer	Wilson Co., Tenn.	1846
Richardson, Alvin	Owensville	"	Farmer	Gibson Co., Ind.	1853
Marian Grubb	"	"	Wife of A. R.	Jefferson Co., Tenn.	1864
Strickling, Joseph J.	"	"	Farmer	Gibson Co., Ind.	1845
Parmelia A. Abbott	"	"	Wife of J. J. S.	Pulaski Co., Ill.	1868

TOWNSHIP 4 S., RANGE 11.

Brumfield, James M.	Haubstadt	Sec. 10	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Vandeburg Co., Ind.	1848
Sarah Williams	"	"	Wife of J. M. B	Posey Co., Ind.	1848
Blythe, James B.	"	Sec. 11	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Giles Co., Tenn.	1812
Olivia J. Mangrum	"	"	Wife of J. B.	Gibson Co., Ind.	1814
Harris, Stephen	Cynthiana	Sec. 8	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Anderson Co., S. C.	1824
Polly Emerson	Died Feb. 3, '69		Late Wife of S. H.	Lincoln Co., Ky.	1811
Lowe, James V.	Cynthiana	Sec. 7	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Posey Co., Ind.	1873
Mary C. Wilkinson	"	"	Wife of J. V. L.	Gibson Co., Ind.	1850
Linzy, J. N.	"	Sec. 16	Farmer	" "	1843
Amanda Williams	Died June 7, '66		First Wife of J. N. L.	" "	1845
Tabitha Dye	Cynthiana	Sec. 16	Wife of J. N. L.	Virginia	1850
Montgomery, James P.	Haubstadt	Sec. 15	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind.	1852
Fannie T. McFadin	"	"	Wife of J. P. M.	Louisville, Ky.	1873
Montgomery, Prettyman	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind.	1815
Melissa J. Trible	"	"	Wife of P. M.	" "	1823
Montgomery, James H.	"	Sec. 16	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1848
Lizzie J. Wilkinson	"	"	Wife of J. H. M.	" "	1859
Mangrum, John N.	"	"	Farmer and Stock Raiser	" "	1827
Matilda Williams	"	"	Wife of J. N. M.	Posey Co., Ind.	1848
Shaw, Wm. R.	Cynthiana	Sec. 9	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Indiana	1869
Laura E. Wilkinson	"	"	Wife of W. R. S.	Indiana	1864
Williams, John B.	Haubstadt	Vanderb'gh Co	Farmer and Stock Raiser	Gibson Co., Ind.	1854
Ella Alexander	"	"	Wife of J. B. W.	Spencer Co., Ind.	1882
Williams, Alfred	"	Sec. 10	Farmer	Vanderburgh Co., Ind	1846
Emily A. Hutchinson	"	"	Wife of A. W.	Sullivan Co., Ind.	1858

TOWNSHIPS 3 and 4 S., RANGE 10.

Blancet, Wm.	Haubstadt	Sec. 33	Engineer and Farmer	Ohio Co., Ky.	1856
Eliza Wallis	"	"	Wife of W. B.	Pike Co., Ind.	1849
Heimann, Meier	"	Warrenton	Gen. Merchant, Stock Dealer and Farmer	Rhein Pfalz, Bavaria	1851
Sarah Elias	"	"	Wife of M. H.	" "	1852
Heimann, Marx	"	"	Son of M. and S. H.	Gibson Co., Ind.	1863
Haller, Paul	St. James	St. James	Cigar Maker, Factory No. 125	Jefferson Co., Ky.	1876
Kate Stritzel	"	"	Wife of P. H.	Gibson Co., Ind.	1855
Kister, Jr., George	Haubstadt	Sec. 32	Farmer	" "	1848
Caroline Meyer	"	"	Wife of G. K	" "	1846
Littlepage, Dr. G. C.	"	Warrenton	Physician and Surgeon	" "	1852
Littlepage, Dr. Wm. P.	Died Jan 18, '64		Father of Dr. G. C. L.	White Sulphur S'p'gs	1843
Rhoda Ireland	Haubstadt	Warrenton	Mother of G. C. L. and Widow of W. P. L.	North Carolina	1840
Merkle, J. J., Rev.	"	"	Pastor St James' Catholic Church		
Moster, N. J	"	"	Teacher and Organist St. James' Church.	Dearborn Co., Ind.	1880
Mary J. Schmidt	"	"	Wife of N J. Moster	Gibson Co., Ind.	1864
Charles Joseph Moster	"	"	Son of N. J. and Mary S. Moster	" "	1883
Mueller, Rev. R.	"	"	Pastor Evangelical Church	Switzerland	1884
Marchand, V. H., Dr.	"	"	Physician and Surgeon	Gibson Co., Ind.	1861
Marchand, V. H., Dr.	Died Ap'l 19, '81		Father of V. H. M.	Hessen Darmstadt	1852
Marchand, Eliz. nee Haub.	Haubstadt	Warrenton	Mother of V. H. M., Jr.	New Orleans	1847
Ottmann, Peter	"	Haubstadt	Physician and Surgeon	Alsace, Prussia	1870
Eugenie Sinz	Died Mch 13, '83		First Wife of Dr. P. O.	Atlantic Ocean	1875
Anna Wolf	Haubstadt	Haubstadt	Wife of Dr. P. O.	Richmond Co., Ga.	1865
Petitjean, George	"	Sec. 16	Farmer	France	1853
Anna Jordan	Died Sept. 25, '81		Late Wife of G. P.	England	1853
Sipp, John	Haubstadt	Haubstadt	Retired and Ex-County Treasurer	Hessen Darmstadt	1854
Mary E. Staser	Died May 27, '82		Late Wife of J. S.	Vanderburgh Co., Ind	1865
Schafer, John L.	Haubstadt	Haubstadt	Dealer in General Merchandise	Gibson Co., Ind.	1845
Mary Therisia Nepper	"	"	Wife of J. L. S.	Baden, Germany	1867

TOWNSHIPS 3 and 4 S., RANGE 10.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	POST OFFICE.	RESIDENCE.	OCCUPATION.	NATIVITY.	When came to Co.
Schweder, August	Haubstadt	Sec. 16	Farmer	Pittsburgh, Pa	1852
Mary Geater	"	"	Wife of A. S	Gibson Co., Ind	1854
Ten Barge, John	St. James	St. James	General Merchandise	Posey Co., Ind	1859
Maggie Wolf	"	"	Wife of J. T. B	Gibson Co., Ind	1857
Thomas, Dr. Geo. A	Haubstadt	Haubstadt	Physician and Surgeon	" "	1851
Sophia Book	"	"	Wife of Dr. G. A. T	" "	1856
Wolf, John W	"	"	Undertaker	New York City	1854
Caroline Bushmeier	"	"	Wife of J. W. W	" "	1848
Ziliak, Larentz	"	"	Retired	Alsace, Prussia	1857
Mary E. Deamer	Died Nov. 8, '81		First Wife of L. Z	" "	1857
Lushardes Krabs	Haubstadt	Haubstadt	Present Wife of L. Z	Baden, Germany	1882
Ziliak, John P	"	"	Druggist and Hardware Dealer	Vanderburgh Co., Ind.	1866
Kate M. Langel	"	"	Wife of J. P. Z	Knox Co., Ind	1882
Ziliak, Alois	"	"	Prop. of Gibson Mills	Vanderburgh Co., Ind.	1857
Caroline Wolf	"	"	Wife of A. Z	South Carolina	1854

INDEX
TO
HISTORY OF GIBSON COUNTY
INDIANA

By

James T. Tartt

Index

By

General John Gibson Chapter, D.A.R.

Princeton, Indiana

1989

INTRODUCTION

James T. Tartt's HISTORY OF GIBSON COUNTY, INDIANA, was first published in 1884. The original edition was published without a name index, and the size of the volume makes it virtually impossible to use by researchers seeking specific names. However, those with access to the original edition will find this separate index of great value.

The General John Gibson Chapter, D.A.R., Princeton, Indiana, wishes to acknowledge the efforts of Grace and Paul Porterfield, 173 Bentwood Dr. Boerne, TX, 78006, in compilation of this index.

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